COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics

Onondaga County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ONONDAGA COUNTY

June 1985

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes
☐ No

Comments: ______________________________

____

____

____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________________

____

____

____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________________

____

____

____

4. Additional comments: ______________________________

____

____

____

Name: ____________________
Title: ____________________
Organization: ____________________
____
____

fold fold

Place
Postage Stamp
here

____

____

____

____

NYS Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Market Information
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCTION. v

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS 1
  Land Characteristics 1
  Transportation Facilities. 3

POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS 7
  Population Densities: 1980 7
  Population Changes: 1900 to 1980 8
  Population Changes: 1950 to 1980 10
  Population Characteristics 15

THE LABOR MARKET. 21
  Introduction 21
  The Labor Force. 21
  Basic Economic Sectors and Employment. 24
  Composition in Onondaga County 24
  Employment Changes by Industry: Onondaga County, New York State, United States. 26
  Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions. 27

INCOME. 29
  Personal Income. 29
  Labor and Proprietors' Income. 30
  Per Capita Income. 31
  Weekly Wages 31
  Census Income Data 32
    Median Income. 32
    Income Below Poverty 33
    Age of Persons Below Poverty 34
    Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. . . . 35
    Income Guidelines. 37

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS 39
  Public Assistance Recipients 39
  Public Assistance Income 40

EDUCATION 43
  Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment 43
  Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-1993 44
  Intentions of 1982-1983 High School Graduates. 44
  Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-1993. . . 45
  Race and Ethnic Group of Public School Students, 1982-1983 . . . 45
  Vocational Education Programs. 46

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

APPENDIX

Page

I. Occupational Supply and Demand. 51

II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Onondaga County . . 59

III. Population by Age and Sex, Onondaga County, 1970-1980 . . . 61

IV. Selected Income Statistics from a Sample Survey Conducted During the 1980 Census, Onondaga County. 63

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. 65

TABLES

1. Percent Distribution of Land Area by Category of Use, Onondaga County and New York State, 1968 2
2. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Onondaga County, 1900-1980. 8
3. Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Onondaga County, 1900-1980 9
4. Population by County Subdivision, Onondaga County, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980. 11
5. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, 1950-1980. 13
6. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Onondaga County, 1980 16
7. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Onondaga County, Subdivisions, 1980 17
8. Age Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Onondaga County, 1980 19
9. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Onondaga County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980. 22
10. Civilian Labor Force Status, Onondaga County, Selected Years, 1974-1983. 23
11. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Onondaga County, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1980-1983 25
12. Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for Onondaga County, New York State and the United States, 1971-1973 and 1981-1983 26
13. Changes in the Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Onondaga County, 1971-1973 to 1981-1983 27

14. Direct Employment Changes Resulting from Major Manufacturing Expansions and Contractions Planned, Underway, or Completed, Onondaga County, January 1982-June 1984. 28

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

15. Personal Income of Onondaga County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981. 29
16. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Onondaga County and New York State, 1981. 30
17. Average Weekly Wages of Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Onondaga County, 1979-1983. 31
18. Median Income, Onondaga County and New York State, 1979 32
19. Families and Individual Persons with Income Below the Poverty Level, by Race, Onondaga County and New York State, 1980. 34
20. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty, by Race, Onondaga County, 1980 35
21. Families With Income Below Poverty Level, Onondaga County and New York State, 1980. 36
22. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Onondaga County, 1984 37
23. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Onondaga County, 1983 39
24. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Onondaga County and New York State, 1980 41
25. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment by Grade, Onondaga County, 1982-1983 43
26. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Onondaga County, 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 44
27. Education or Employment Intentions of 1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Onondaga County, Fall 1983 45
28. Percent Distribution of Public School Students by Race and Ethnic Group, Onondaga County, 1982-1983 46

I-A. Job Openings and Applicants Available for Selected Occupations and Occupational Groups, Onondaga County, October 1, 1983-June 30, 1984. 52
III-A. Population by Age and Sex, Onondaga County, 1970-1980. 61

GRAPHS

1. Population Growth Trends, Onondaga County, 1900-1980. . . . 8
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Onondaga County, 1980, 1985 and 1990. 15
3. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Onondaga County, 1974-1983 23

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

GRAPHS (continued)

Page

4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Onondaga County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983. 24
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Onondaga County and New York State, Average by Month, 1980-1983. 24
6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Onondaga County, 1981 (Percent distribution). 30
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Onondaga County and New York State, 1970-1982. 31
8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Onondaga County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983 40
9. Projected Trends in Public School Enrollments, Onondaga County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993. 44
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Onondaga County, 1981-1982 to 1992-1993 45

MAPS

1. County Location, Onondaga County. 1
2. Transportation Network, Onondaga County, 1984 3
3. Location of Major Waterways Within Onondaga County, 1984. . . 5
4. Population Density by County Subdivision, Onondaga County, 1980 7
5. Population Growth Trends, by County Subdivisions, Onondaga County, 1950-1980 10

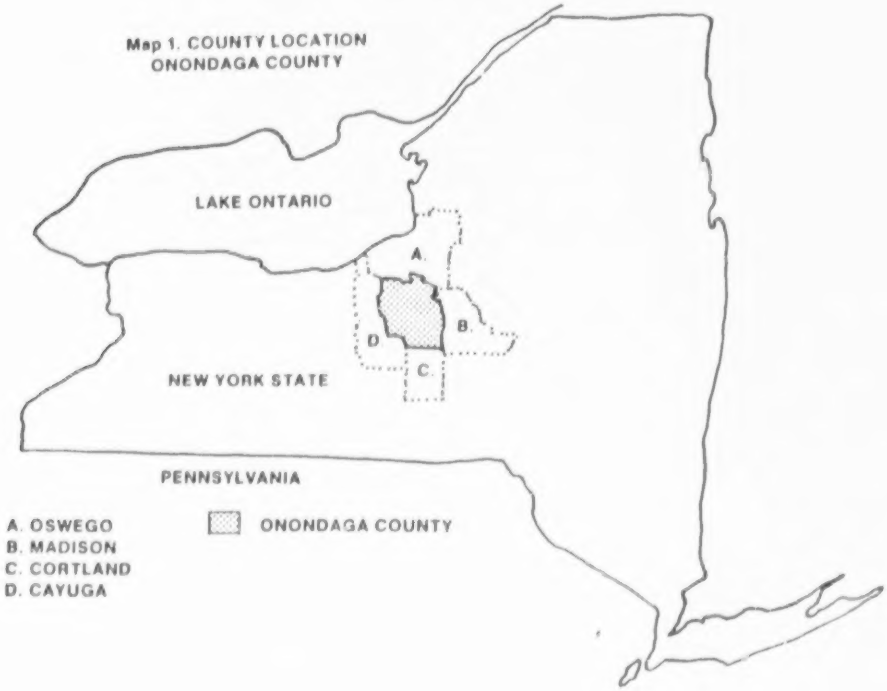
INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characertistics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Onondaga County is located in the Central New York Region of New York State approximately 90 miles east of the city of Rochester and 20 miles south of Lake Ontario. It borders the counties of Oswego, Madison, Cortland, and Cayuga. Onondaga County and its neighboring counties are shown on Map 1.


Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
ONONDAGA COUNTY
LAKE ONTARIO
A.
B.
C.
D
NEW YORK STATE
PENNSYLVANIA
A. OSWEGO
B. MADISON
C. CORTLAND
D. CAYUGA
▨ ONONDAGA COUNTY

Land Characteristics

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resources inventory, Onondaga County was generally less rural than the state as a whole. The city of Syracuse and surrounding suburbs pushed the proportion of land devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses to over twice that of the state as a whole--8.6 percent versus 4.1 percent statewide. Active agriculture was also more prevalent in Onondaga County than statewide, accounting for 27.9 percent of land use in Onondaga County versus 21.9 percent of New York State. The greatest disparity between Onondaga County and New York State land use was for woodlands. Woodlands covered over half of New York State (54.7 percent) in 1968, but only 23.1 percent of Onondaga County. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Onondaga County and New York State in 1968.

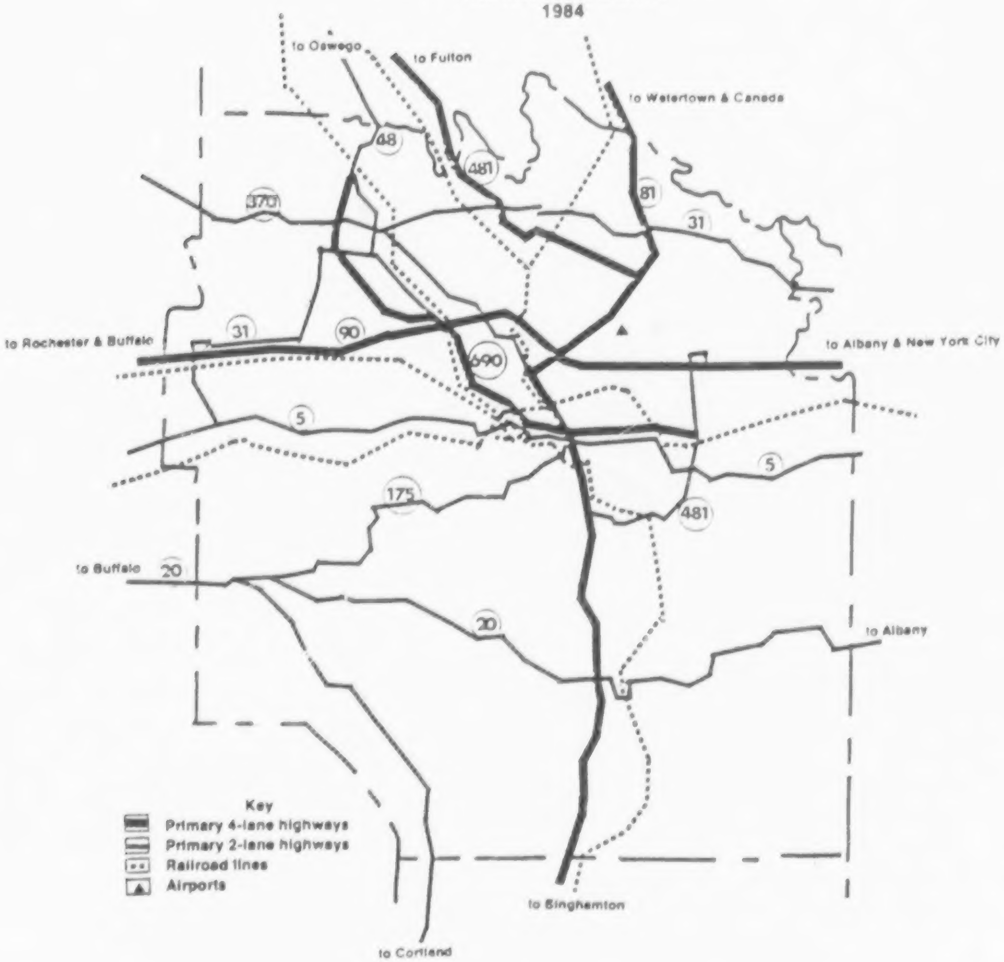
Table 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

Category of use	Onondaga County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	810.0	49,374.4
	Percent distribution	
Active agriculture	27.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	7.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	15.3	17.6
Wet lands	6.1	4.2
Water	3.2	4.6
Residential high density	3.4	0.7
Residential medium density	1.1	1.3
Residential low and other	2.5	1.4
Commercial	0.7	0.4
Industrial	0.9	0.3
Extractive	1.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	1.1	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.1	1.2
Transportation	1.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	25.4	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Transportation Facilities

Highways - Onondaga County is bisected by the New York State Thruway, the major east-west arterial of New York State. The New York State Thruway is a part of the Interstate 90 highway which starts in Cleveland, Ohio, then runs through the western tip of Pennsylvania into New York State. Interstate 90 enters New York State roughly 60 miles southwest of the city of Buffalo and becomes the Massachusetts Turnpike at New York State's eastern border 30 miles southeast of the city of Albany. New York State Route 20 parallels the New York State Thruway from Buffalo to Albany, and runs 10 to 15 miles south of the Thruway through Onondaga County. Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York bisects Onondaga County on its journey northward to the 1,000 Islands International Bridge. From there, major Canadian highways branch out to the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. Interstate Route 81 runs directly through the city of Syracuse and meets Interstate 90 (the New York State Thruway)


to Oswego
to Fulton
to Watertown & Canada
48
481
370
81
31
to Rochester & Buffalo
31
90
690
to Albany & New York City
5
5
175
481
to Buffalo
20
20
to Albany
Key
Primary 4-lane highways
Primary 2-lane highways
Railroad lines
Airports
to Binghamton
to Cortland

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1984

2 miles north of the city. New York State Route 690 begins and ends at the New York State Thruway, providing 4-lane access from the Thruway to the city of Syracuse from both east and west. The remaining 4-lane highway in Onondaga County is Route 481, a part of the Interstate Highway System, which connects the industrial city of Fulton, New York (in Oswego County) with Interstate 81 roughly 10 miles north of the city of Syracuse.

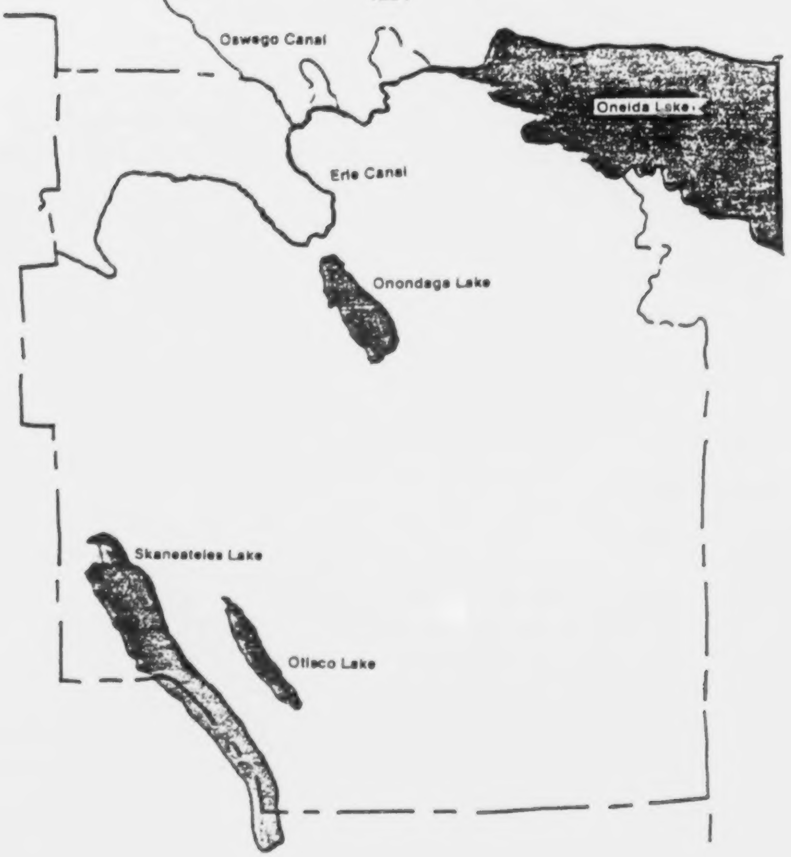
A vast network of highways, which interconnects populated areas in the county and provides commuter routes to firms located in Onondaga and neighboring counties, exists within Onondaga County.

Rail - Conrail offers freight service on several lines in Onondaga County. Conrail's main east-west track line runs just south of the New York State Thruway. The Auburn track leaves the mail line at Solvay (on the eastern border of the city of Syracuse) and runs southwest to the city of Auburn in neighboring Cayuga County. Conrail also operates a major north-south line through the county. Conrail operates the line from Jamesville, New York (southeast of Syracuse City) north to Watertown and Massena, New York, where it interconnects with Canadian National rail lines. South of Jamesville, this track is operated by the New York-Susquehanna and Western Railroad and runs south through Binghamton, New York to Pennsylvania. The Phoenix branch splits from the main north-south track just north of Syracuse and travels northwest to Phoenix in neighboring Oswego County.

Amtrak offers passenger rail service to all major U.S. cities from its East Syracuse terminal 5 miles east of Syracuse City. The Amtrak line runs east-west through New York State from New York City to Niagara Falls, New York.

Air Transportation - Onondaga County is served by the Hancock International Airport, operated by the city of Syracuse. The facility offers a full range of business and personal services. Hancock International Airport is served by American Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Empire Airlines, People Express, Trans World Airlines, US Air, and several smaller carriers. Onondaga County is also home to several small private airfields utilized by small business and pleasure craft. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Onondaga County in 1984.

Map 3. LOCATION OF MAJOR WATERWAYS WITHIN ONONDAGA COUNTY 1984



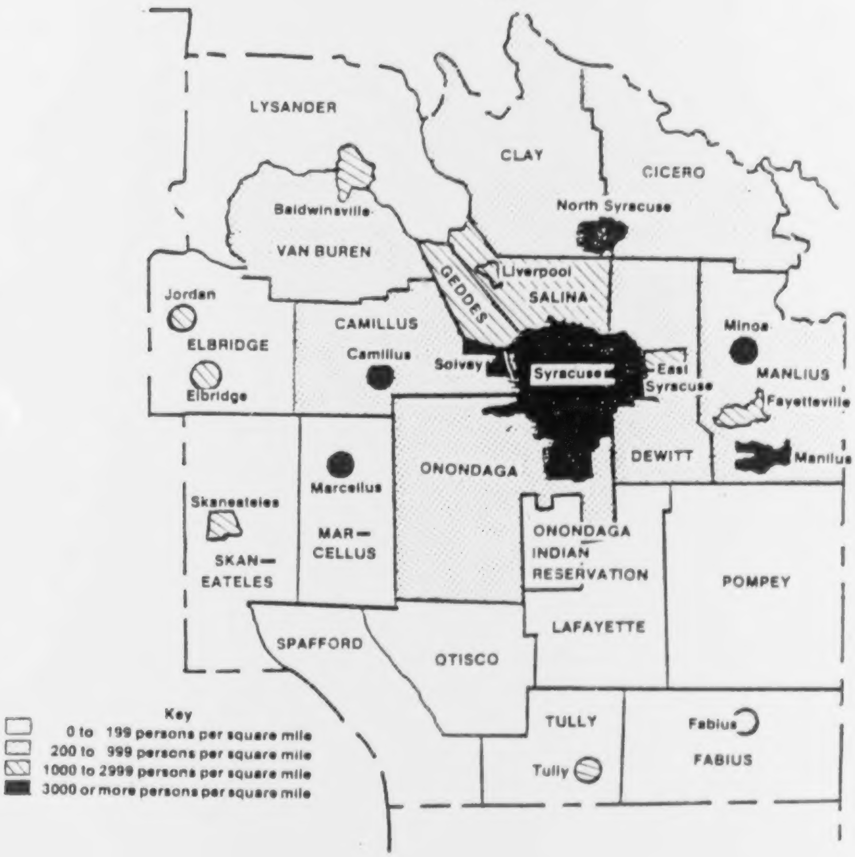
Waterways - The New York State Barge Canal and four lakes are included within or border on Onondaga County. Pleasure boaters enjoy a number of lakes and waterways within the county, or can motor to Lake Ontario, Lake Erie (via the Welland Canal), or the Hudson River to the Atlantic Ocean via the New York State Barge Canal which travels east-west through the county. The canal system in New York State consists of the old Erie Canal, which spans New York State from the Niagara River to the Hudson River; the Champlain Canal, north from Troy, New York to Lake Champlain; the Oswego Canal, from Three River Point near Syracuse, to Lake Ontario; and finally the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, connecting Cayuga and Seneca lakes with the Erie Canal. The navigation season normally runs from May through November. In 1983, a total of 94,618 pleasure boats traversed the locks of the Barge Canal, and commercial cargo shipped on the canal system totaled 579,777 tons. 1/ Map 3 presents the location of the Barge Canal System in Onondaga County (Erie and Oswego Canals) as well as Oneida, Onondaga, Skaneateles, and Otisco lakes.

1/ New York State Barge Canal System, Traffic Reports, 1983; New York State Department of Transportation, page 1.

Population Densities: 1980

The 1980 Census count for Onondaga County was 463,920. The county's population averaged 591.0 persons per square mile. This was far greater than the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked 13th among the 62 counties in the state. Population densities in the county ranged from a high of 7,147.3 in the city of Syracuse to a low of 31.1 persons per square mile in the town of Fabius (excluding Fabius Village). In general, towns closest to Syracuse were the most densely populated. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Onondaga County by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1980


LYSANDER
CLAY
CICERO
North Syracuse
Baldwinsville
VAN BUREN
Liverpool
GEDDES
SALINA
Jordan
ELBRIDGE
Elbridge
CAMILLUS
Camillus
Solvay
Syracuse
East Syracuse
Minoa
MANLIUS
Fayetteville
Manlius
DEWITT
ONONDAGA
Marcellus
MAR-CELLUS
Skaneateles
SKAN-EATELES
ONONDAGA INDIAN RESERVATION
POMPEY
SPAFFORD
OTISCO
LAFAYETTE
TULLY
Tully
Fabius
FABIUS
Key
0 to 199 persons per square mile
200 to 999 persons per square mile
1000 to 2999 persons per square mile
3000 or more persons per square mile

Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

From 1900 to 1980, Onondaga County's population increased by 174.9 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. Both Onondaga County and the state posted population gains from 1900 to 1970, but then declined from 1970 to 1980. From 1900 to 1940, the state and county grew at fairly comparable rates--16.9 percent per decade for New York State and 15.3 percent for Onondaga County. But from 1940 to 1980 the county's growth rate (12.4 percent per decade) was much greater than that of the state (7.1 percent per decade). Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade --from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Onondaga County.

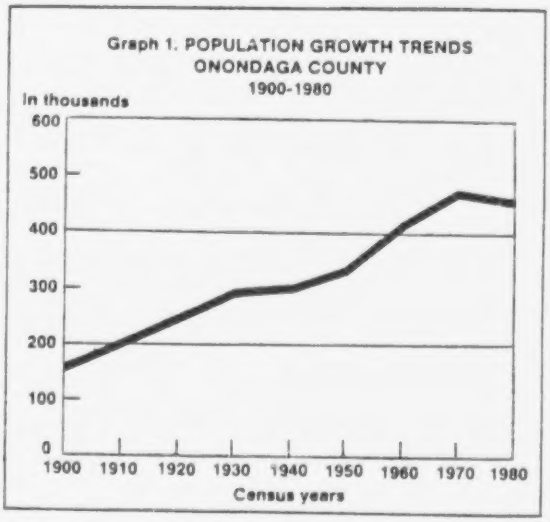


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Year	New York State	Onondaga County
1980	17,558,072	463,920
1970	18,241,391	472,835
1960	16,782,304	423,028
1950	14,830,192	341,719
1940	13,479,142	295,108
1930	12,588,066	291,606
1920	10,385,227	241,465
1910	9,113,614	200,298
1900	7,268,894	168,735

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census. Compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties; Onondaga, Bulletin 6-31 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY 1900 - 1980

Year	New York State	Onondaga County
1900-1980	141.6	174.9
1970-1980	-3.7	-1.9
1960-1970	8.7	11.8
1950-1960	13.2	23.8
1940-1950	10.0	15.8
1930-1940	7.1	1.2
1920-1930	21.2	20.8
1910-1920	14.0	20.6
1900-1910	25.4	18.7

Population Changes: 1950 to 1980

While the population of Onondaga County, as a whole, grew 35.8 percent from 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Clay (excluding North Syracuse Village) grew 862.8 percent compared to a 28.4 percent decline in the village of East Syracuse. The population advances in the county occurred outside the city of Syracuse as every town in the county posted a gain in population from 1950 to 1980. The city of Syracuse lost 50,478 residents over the 30-year period while the rest of the county gained 172,679 persons. In 1950, nearly two-thirds (64.6 percent) of the county's population resided in Syracuse, compared with roughly one-third (36.7 percent) in 1980. Of the five towns that border the city of Syracuse only Onondaga posted a rate of growth below 100 percent from 1950 to 1980. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Onondaga County from 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 5. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION ONONDAGA COUNTY 1950-1980

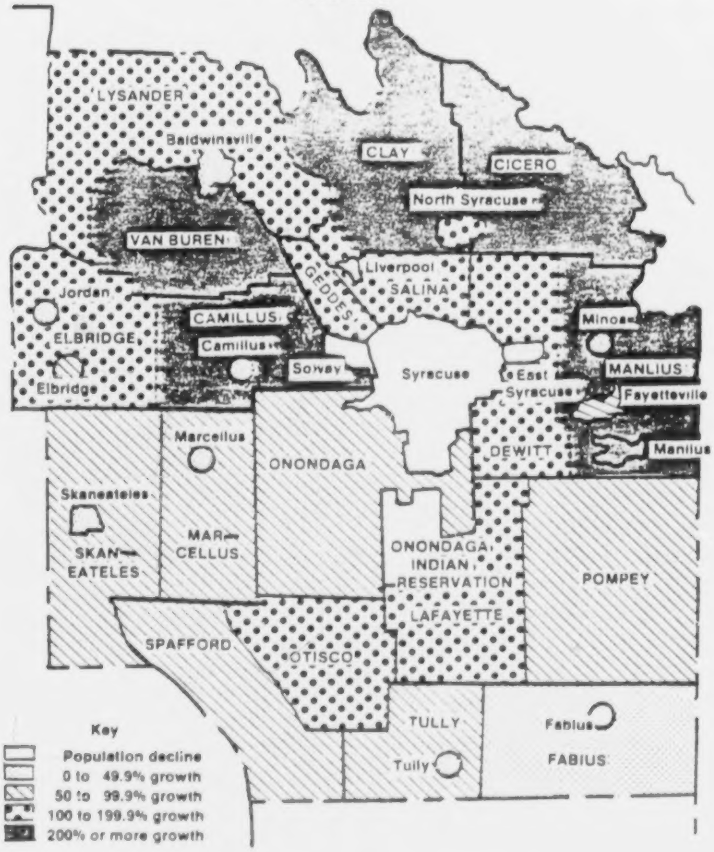

LYSANDER
Baldwinsville
CLAY
CICERO
North Syracuse
VAN BUREN
GEDDES
Liverpool
SALINA
Jordan
ELBRIDGE
Elbridge
CAMILLUS
Camillus
Solvay
Syracuse
East Syracuse
Minoa
MANLIUS
Fayetteville
Manlius
DEWITT
Marcellus
ONONDAGA
Skaneateles
SKAN-EATELES
MAR-CELLUS
ONONDAGA INDIAN RESERVATION
POMPEY
LAFAYETTE
SPAFFORD
OTISCO
TULLY
Tully
Fabius
FABIUS
Key
Population decline
0 to 49.9% growth
50 to 99.9% growth
100 to 199.9% growth
200% or more growth

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION, ONONDAGA COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Onondaga County	341,719	423,028	472,835	463,920
Places 10,000 and over				
Syracuse City	220,583	216,038	197,297	170,105
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Baldwinsville Village	4,495	5,985	6,298	6,446
East Syracuse Village	4,766	4,708	4,333	3,412
Fayetteville Village	2,624	4,311	4,996	4,709
Liverpool Village	2,933	3,487	3,307	2,849
Manlius Village	1,742	1,997	4,295	5,241
Minoa Village	1,008	1,838	2,245	3,640
North Syracuse Village	3,356	7,412	8,687	7,970
Skaneateles Village	2,331	2,921	3,055	2,789
Solvay Village	7,868	8,732	8,280	7,140
Places under 2,500				
Camillus Village	1,225	1,416	1,534	1,298
Elbridge Village	586	828	1,040	1,099
Fabius Village	369	378	374	367
Jordan Village	1,295	1,390	1,493	1,371
Marcellus Village	1,382	1,697	2,017	1,870
Tully Village	744	803	899	1,049
Towns				
Camillus Town	6,735	18,328	26,841	24,333
Camillus Village	1,225	1,416	1,534	1,298
Cicero Town	5,956	14,725	22,539	23,689
North Syracuse Village-part	1,233	2,261	2,528	2,095
Clay Town	7,001	17,760	36,274	52,838
North Syracuse Village-part	2,123	5,151	6,159	5,875
DeWitt Town	15,329	22,740	29,198	26,868
East Syracuse Village	4,766	4,708	4,333	3,412
Elbridge Town	3,338	4,644	5,503	5,885
Elbridge Village	586	828	1,040	1,099
Jordan Village	1,295	1,390	1,493	1,371
Fabius Town	1,432	1,565	1,607	1,811
Fabius Village	369	378	374	367
Geddes Town	13,284	19,679	21,032	18,528
Solvay Village	7,868	8,732	8,280	7,140
Lafayette Town	2,083	3,379	4,401	4,488
Lysander Town	6,798	10,225	11,968	13,897
Baldwinsville Village-part	2,712	3,696	3,943	3,932
Manlius Town	10,221	19,351	26,071	28,489
Fayetteville Village	2,624	4,311	4,996	4,709
Manlius Village	1,742	1,997	4,295	5,241
Minoa Village	1,008	1,838	2,245	3,640
Marcellus Town	3,607	4,527	5,744	6,180
Marcellus Village	1,382	1,697	2,017	1,870

Table 4. (continued)

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Onondaga Town	9,351	13,429	16,555	17,824
Otisco Town	975	1,188	1,470	2,112
Pompey Town	2,531	3,469	4,536	4,492
Salina Town	19,125	33,076	38,281	37,400
Liverpool Village	2,933	3,487	3,307	2,849
Skaneateles Town	5,193	6,603	7,825	7,795
Skaneateles Village	2,331	2,921	3,055	2,789
Spafford Town	829	974	1,148	1,596
Tully Town	1,554	1,633	1,901	2,409
Tully Village	744	803	899	1,049
Van Buren Town	4,900	8,754	11,859	12,585
Baldwinsville Village-part	1,783	2,289	2,355	2,514
Special				
Onondaga Indian Reservation	894	941	785	596

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 5, 7, and 8. U.S. Census of Population: 1970 PC(1)-A34, Table 10. 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80-V-34.

During the 1950 to 1980 period, the proportion of Onondaga County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised roughly one-fourth (24.7 percent) of the county population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for over half (52.3 percent) of the total. This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved and incomes rose, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute farther to their jobs.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1950-1980

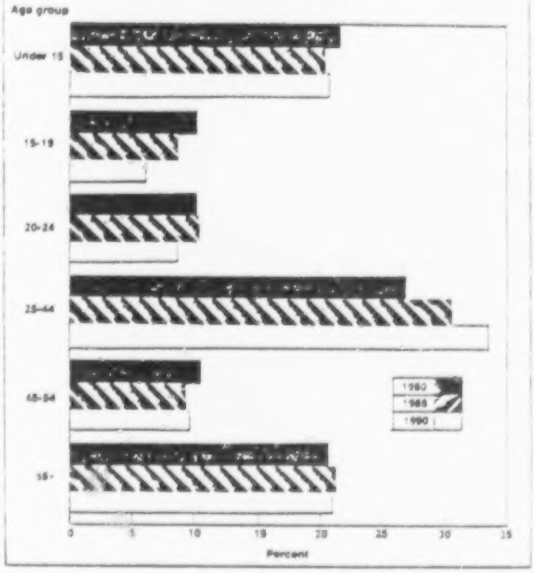
Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Onondaga County	23.8	11.8	-1.9	35.8
Places 10,000 and over				
Syracuse City	-2.1	-8.7	-13.8	-22.9
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Baldwinsville Village	33.1	5.2	2.3	43.4
East Syracuse Village	-1.2	-8.0	-21.3	-28.4
Fayetteville Village	64.3	15.9	-5.7	79.5
Liverpool Village	18.9	-5.2	-13.8	-2.9
Manlius Village	14.6	115.1	22.0	200.9
Minoa Village	82.3	22.1	62.1	261.1
North Syracuse Village	120.9	17.2	-8.3	137.5
Skaneateles Village	25.3	4.6	-8.7	19.6
Solvay Village	11.0	-5.2	-13.8	-9.3
Places under 2,500				
Camillus Village	15.6	8.3	-15.4	6.0
Elbridge Village	41.3	25.6	5.7	87.5
Fabius Village	2.4	-1.1	-1.9	-0.5
Jordan Village	7.3	7.4	-8.2	5.9
Marcellus Village	22.8	18.9	-7.3	35.3
Tully Village	7.9	12.0	16.7	41.0
Towns				
Camillus Town	172.1	46.4	-9.3	261.3
Camillus Village	15.6	8.3	-15.4	+6.0
Cicero Town	147.2	53.1	5.1	297.7
North Syracuse Village-part	83.4	11.8	-17.1	69.9
Clay Town	153.7	104.2	45.7	654.7
North Syracuse Village-part	142.6	19.6	-4.6	176.7
DeWitt Town	48.3	28.4	-8.0	75.3
East Syracuse Village	-1.2	-8.0	-21.3	-28.4
Elbridge Town	39.1	18.5	6.9	76.3
Elbridge Village	41.3	25.6	5.7	87.5
Jordan Village	7.3	7.4	-8.2	5.9
Fabius Town	9.3	2.7	12.7	26.5
Fabius Village	2.4	-1.1	-1.9	-0.5
Geddes Town	48.1	6.9	-11.9	39.5
Solvay Village	11.0	-5.2	-13.8	-9.3
Lafayette Town	62.2	30.2	2.0	115.5
Lysander Town	50.4	17.0	16.1	104.4
Baldwinsville Village-part	36.3	6.7	-0.3	45.0
Manlius Town	89.3	34.7	9.3	178.7
Fayetteville Village	64.3	15.9	-5.7	79.5
Manlius Village	14.6	115.1	22.0	200.9
Minoa Village	82.3	22.1	62.1	261.1
Marcellus Town	25.5	26.9	7.6	71.3
Marcellus Village	22.8	18.9	-7.3	35.3

Table 5. (continued)

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Onondaga Town	43.6	23.3	7.7	90.6
Otisco Town	21.8	23.7	43.7	116.6
Pompey Town	37.1	30.8	-1.0	77.5
Salina Town	72.9	15.7	-2.3	95.6
Liverpool Village	18.9	-5.2	-13.8	-2.9
Skaneateles Town	27.2	18.5	-0.4	50.1
Skaneateles Village	25.3	4.6	-8.7	19.6
Spafford Town	17.5	17.9	39.0	92.5
Tully Town	5.1	16.4	26.7	55.0
Tully Village	7.9	12.0	16.7	41.0
Van Buren Town	78.7	35.5	6.1	156.8
Baldwinsville Village-part	28.4	2.9	6.8	41.0
Special				
Onondaga Indian Reservation	5.3	-16.6	-24.1	-33.3

Population Characteristics

Age and sex. Onondaga County's population aged from 1970 to 1980 consistent with state and national trends. The county's median age climbed from 27.1 years in 1970 to 29.7 years in 1980 while the state's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 29.4 percent of the county population in 1970 but by 1980 this age group diminished to 21.9 percent of the total. Increases occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930s. The number of persons in this age group declined 11.6 percent from 1970 to 1980. The gain in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age (+12.8 percent) was of particular importance to the local economy. This group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.


Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1980, 1985 AND 1990

From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the county is projected to follow roughly the same pattern as the 1970 and 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group is expected to decline from 10.0 percent of the total in 1980 to 8.9 percent of the county population in 1985. This reflects the declining birth rates of the late 1960s.

From 1985 to 1990, the 15-19 year age group is expected to decline from 8.9 percent of the total in 1985 to 7.0 percent in 1990. The 20-24 year age group should decline from 10.5 percent of the total in 1985 to 8.9 percent of the total in 1990. The 25-44 year age group should expand from 29.3 percent of the total in 1985 to 32.0 percent of the county population in 1990. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Onondaga County for 1980, projected 1985, and projected 1990.

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Onondaga County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Onondaga County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	463,920	100.0	221,938	100.0	241,982	100.0
Under 15 years	101,446	21.9	51,579	23.2	49,867	20.6
15-19 years	46,481	10.0	23,272	10.5	23,209	9.6
20-24 years	46,475	10.0	22,734	10.3	23,741	9.8
25-44 years	124,192	26.8	59,953	27.0	64,239	26.5
45-54 years	48,171	10.4	23,036	10.4	25,135	10.4
55 and over	97,155	20.9	41,364	18.6	55,791	23.1
Median age (years)						
County	29.7		28.4		31.0	
State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution (percent)						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		47.8		52.2
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Race. In 1980, Onondaga County's population was 91.6 percent white, 6.5 percent black, 0.7 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.6 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.0 percent of county residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Onondaga County and its subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
ONONDAGA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Onondaga County	463,920	424,786	30,117	3,274	2,814	2,929	4,730
Camillus Town	24,333	24,018	104	58	124	29	151
Camillus Village	1,298	1,291	-	5	2	-	4
Cicero Town	23,689	23,054	348	65	115	107	183
North Syracuse Village-part	2,095	2,057	6	14	14	4	10
Clay Town	52,838	50,742	1,269	182	439	206	415
North Syracuse Village-part	5,875	5,707	51	42	48	27	42
DeWitt Town	28,868	25,756	639	78	266	129	186
East Syracuse Village	3,412	3,380	2	20	4	6	23
Elbridge Town	5,885	5,855	6	10	11	3	38
Elbridge Village	1,099	1,095	2	-	-	2	10
Jordan Village	1,371	1,361	1	5	4	-	17
Fabius Town	1,811	1,801	-	1	7	2	6
Fabius Village	367	367	-	-	-	-	-
Geddes Town	18,528	18,362	23	52	42	49	214
Solvay Village	7,140	7,072	3	29	12	24	144
Lafayette Town	4,488	4,414	10	53	2	9	13
Lysander Town	13,897	13,741	81	28	41	6	48
Baldwinsville Village-part	3,932	3,888	26	3	15	-	11
Manlius Town	28,489	28,051	76	73	223	66	175
Fayetteville Village	4,709	4,658	18	4	16	13	35
Manlius Village	5,241	5,106	12	11	89	23	34
Minoa Village	3,640	3,579	8	16	35	2	15
Marcellus Town	6,180	6,143	12	2	14	9	25
Marcellus Village	1,870	1,860	1	1	4	4	6
Onondaga Indian Reservation	596	4	-	592	-	-	-
Onondaga Town	17,824	17,322	283	134	65	20	89

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Otisco Town	2,112	2,097	2	10	1	2	7
Pompey Town	4,492	4,452	12	12	10	6	11
Salina Town	37,400	36,697	332	113	187	71	234
Liverpool Village	2,849	2,816	18	10	5	-	14
Skaneateles Town	7,795	7,764	6	2	16	7	27
Skaneateles Village	2,789	2,773	3	2	7	4	6
Spafford Town	1,596	1,576	6	7	-	7	20
Syracuse City	170,105	138,223	26,767	1,722	1,219	2,174	2,819
Tully Town	2,409	2,381	1	6	7	14	11
Tully Village	1,049	1,039	-	4	4	2	5
Van Buren Town	12,585	12,333	140	74	25	13	58
Baldwinsville Village-part	2,514	2,478	9	15	9	3	12

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Onondaga County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 39,134 nonwhites in the county, 39.9 percent were 17 years or younger and 3.7 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 26.5 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 11.6 percent of the total. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Onondaga County.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	463,920	30,973	97,136	284,963	50,848
White	424,786	26,516	85,978	262,875	49,417
Black	30,117	3,465	8,746	16,814	1,092
Other	9,017	992	2,412	5,274	339
Hispanic	4,730	511	1,229	2,777	213

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

THE LABOR MARKET

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed--such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged job-seekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills, stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Onondaga County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 7.7 percentage points (from 44.0 percent in 1970 to 51.7 percent in 1980), while the male LFPR declined 2.3 percentage points (from 77.5 percent in 1970 to 75.2 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 2.9 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The county LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a faster rate than it did statewide, but at a slower rate than it did in the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPRs for Onondaga County, New York State, and the United States.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
Onondaga County			
Overall	59.8	62.7	+2.9
Male	77.5	75.2	-2.3
Female	44.0	51.7	+7.7
New York State			
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
United States			
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

SOURCES: *1970 Census of Population*, Detail Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; *1970 Census of Population*, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Tables 64 and 121; *1980 Census of Population*, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-C34, Table 176, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; *BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983*, March 1983, *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, Summary Tape File 3C, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

The resident labor force of Onondaga County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a gradual growth in the local economy. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employed and unemployed) from 1974 to 1983.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS, 1974-1983

(In thousands)

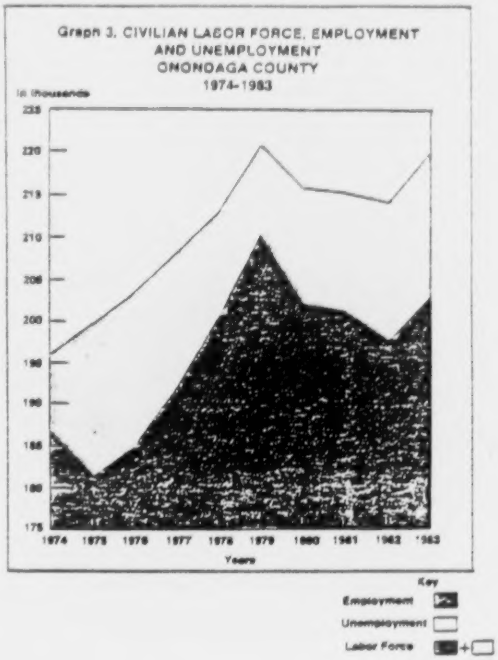
Labor force status	1974	1977	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	196.0	208.0	221.6	216.3	215.1	214.1	219.6
Employment	186.9	192.1	210.1	202.0	201.2	197.7	203.2
Unemployment	9.2	15.9	11.6	14.3	13.9	16.4	16.5
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.6	5.2	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.5

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1983, Onondaga County's civilian labor force was up 12.0 percent, an annual average growth rate of 1.3 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.2 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the county's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. Between 1974 and 1979 the Onondaga County labor force rose an average of 2.5 percent per year, more than double the statewide growth rate of 1.2 percent per year and very near the national rate of 2.7 percent per year. The decline in the county's labor force from 1980 to 1982 reflected the impact of the recession of the early 1980s. By 1983, although labor force expansion had resumed, growth is expected to be slower during the remainder of the 1980s as fewer young people enter the labor force each year.

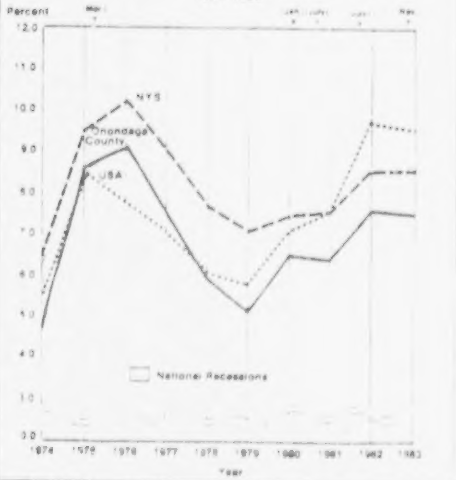
The changes in the number of employed persons in the county followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1979 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down to its lowest level since 1974.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Onondaga County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hiring and recalls. Unemployment declined through 1979 but then began a generally upward trend. High unemployment continued in 1983 (7.5 percent) and recovery from the most recent recession did not reduce significantly the number of unemployed until 1984 and 1985. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Onondaga County's labor force and its components from 1974 to 1983.


Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT
AND UNEMPLOYMENT
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1974-1983

During the 1974-1984 period, Onondaga County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The county rate, however, exceeded the national rate between 1975 and 1978 but was otherwise below both national and state rates. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Onondaga County, New York State, and the United States from 1974-1983.

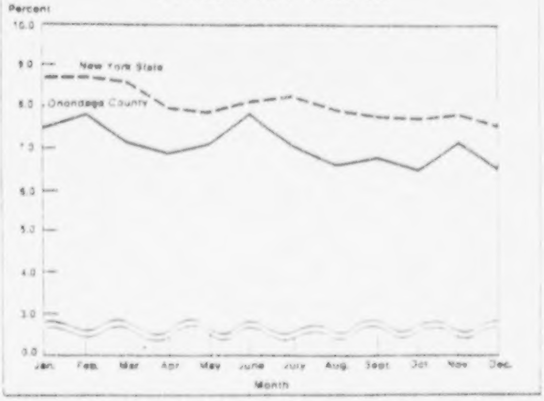
Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA
1974-1983



NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly unemployment rates, unlike average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Onondaga County than for New York State. In both the county and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Onondaga County and New York State from 1980 to 1983.

Graph 5. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1980-1983



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Onondaga County

A local economy, such as that of Onondaga County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Onondaga County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Onondaga County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1980-1983) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1980-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industry	Onondaga County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.9	19.0	21.6
Durable goods	16.0	9.8	12.4
Nondurable goods	5.9	9.2	9.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.1	81.0	78.4
Construction	3.3	3.0	4.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	5.9	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	22.6	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.3	9.1	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	22.1	24.8	22.0
Government	16.8	17.9	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Over the 1980 to 1983 period, durable goods manufacturing accounted for 16.0 percent of the nonagricultural jobs in the county. At the state and national level, however, durable goods production involved only 9.8 percent and 12.4 percent of nonagricultural jobs, respectively. Major manufacturing as well as nonmanufacturing firms in Onondaga County are listed below:

Firms	Product or service
Syracuse University	Education
*Carrier Corporation	Air conditioning equipment
*General Electric Company	Communication equipment
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	Utilities
Crouse-Irving Memorial Hospital, Inc.	Medical care
New York Telephone Company	Communications
St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center	Medical care
*Cooper Industries, Inc.	Electrical equipment
Bristol-Myers Company	Pharmaceuticals
*New Process Gear Corp.	Auto parts
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Insurance
*General Motors Corp.	Auto parts
Community-General Hospital	Medical care
*Colt Industries	Specialty metals
Marine Midland Bank	Banking

---

* Durable goods manufacturing firms.

Employment Changes by Industry: Onondaga County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Onondaga County, New York State, and the nation. In order to minimize the impact of temporary economic events, growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1971-1973 as compared with average employment for 1981-1983.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

(Percent change)

Industry	Onondaga County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	10.9	3.0	22.1
Manufacturing, total	-8.9	-15.9	-0.4
Durable goods	-7.6	-8.2	1.0
Nondurable goods	-11.9	-22.7	-3.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	18.4	8.7	30.1
Construction	-21.4	-20.5	3.0
Transportation, communications and public utilities	6.2	-10.9	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	2.3	28.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	29.8	13.9	37.2
Services and miscellaneous	44.4	29.7	56.3
Government	14.5	3.6	19.1

The nation experienced growth in all nonmanufacturing industry divisions over the period. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 30.1 percent while manufacturing fell 0.4 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In the state, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Growth in each of the remaining industries was well below that of the nation.

The rate of growth of Onondaga County's nonfarm employment exceeded the state's but lagged behind that of the nation over the period. The decline in manufacturing employment was milder in Onondaga County than statewide, but sharper than it was in the nation. Within the nonmanufacturing class, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Vigorous growth occurred in the county's services and finance, insurance, and real estate sectors while moderate expansion took place in government, wholesale and retail trade, and transportation, communications, and utilities. Employment in construction declined sharply over the period.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing moved in different directions, the share attributable to each changed markedly. The change in the distribution of Onondaga County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	186,900	207,300	20,400
		Percent	
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	27.5	22.6	-4.9
Durable goods	19.7	16.4	-3.3
Nondurable goods	7.8	6.2	-1.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	72.5	77.4	4.9
Construction	4.9	3.4	-1.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	6.0	5.8	-0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	23.1	23.1	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.5	7.6	1.1
Services and miscellaneous	16.5	21.4	4.9
Government	15.6	16.1	0.5

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1983 through June 1984 several changes occurred in Onondaga County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of roughly 1,300 jobs directly associated with industrial expansions far outweighed the reported loss of 550 jobs because of contractions. The largest single anticipated increase in employment was an expected gain of 300 jobs at Magnavox CATV Systems, Inc. in Manlius. A loss of 250 employees at Instruments for Cardiac Research, Inc. was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Onondaga County during the period (as reported to the New York State Department of Commerce) are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR MANUFACTURING EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
ONONDAGA COUNTY
JANUARY 1982 - JUNE 1984

Firm name, location, and parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Syracuse Electronics Corp. Solvay Pass and Seymour, Inc.	Partial closing	-50
Morris Pumps, Inc. Baldwinsville Gould Pumps, Inc.	Partial closing	-80
Dairylea Cooperative, Inc. Syracuse	Expansion in existing building	131
PICO, Inc. Liverpool	Expansion in a new building	100
SSAC, Inc. Clay	Expansion in a new building	50
Magnavox CATV Systems, Inc. Manlius North American Phillips Corp.	Addition to existing building	300
Crouse-Hinds Company Liverpool Cooper Industries, Inc.	Moved part of operation out of state	-115
Instruments for Cardiac Research, Inc. Liverpool Squibb Corp.	Moved out of state	-250
The Bennett Bolt Works Jordan	Expansion in new building	100
Carlyle Compressor Company DeWitt Carrier Corp.	Addition to existing facility	140
Anaren Microwave, Inc. East Syracuse	Addition to existing facility	211
Killian Manufacturing Corp. Syracuse Torrington Company	Partial closing	-56
National Graphics, Inc. DeWitt	New firm	150
Calcerinos and Spina Salina	Expansion in new building	65
Consumer Products Division East Syracuse Borden, Inc.	Equipment expansion	50

NOTE: Only expansions or contractions which affected at least 50 jobs are included.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Onondaga County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social programs are included. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Onondaga County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF ONONDAGA COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE, 1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Increase 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$2,971.2	$4,789.1	1,817.9	61.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	2,160.5	3,369.2	1,208.7	55.9	72.7	70.4
Property income	377.7	737.8	360.1	95.3	12.7	15.4
Transfer payments	433.0	682.1	249.1	57.5	14.6	14.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981 total personal income in Onondaga County climbed 61.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.4 percent of the total personal income of Onondaga County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Property income provided 15.4 percent of personal income in Onondaga County and transfer payments added 14.2 percent. Property income for the state, meanwhile, represented 20.5 percent of personal income and transfer payments accounted for 15.1 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Onondaga County, accounted for 30.3 percent of the total in 1981. Service industry employers were a distant second, adding 18.5 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Onondaga County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Income derived from manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the county than statewide. Table 16 compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Onondaga County with that earned in the state in each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY ONONDAGA COUNTY 1981 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

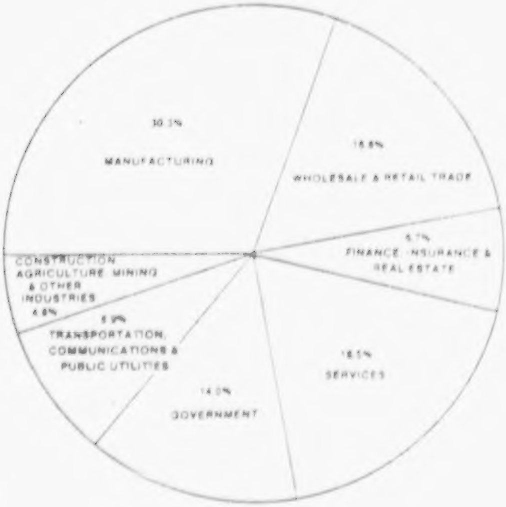


Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Onondaga County		New York State	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent
Total	$3,986.2	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	15.7	0.4	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	1,207.0	30.3	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	a/	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	161.0	4.0	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	671.1	16.8	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	268.4	6.7	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	353.1	8.9	12,609.7	8.6
Services	739.1	18.5	33,401.2	22.8
Other	a/	-	393.5	0.3
Government	557.3	14.0	22,526.5	15.4

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $1,207.0 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Onondaga County and was paid to Onondaga County residents as well as residents of other areas.

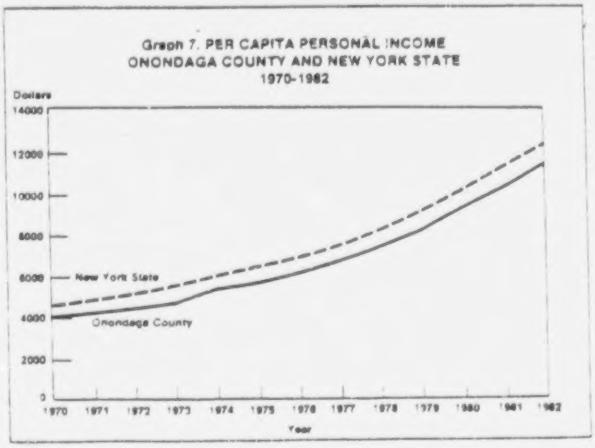
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

a/ Data are not disclosable.

In 1981, Onondaga County's labor and proprietors' income was $3,369.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and $3,986.2 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Onondaga County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the county.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Onondaga County was $11,357 and ranked 13th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Onondaga County and the state for the 1970-1982 period. During the 12-year period, Onondaga County's per capita income grew by 178.2 percent while the state figures increased by 163.9.


Graph 7. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1970-1982

Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Onondaga County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in mining activities, transportation-communications-public utilities, and durable goods manufacturing, paid the highest weekly wage during the 1979 to 1983 period. Retail trade, agriculture, and services industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Onondaga County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1979-1983.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1979-1983

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	$166	$186	$201	$193	$203
Mining	422	476	505	538	572
Construction	313	338	362	382	396
Manufacturing - durable goods	358	388	416	440	472
Manufacturing - nondurable goods	305	336	369	395	431
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	362	393	445	484	506
Wholesale trade	310	350	376	399	411
Retail trade	142	150	159	169	178
Finance, insurance, and real estate	232	251	269	292	314
Services	205	229	250	271	269
Government	236	265	293	312	339

Census Income Data

Median Income

According to the 1980 Census, the median family income of families in Onondaga County was $21,222 in 1979. This was higher than the statewide median of $20,180, and was also higher than the $20,329 median income of families living in urban areas in the state. Onondaga County's population is largely urban with 82 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $12,963 for the estimated 6,761 black families in Onondaga County and $17,276 for the 1,079 Hispanic families. The income level for black families in the county was slightly lower than that for the state as a whole while the income for Hispanic families was much higher than the statewide levels 1/. (See Table 18.)

Table 18. MEDIAN INCOME
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND
NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Onondaga County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$21,222	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	12,963	13,026	n.a.	12,986
Hispanic	17,276	11,263	n.a.	11,193
Individual				
All races				
Male	18,048	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	10,476	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	15,237	13,517	n.a.	13,509
Female	9,795	11,100	n.a.	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	15,926	12,093	n.a.	12,063
Female	11,000	9,458	n.a.	9,463

n.a. = not applicable.

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is that income which is greater than half of the incomes reported and less than the other half.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

1/ Median income data should be used with caution in small samples because of potential statistical error.

Median income has also been recorded for individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979. Of the Onondaga County males in this group, 53 percent were year-round, full-time workers whose median income was $18,048. For female year-round, full-time workers, the median income was $10,476. The income level for males was nearly equal to the statewide income level; for females it was lower than the statewide median income. The same relationship applies to Onondaga County compared with all urban areas in the state.

Of the 7,893 black males in Onondaga County who were 15 and over and had income in 1979, a total of 3,394 were year-round, full-time workers and had a median income of $15,237. Among black females, 8,933 were age 15 and over and had income in 1979; 2,948 of this group were year-round, full-time workers with a median income of $9,795. Hispanic males who were year-round, full-time workers had a median income of $15,926. There were 686 such persons out of a total of 1,580 Hispanic males age 15 and over with income. Hispanic females had a median income of $11,000. There were 352 year-round, full-time workers out of a total of 1,348 Hispanic females age 15 and over with income.

Income Below Poverty

The 1980 Census indicates that there were 7,762 families in Onondaga County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those in families as well as those not in families) was 43,060. Poverty families accounted for 6.6 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 9.6 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. 2/ Perhaps because Onondaga County residents had median income higher than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Onondaga County were much lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to urban areas in the state, a similar trend was found. (See Table 19.)

Among the 6,761 black families in Onondaga County, 1,859 families (27 percent) were below poverty; of the 1,079 Hispanic families, 174 (16 percent) were below poverty. The count of persons shows that 8,871 Onondaga County blacks were below poverty (30 percent of all blacks) and 1,148 Hispanics were below poverty (23 percent of all Hispanics). The proportion of blacks below poverty was slightly higher than statewide while the proportion of Hispanics was much lower than statewide.

2/ Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Table 19. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Race and age	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty			
Onondaga County	7,762	1,859	174
		Percent of all families	
Onondaga County	6.6	27.5	16.1
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
New York State rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
New York State urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Families below poverty			
Onondaga County	43,060	8,871	1,148
		Percent of all persons	
Onondaga County	9.6	30.5	22.9
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
New York State rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
New York State urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty

There were 43,060 persons in Onondaga County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. The 16-21 age group comprised 18.2 percent of persons below poverty, but only 12.4 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 35.1 percent of persons below poverty, less than its 42.9 percent share of the county population. The age group 55 and older comprised 15.9 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 20.9 percent of the county population (see Table 20).

Of the 8,871 black persons below poverty in Onondaga County, a high proportion (46.5 percent) are in the under 16 age group. This large share of black youth with income below the poverty level is due to their inordinately large share (35.6 percent) of the total county black population. In the county, Hispanics also have a very high proportion of persons under age 16 (44.9 percent) below the poverty level.

Table 20. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All races	
Total	43,060	463,920
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	30.9	23.7
16-21	18.2	12.4
22-54	35.1	42.9
55 and over	15.9	20.9
	Black	
Total	8,871	30,117
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	46.5	35.6
16-21	15.8	15.0
22-54	31.1	40.9
55 and over	6.6	8.5
	Hispanic	
Total	1,148	4,730
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	44.9	33.0
16-21	13.7	16.5
22-54	33.4	40.8
55 and over	7.9	9.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Data for persons below poverty levels based on 1979 income.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty

In 1980 in Onondaga County, there were 4,040 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 52.0 percent of the 7,762 families below poverty. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Onondaga County than in the state; 37 percent of the poverty families statewide had a householder who worked in 1979. (See Table 21.)

In 57.5 percent of the families with income below poverty level in Onondaga County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. Of these female householders, 46.0 percent worked in 1979. In the state, 56.6 percent of poverty families had a female householder.

Table 21. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Onondaga County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	7,762	1,859	174					
Householder worked in 1979	4,040	951	79					
Percent of families below poverty	52.0	51.2	45.4	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	4,467	1,490	101					
Percent of families below poverty	57.5	80.2	58.0	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18	4,120	1,459	92					
Worked in 1979	2,054	760	34					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	46.0	51.0	33.7	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

NOTE: Data for families with income below the poverty level is based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 22. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1984

Income level	Number of family members							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard income level								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member. To compute LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, add $2,380 to the amount for a family of six for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Public Assistance Recipients

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A wider range of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

An average of 22,943 Onondaga County residents received public assistance payments each month during the 1983 calendar year. Monthly benefit payments for the county averaged $117.24 per recipient compared with $140.81 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1983, an average of 81.7 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, and 17.5 percent received Home Relief payments. Table 23 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Onondaga County during 1983.

Table 23. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1983

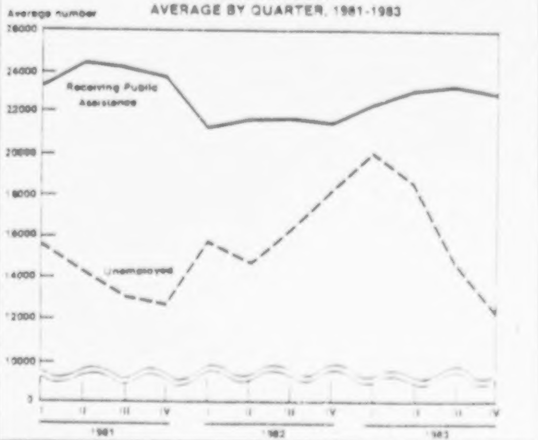
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	22,194	18,479	3,552	94	69
February	22,503	18,627	3,695	120	61
March	22,975	18,867	3,914	129	65
April	23,066	18,899	3,992	130	45
May	23,122	18,889	4,015	161	57
June	22,983	18,802	4,023	105	53
July	23,088	18,826	4,051	159	52
August	23,283	18,921	4,177	119	66
September	23,094	18,763	4,183	70	78
October	23,052	18,645	4,217	133	57
November	22,928	18,531	4,208	131	58
December	23,029	18,560	4,289	105	75
12-month average	22,943	18,734	4,026	121	61

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Onondaga County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some jobless workers receive public assistance but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared with public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Graph 8.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983

Both Table 23 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. The number of unemployed normally peak during the first quarter of the year in Onondaga County, and public assistance caseloads increase later in the year.

Public Assistance Income

According to the 1980 Census, 11,056 households 1/ in Onondaga County received public assistance income in 1979. 2/ These households accounted for 6.7 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,593. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to all urban areas in the state, the county, which is 82 percent urban, also had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments.

In 1979, of the 11,056 Onondaga County households receiving public assistance income, 7,535 were families. 3/ These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in all urban areas and the state as a whole.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

2/ Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

There were 3,006 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Onondaga County. These families accounted for 38.7 percent of the 7,762 families below poverty in the county. The remaining 61.3 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less than in the state as a whole where 43.9 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income.

For 961 of the families who received public assistance income in Onondaga County in 1979, the public assistance income kept their total family income above the poverty level.

Table 24. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Onondaga County			New York State				
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Households with public assistance income	11,056	2,380	190					
Percent of all households	6.7	23.7	13.2	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean public assistance income in 1979	$2,593	$2,914	$2,717	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	7,535	1,762	172					
Percent of all families	6.4	26.1	15.9	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	7,762	1,859	174					
With public assistance income	3,006	1,112	98					
Percent of families below poverty	38.7	59.8	56.3	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without public assistance income	4,756	747	76					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Onondaga County totaled 87,015. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 50.6 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 49.4 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-1983 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 87.8 percent of total school enrollments in Onondaga County compared with 82.5 percent for the state. Table 25 presents the distribution of students in Onondaga County according to grades.

Table 25. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	87,015	44,037	42,978
Public	76,402	38,000	38,402
Nonpublic	10,613	6,037	4,576

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Onondaga County during the 1982-1983 school year than during the preceding school year. Total enrollments fell at a faster rate in the county than statewide in both public and nonpublic schools. Private school enrollments dropped more than 3 times as fast in the county as they did in the state. Table 26 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Onondaga County during the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years.

Table 26. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY 1981-1982 TO 1982-1983

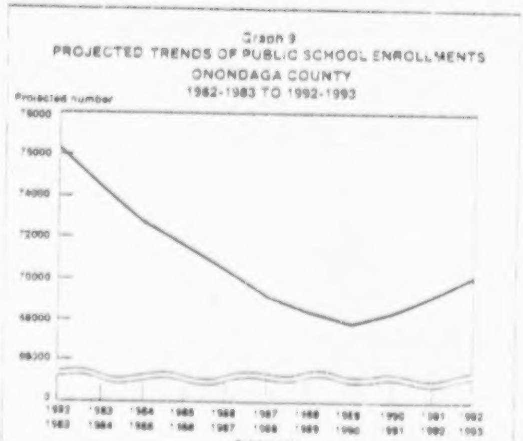
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12		Percent change
	1981-1982	1982-1983	
New York State	3,324,836	3,254,058	-2.1
Public	2,748,397	2,683,598	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Onondaga County	89,996	87,015	-3.3
Public	78,979	76,402	-3.3
Nonpublic	11,017	10,613	-3.7

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-1993

Public school enrollments in Onondaga County are projected to continue declining through the 1980s and then turn up after the 1989-1990 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1982-1983 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 8.3 percent from 76,402 to 70,078 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Onondaga County from 1982 to 1993.


Graph 9
PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1982-1983 TO 1992-1993

Intentions of 1982-1983 High School Graduates

There were 6,513 students who graduated from Onondaga County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 71.5 percent planned to continue their education, compared with 71.8 percent statewide. The proportion of students intending to enter 4-year schools, however, was much greater statewide (42.0 percent) than in the county (36.7 percent). The percentage of Onondaga County graduates entering the military nearly matched the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a slightly smaller fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 27 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Onondaga County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1983.

Table 27. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC
AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY
FALL 1983

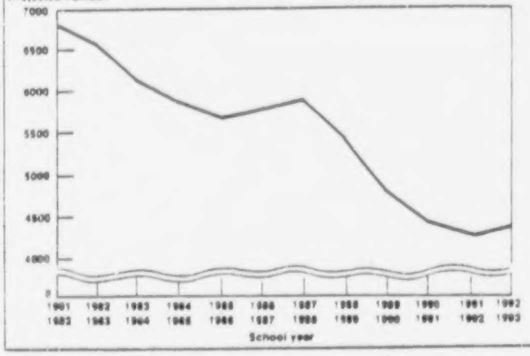
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Onondaga County	6,513	36.7	30.0	4.8	17.7	4.0	6.7
Public	5,875	34.8	30.0	4.9	19.0	4.2	7.1
Nonpublic	638	54.7	31.2	3.8	5.8	1.7	2.8

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, the State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-1993

The size of Onondaga County's high school graduating class is projected to continue dropping through the 1985-1986 school year and then increase slightly over the next two school years. The number of new graduates is expected to resume its decline from the school years 1988-1989 through 1991-1992. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Onondaga County from 1981 to 1983.

Graph 10. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS ONONDAGA COUNTY 1981-1982 TO 1992-1993



Race and Ethnic Group of Public School Students, 1982-1983

During the 1982-1983 school year, 86.7 percent of the student population in Onondaga County was white. The remaining 13.3 percent were distributed as follows: 10.4 percent black, 0.7 percent Hispanic, and 2.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Syracuse City School District. Table 28 presents distribution of students by race and ethnic group in each school district in the county during the 1982-1983 school year.

Table 28. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP ONONDAGA COUNTY 1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	10.4	0.7	2.2	86.7
Baldwinsville	1.4	0.2	0.8	97.7
East Syracuse	0.5	*	1.0	98.4
Fabius	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.4
Jamesville-DeWitt	5.0	0.2	3.2	91.5
Jordan-Elbridge	0.0	0.5	0.2	99.3
La Fayette	0.6	0.0	22.9	76.5
Liverpool	2.3	0.2	1.3	96.3
Lyncourt	1.2	0.0	0.0	98.8
Manlius	0.6	0.2	1.3	97.9
Marcellus	0.2	0.2	0.4	99.2
North Syracuse	1.6	0.3	2.1	96.1
Onondaga	3.1	0.1	4.6	92.2
Skaneateles	0.1	*	0.1	99.7
Solvay	0.2	0.5	0.5	98.7
Syracuse	34.1	2.0	3.3	60.6
Tully	*	0.0	0.2	99.7
West Genesee	0.6	0.2	0.9	98.3
Westhill	1.4	0.0	1.4	97.2

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Onondaga County. These are sponsored by the Onondaga-Madison Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), Onondaga Community College, and several other schools. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Program
Onondaga-Madison BOCES Lakeside Occupational Center 310 Lakeside Road Syracuse, New York 13209	Distributive Education Apparel and accessories Health Occupations Education Nursing, licensed practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home Economics Education Care and guidance of children

Educational Institution	Program
Onondaga-Madison BOCES (cont'd)	Business and Office Education Data processing Stenographic-secretarial
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Air conditioning Automotive body and fender Automotive mechanics Commercial arts occupations Carpentry Cosmetology
Onondaga-Madison BOCES Thompson Occupational Center 6820 Thompson Road Syracuse, New York 13211	Health Occupations Education Dental assisting
	Home Economics Education Care and guidance of children
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Automotive body and fender Automotive mechanics Other automotive Carpentry Masonry Plumbing and pipefitting Other construction-maintenance Drafting Electrical occupations Electronics Graphic arts Machine shop-machine tool Welding and cutting Cosmetology Quantity food occupations
Syracuse City School District 409 West Genesee Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Distributive Education Prevocational curriculums General merchandising-sales
	Health Occupations Education Nursing, licensed practical Nurse assisting (Nurse Aide) Other health occupations
	Home Economics Education Care and guidance of children Clothing and textiles Food services Other occupational preparations

Educational Institution	Program
Syracuse City School District (cont'd)	Business and Office Education
	Prevocational curriculums
	Bookkeeping and accounting
	Data processing
	General office-typing-clerical
	Stenographic-secretarial
	Supervision-business administration
	Other office occupations
	Technical Education
	Electrical technology
	Electronic technology
	Mechanical technology
	Health related technology
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Air conditioning
	Automotive mechanics
	Other automotive
	Commercial arts occupations
	Photography occupations
	Carpentry
	Other construction-maintenance
	Drafting
	Electrical occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic arts
	Machine shop-machine tool
	Welding and cutting
	Tool and die making
	Cosmetology
	Personal service, other
	Other trade, industry, service
Onondaga Community College Syracuse, New York 13215	Distributive Education
	Advertising services
	Finance and credit
	General merchandising-sales
	Recreational-tourism
	Health Occupations Education
	Dental hygiene
	Medical lab assisting
	Nursing, associate degree
	Inhalation therapy
	Technical Education
	Architectural technology
	Chemical technology
	Electronic technology
	Mechanical technology
	Other technical occupations

Educational Institution	Program
Onondaga Community College (cont'd)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Commercial arts occupations Drafting Other public service occupations
Syracuse Educational Opportunity Center 100 New Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Business and Office Education General office-typing-clerical Stenographic-secretarial
American Institute of Applied Science 205 North McBride Street Syracuse, New York 13203	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Law enforcement-firearms control
Barbizon School of Syracuse One Lincoln Center (Suite 770) Syracuse, New York 13202	Distributive Education General merchandising-sales
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Modeling
Contemporary School of Beauty Culture, LTD. 417 South Clinton Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology
Leponto's Hairstyling and Beauty Culture School 528 West Onondaga Street Syracuse, New York 13204	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology
NYS Barber and Beauty School 224-226 West Genesee Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Barbering-barber trades Cosmetology
Machine Shorthand of Syracuse 515-517 Loew Building 100 West Jefferson Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Business and Office Education Executive secretary-court reporting
Central City Business Institute 953 James Street Syracuse, New York 13203	Health Occupations Education Medical assistant
	Home Economics Education Clothing and textiles
	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and accounting Data processing General office-typing-clerical Stenographic-secretarial Supervision-business administration

Educational Institution	Program
Maria Regina College 1024 Court Street Syracuse, New York 13208	Business and Office Education Stenographic-secretarial
Powelson Business Institute 400 Montgomery Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Distributive Education General merchandising-sales
	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and accounting Data processing General office-typing-clerical Stenographic-secretarial Supervision-business administration
Northeastern Technical Institute Box 154, Route 20 East La Fayette, New York 13084	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Other trade, industrial, service (Diesel mechanic, tractor-trailer operations)

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table I-A presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Onondaga County had at least 50 applicants or openings from October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings to which the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 29 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.
   Example - Electroplating

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.
   Example - Purchasing management

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
   For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.
   Example - Attendants, hospitals, morgues, and related health services

4) Applicants available but no job openings received
   The Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.
   Example - Household and related work

Table I-A. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	34,510	9,140	3.8	59.9
Professional, technical, and managerial	4,593	753	6.1	53.9
Clerical and sales	8,198	3,342	2.5	58.0
Services	6,158	1,875	3.3	61.1
Farming, fishery, and forestry	352	148	2.4	67.6
Processing	735	234	3.1	76.5
Machine trades	2,346	550	4.3	44.5
Benchwork	1,618	479	3.4	80.2
Structural work	2,949	588	5.0	42.7
Miscellaneous	3,717	1,171	3.2	70.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	128	46	2.8	54.3
Mechanical engineering	168	37	4.5	8.1
Industrial engineering	132	25	5.3	12.0
Mathematics	107	9	11.9	44.4
Mathematics and sciences, n.e.c.	84	7	12.0	14.3
Psychology	66	6	11.0	16.7
Registered nurses	70	19	3.7	10.5
Medical and dental technology	67	42	1.6	31.0
Medicine and health, n.e.c.	171	24	7.1	37.5
College and university education	67	12	5.6	75.0
Education, n.e.c.	204	139	1.5	96.4
Writers	60	6	10.0	16.7
Commercial artists: designers and illustrators, graphic arts	70	14	5.0	64.3
Accountants and auditors	226	18	12.6	33.3

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Professional, technical, and managerial (continued)				
Purchasing management	68	3	22.7	33.3
Sales and distribution management	105	4	26.2	n.a.
Public relations management	63	8	7.9	37.5
Personnel administration	99	6	16.5	33.3
Administrative specializations, n.e.c.	311	20	15.6	40.0
Manufacturing industry managers and officials	76	5	15.2	20.0
Transportation, communications, and utilities industry managers and officials	72	0	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesale and retail trade managers and officials	323	19	17.0	15.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate managers and officials	89	7	12.7	28.6
Service industry managers and officials	250	23	10.9	13.0
Miscellaneous managers and officials, n.e.c.	365	42	8.7	23.8
Social and welfare work	264	40	6.6	67.5
Miscellaneous professional, technical, and managerial, n.e.c.	60	59	1.0	94.9
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	461	269	1.7	55.4
Typists and typewriting-machine operators	634	378	1.7	56.6
Interviewing clerks	50	47	1.1	70.2
File clerks	128	62	2.1	69.4
Stenography, typing, filing, and related, n.e.c.	1,216	409	3.0	65.3
Bookkeepers and bookkeeping-machine operators	272	51	5.3	39.2
Cashiers and tellers	902	569	1.6	72.6
Electronic and electromechanical data processors	148	17	8.7	52.9
Billing and rate clerks	72	18	4.0	22.2
Payroll, timekeeping, and duty roster clerks	50	7	7.1	57.1
Accounting and statistical clerks	266	52	5.1	28.8

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales (continued)				
Computing and account-recording occupations, n.e.c.	882	92	9.6	38.0
Production clerks	63	21	3.0	42.9
Shipping, receiving, stock, and related	486	182	2.7	43.4
Information and reception clerks	187	75	2.5	53.3
Investigators, adjusters, and related	99	39	2.5	30.8
Miscellaneous clerical, n.e.c.	247	143	1.7	81.8
Sales: agricultural and food products	60	10	6.0	30.0
Sales: textile, apparel, and notions	204	159	1.3	72.3
Sales: transportation equipment	65	9	7.2	33.3
Sales: industrial and related equipment	71	16	4.4	n.a.
Sales: sporting, hobby, stationery, and related	62	33	1.9	24.2
Sales: miscellaneous, n.e.c.	539	143	3.8	24.5
Sales clerks	196	68	2.9	57.4
Route sales and delivery	100	39	2.6	53.8
Miscellaneous sales occupations, n.e.c.	346	176	2.0	54.5
Service				
Household and related work	143	0	n.a.	n.a.
Waiters/waitresses and related food service	898	369	2.4	59.6
Bartenders	235	45	5.2	33.3
Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants	415	143	2.9	33.6
Miscellaneous cooks, except domestic	104	11	9.5	36.4
Miscellaneous food and beverage preparation	117	25	4.7	32.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	653	346	1.9	81.8
Food and beverage preparation and service, n.e.c.	135	31	4.4	6.5
Housecleaners: hotels, restaurants, and related establishments	257	44	5.8	56.8
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	81	6	13.5	33.3
Unlicensed birth attendants and practical nurses	152	26	5.8	73.1

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Services (continued)				
Attendants: hospitals, morgues, and related health services	450	8	56.2	62.5
Miscellaneous personal services, n.e.c.	377	36	10.5	88.9
Apparel and furnishings service, n.e.c.	60	36	1.7	47.2
Security guards and correction officers, except crossing tenders	340	202	1.7	61.9
Porters and cleaners	1,310	333	3.9	67.0
Janitors	79	20	4.0	35.0
Building and related service, n.e.c.	84	9	9.3	44.4
Farming, Fishery, and Forestry				
Gardening and groundskeeping	132	40	3.3	75.0
Plant life and related service	129	68	1.9	57.4
Processing				
Electroplating	104	87	1.2	95.4
Molders, coremakers, and related	86	6	14.3	33.3
Ore refining and foundry, n.e.c.	83	6	13.8	50.0
Casting and molding, n.e.c.	165	9	18.3	55.6
Machine Trades				
Machinists and related	181	38	4.8	36.8
Toolmakers and related	79	24	3.3	33.3
Abrading	107	22	4.9	59.1
Turning	133	67	2.0	71.6
Boring	78	5	15.6	20.0
Metal machining, n.e.c.	278	34	8.2	50.0
Punching and shearing	79	7	11.3	100.0
Fabricating machine	66	21	3.1	52.4
Miscellaneous metalworking, n.e.c.	157	9	17.4	88.9
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics	449	136	3.3	30.9

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Machine Trades (continued)				
Engine, power transmission, and related mechanics	75	16	4.7	18.8
Miscellaneous machine installation and repair	120	33	3.6	36.4
Printing press	70	12	5.8	50.0
Miscellaneous machine trades, n.e.c.	61	6	10.2	16.7
Benchwork				
Filing, grinding, buffing, cleaning, and polishing, n.e.c.	98	11	8.9	100.0
Metal unit assemblers and adjusters, n.e.c.	347	149	2.3	96.0
Assembly of light bulbs and electronic tubes	24	55	0.4	80.0
Assembly and repair of electronic components, n.e.c.	487	119	4.1	81.5
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment, n.e.c.	100	7	14.3	57.1
Fabrication and repair of products made from assorted materials, n.e.c.	73	12	6.1	58.3
Upholstering and repair of stuffed furniture and related products	68	14	4.9	57.1
Sewing machine operators, nongarment	77	23	3.3	65.2
Structural Work				
Body workers, transportation equipment	114	28	4.1	28.6
Arc welders and cutters	145	12	12.1	58.3
Welders, cutters, and related, n.e.c.	205	12	17.1	91.7
Assembly, installation, and repair of wire communication equipment	61	4	15.2	n.a.
Assembly, installation, and repair of lighting equipment	80	19	4.2	36.8
Assembly, installation, and repair of large household appliances	133	4	66.5	n.a.

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Structural Work (continued)				
Fabrication and installation of electrical and electronics products, n.e.c.	94	35	2.7	28.6
Installation and repair of electrical products, n.e.c.	78	15	5.2	80.0
Construction and maintenance painters and related	165	38	4.3	39.5
Excavating, grading, paving, and related, n.e.c.	54	7	7.7	57.1
Carpenters and related	251	84	3.0	40.5
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, and related	69	35	2.0	28.6
Roofers and related	79	34	2.3	38.2
Miscellaneous construction, n.e.c.	698	100	7.0	59.0
Miscellaneous structural work, n.e.c.	284	30	9.5	36.7
Miscellaneous				
Trailer-truck drivers	203	57	3.6	57.9
Truck drivers, heavy	301	83	3.6	68.7
Truck drivers, light	285	55	5.2	47.3
Passenger transportation, n.e.c.	123	33	3.7	97.0
Attendants and servicers, parking lots and auto service facilities	198	97	2.0	58.8
Miscellaneous transportation, n.e.c.	57	34	1.7	64.7
Packaging	464	115	4.0	87.8
Hoisting and conveying	317	9	35.2	55.6
Moving and storing materials and products, n.e.c.	668	231	2.9	47.2
Packaging and materials handling, n.e.c.	819	333	2.5	86.8

n.a. = For occupations in which no openings were received, or no openings were filled, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING ONONDAGA COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	382,073
Rural	81,847
Families	116,457
Households	165,677

Marital status a/	Total	Male	Female
Single	111,681	57,382	54,299
Married	194,651	97,384	97,267
Separated	9,394	3,846	5,548
Widowed	27,849	4,533	23,316
Divorced	18,899	7,214	11,685

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	147,800
Rural	29,307
Year-round housing units* b/	175,511
Occupied	165,677
Vacant	9,834
Seasonal/migratory units	1,596

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit** c/	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
1 person	40,040	14,030	26,010
2 persons	50,669	32,111	18,558
3 persons	27,951	19,252	8,699
4 persons	24,790	19,302	5,488
5 persons	13,153	10,664	2,489
6+ persons	9,074	7,056	2,018

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Units
Less than $10,000	1,079
10,000 - 14,999	2,313
15,000 - 19,999	4,235
20,000 - 24,999	6,786
25,000 - 29,999	8,758
30,000 - 34,999	11,897

---

a/ Persons 15 years of age and older.

b/ Median rooms in year-round units-5.6

c/ Median persons/unit - 2.34

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (continued)

Value	Units
35,000 - 39,999	11,168
40,000 - 49,999	17,380
50,000 - 79,999	18,537
80,000 - 99,999	2,346
100,000 - 149,999	1,410
150,000 - 199,999	244
200,000+	114
Median value	$38,600

Race/ethnicity of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	153,154	98,823	54,331
Black	9,966	2,601	7,365
American Indian/Eskimo/ Aleut.	946	404	542
Asian/Pacific Islander	792	351	441
Other	819	236	583
Hispanic	1,437	539	898

APPENDIX III

Table III-A. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1970-1980

Age	1970 total	1980			Change 1970-1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	472,746	463,920	221,938	241,982	-8,826	-1.9
Under 5 years	42,072	30,973	15,710	15,263	-11,099	-26.4
Under 1 year	8,236	6,727	3,396	3,331	-1,509	-18.3
1 year	8,344	6,119	3,098	3,021	-2,225	-26.7
2 years	8,075	6,188	3,156	3,032	-1,887	-23.4
3 years	8,416	5,992	3,064	2,928	-2,424	-28.8
4 years	9,001	5,947	2,996	2,951	-3,054	-33.9
5 to 9 years	48,504	32,041	16,348	15,693	-16,463	-33.9
5 years	9,361	6,062	3,092	2,970	-3,299	-35.2
6 years	9,719	5,742	2,938	2,804	-3,977	-40.9
7 years	9,678	6,030	3,096	2,934	-3,648	-37.7
8 years	9,845	6,562	3,383	3,179	-3,283	-33.3
9 years	9,901	7,645	3,839	3,806	-2,256	-22.8
10 to 14 years	48,511	38,432	19,521	18,911	-10,079	-20.8
10 years	10,104	7,559	3,798	3,761	-2,545	-25.2
11 years	9,744	7,569	3,892	3,677	-2,175	-22.3
12 years	9,842	7,406	3,767	3,639	-2,436	-24.8
13 years	9,530	7,693	3,926	3,767	-1,837	-19.3
14 years	9,291	8,205	4,138	4,067	-1,086	-11.7
15 years	9,076	8,640	4,445	4,195	-436	-4.8
16 to 19 years	35,704	37,841	18,827	19,014	2,137	6.0
16 to 21 years	52,266	57,592	28,410	29,182	5,326	10.2
16 years	8,688	8,988	4,506	4,482	300	3.7
17 years	8,758	9,035	4,564	4,471	277	3.5
18 years	9,339	9,774	4,836	4,938	435	4.7
19 years	8,919	10,044	4,921	5,123	1,125	12.6
20 to 24 years	39,498	46,475	22,734	23,741	6,977	17.7
20 years	8,390	9,947	4,755	5,192	1,557	18.6
21 years	8,172	9,804	4,828	4,976	1,632	20.0
25-29 years	31,094	39,854	19,311	20,543	8,760	28.2
30-34 years	25,365	34,876	16,949	17,927	9,511	37.5
35-44 years	53,670	49,462	23,693	25,769	-4,208	-7.8
45=54 years	54,462	48,171	23,036	25,135	-6,291	-11.6
55-59 years	21,787	25,202	11,886	13,316	3,415	15.7
60-64 years	18,827	21,105	9,777	11,328	2,278	12.1
65-74 years	26,835	29,899	12,664	17,235	3,064	11.4
75-84 years	13,873	15,978	5,614	10,364	2,105	15.2
85+ years	3,468	4,971	1,423	3,548	1,503	43.3
16 and over	324,583	353,834	165,914	187,920	29,251	9.0
55 and over	84,790	97,155	41,364	55,791	12,365	14.6
Median age	27.1	29.7	28.4	31.0	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, ONONDAGA COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	6,059	4,536	1,318	101	63	112
5,000 to 7,499	5,687	4,827	695	80	54	105
7,500 to 9,999	7,036	6,207	657	81	32	99
10,000 to 14,999	15,891	14,639	1,065	119	54	127
15,000 to 19,999	18,721	17,499	938	108	108	206
20,000 to 24,999	18,896	17,886	797	110	66	112
25,000 to 34,999	25,614	24,590	823	67	104	138
35,000 to 49,999	13,330	12,892	379	22	37	154
50,000 or more	5,627	5,463	89	0	69	26
Mean	$23,524	$24,084	$15,545	$14,833	$26,739	$19,563

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55 years	319,929	36,251
55-59 years	22,996	1,440
60-64 years	19,834	1,298
65 years and over	43,881	4,071
Race		
Total	406,640	43,060
White	380,505	32,615
Black	20,246	8,871
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	2,466	819
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,493	417
Hispanic	3,861	1,148

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
28,859	Below 75 percent
32,029	75 to 124 percent
18,176	125 to 149 percent
41,374	150 to 199 percent
329,262	Above 199 percent

Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

	Households	Mean Income
Earnings	135,678	$20,666
Wage and salary	132,078	20,053
Nonfarm self employment	12,863	11,554
Farm self employment	1,685	3,944
Interest, dividends, or net profit	82,468	2,068
Social Security	42,829	4,422
Public Assistance	11,056	2,593
Other	42,858	3,465

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	13,278	$10,336
1 worker	38,565	19,931
2 or more workers	65,018	28,349

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing, and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products
- Petroleum refining and related activities
- Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
- Leather and leather products
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
  (Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

- General building construction
- Heavy construction
- Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
  - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  - General merchandise
  - Food
  - Automobiles and service stations
  - Apparel and accessories
  - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  - Eating and drinking places
  - Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category, in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

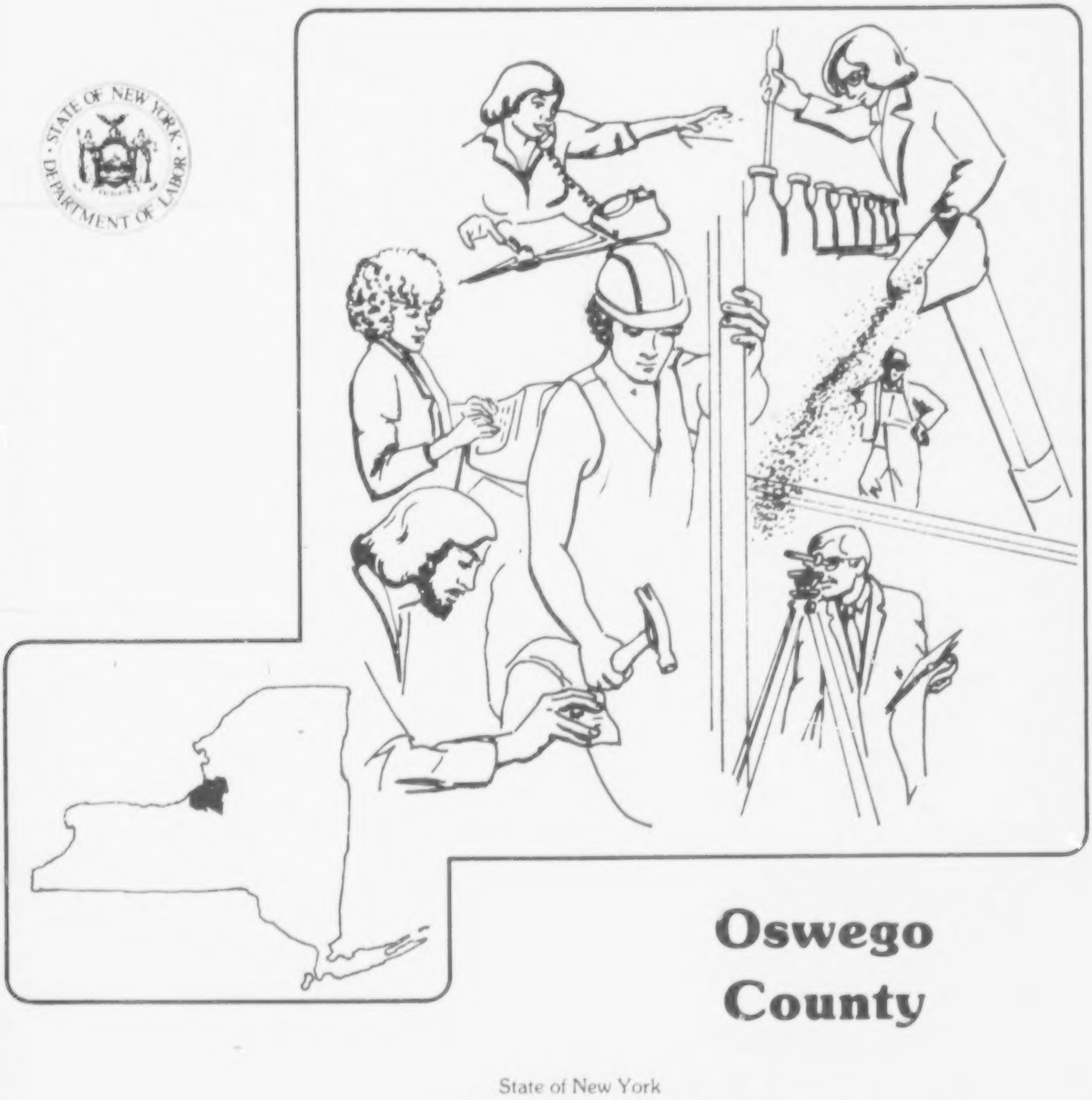
Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1985 No. 9
ONONDAGA COUNTY

55775 5 32 F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Oswego County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES
Socio-Economic Characteristics

Oswego County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 10, Fiscal Year 1985

Summer 1985

This report was prepared by Roger Evans and Mark Barbano with the assistance of Dorian Greene and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David J. Nyhan, Principal Economist.

Direct Inquiries to:

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240-0039

Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ____________________________

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ____________________________

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ____________________________

4. Additional comments: ____________________________

Name: ____________________________

Title: ____________________________

Organization: ____________________________

fold

Place
Stamp
Here

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	ix
I. Geographic Highlights	1
II. Population Trends and Characteristics	7
III. The Labor Market	21
IV. Income	31
V. Social Program Statistics	43
VI. Education	47
APPENDIX I Occupational Supply and Demand	55
APPENDIX II Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Oswego County	65
APPENDIX III Population by Age and Sex, Oswego County, 1970 & 1980.	67
APPENDIX IV Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During the 1980 Census, Oswego County	69
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	71

TABLES

* * * I. Geographic Highlights * * *

1. Percent Distribution of Land Area by Category of Use, Oswego County and New York State, 1968	5

* * * II. Population Trends and Characteristics * * *

2. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Oswego County, 1900-1980	10
3. Percent Change in Population, by Decade, New York State and Oswego County, 1900-1980	10
4. Population by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980	11
5. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1950-1980	13
6. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Oswego County, 1980	17
7. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Oswego County Subdivisions, 1980	18
8. Age Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Oswego County, 1980	20

Contents (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

* * * III. The Labor Market * * *

9. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Oswego County, New York State and The United States, 1970 and 1980. 22
10. Civilian Labor Force Status, Oswego County, 1974-1983 22
11. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Oswego County, New York State, and The United States, Averaged for 1980-1983 26
12. Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for Oswego County, New York State, and The United States, Three-Year Averages 1971-1973 To 1981-1983. 28
13. Changes in the Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Oswego County, 1971-1973 To 1981-1983. 29
14. Direct Employment Changes Resulting from Major Manufacturing Expansions and Contractions Planned, Underway, or Completed, Oswego County, January 1982-June 1984. 30

* * * IV. Income * * *

15. Personal Income of Oswego County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981 31
16. Levels and Percent Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Oswego County and New York State, 1981. 33
17. Average Weekly Wages of Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Oswego County,1979-1983. 35
18. Median Income, Oswego County and New York State, 1979 36
19. Families and Individual Persons with Income Below the Poverty Level by Race, Oswego County and New York State, 1979. . . . 38
20. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty by Race, Oswego County, 1980 39
21. Families with Income Below Poverty Level, Oswego County and New York State, 1980 40
22. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Oswego County, 1984. 41

* * * V. Social Program Statistics * * *

23. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Oswego County, 1983. 43
24. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Oswego County and New York State, 1980. 46

Contents (continued) Page

TABLES (continued)

* * * VI. Education * * *

25. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment by Grade, Oswego County, 1982-1983. 47
26. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Oswego County, 1981-82 To 1982-83. 48
27. Education or Employment Intentions of 1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Oswego County, Fall 1983 50
28. Percent Distribution of Public School Students, by Race and Ethnic Group, Oswego County, 1982-83 52

MAPS

1. County Location, Oswego County 1
2. Transportation Network, Oswego County, 1984. 3
3. Location of Tug Hill Region and the Oswego Canal Within Oswego County, 1984 4
4. Population Density by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1980. 7
5. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Oswego County, 1980. 9

GRAPHS

* * * II. Population Trends and Characteristics * * *

1. Population Growth Trends, Oswego County, 1900-1980 8
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Oswego County, 1980, 1985, and 1990. 16

* * * III. The Labor Market * * *

3. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Oswego County, 1974-1983 23
4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Oswego County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983 24
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Oswego County and New York State, Average by Month, 1980-1983 25

* * * IV. Income * * *

6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Oswego County, 1981. 32
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Oswego County and New York State, 1970-1982. 34

Contents (continued) Page

GRAPHS (continued)

* * * V. Social Program Statistics * * *

8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Oswego County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983. 44

* * * VI. Education * * *

9. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Oswego County, 1982-1983 To 1992-1993 49
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and NonPublic Schools, Oswego County, 1981-1982 To 1992-1993. 51

PREFACE

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

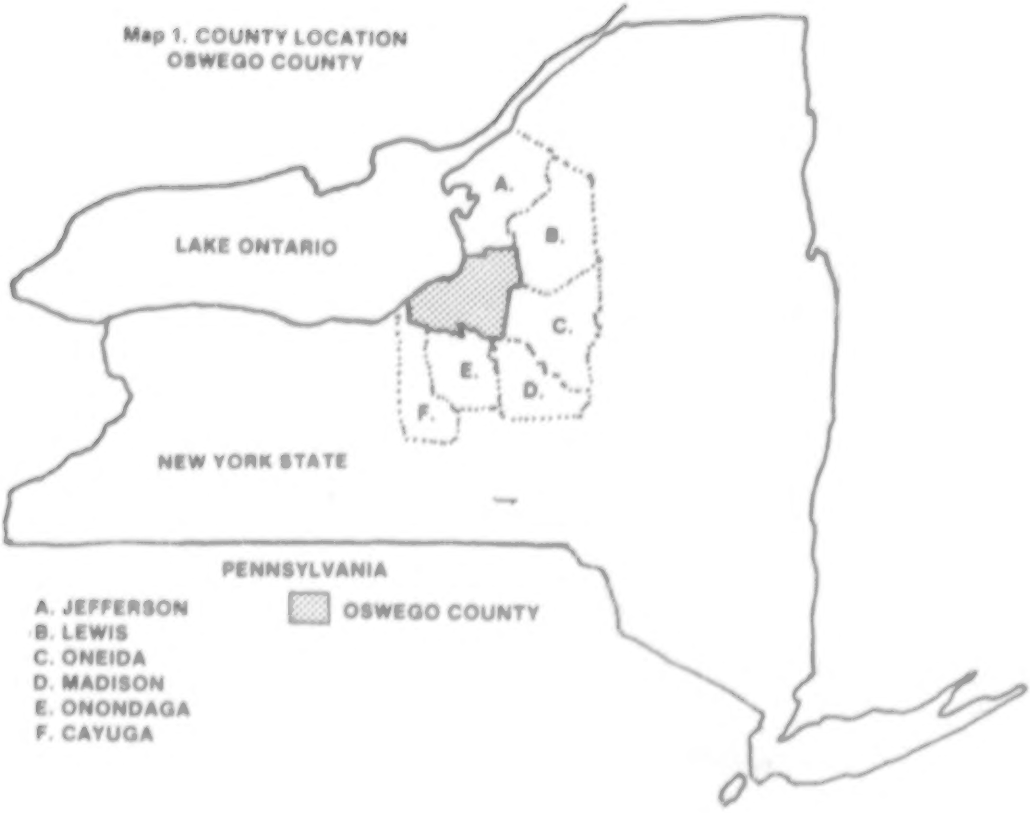
The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Oswego County is located in the Central New York region of New York State along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario and roughly 15 miles north of the City of Syracuse. Besides Lake Ontario, Oswego County's border is formed by Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, and Cayuga counties. Oswego County and its neighboring counties are shown on Map 1.

Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
OSWEGO COUNTY



A.
B.
LAKE ONTARIO
C.
E.
D.
F.
NEW YORK STATE
PENNSYLVANIA
A. JEFFERSON
B. LEWIS
C. ONEIDA
D. MADISON
E. ONONDAGA
F. CAYUGA
▨ OSWEGO COUNTY

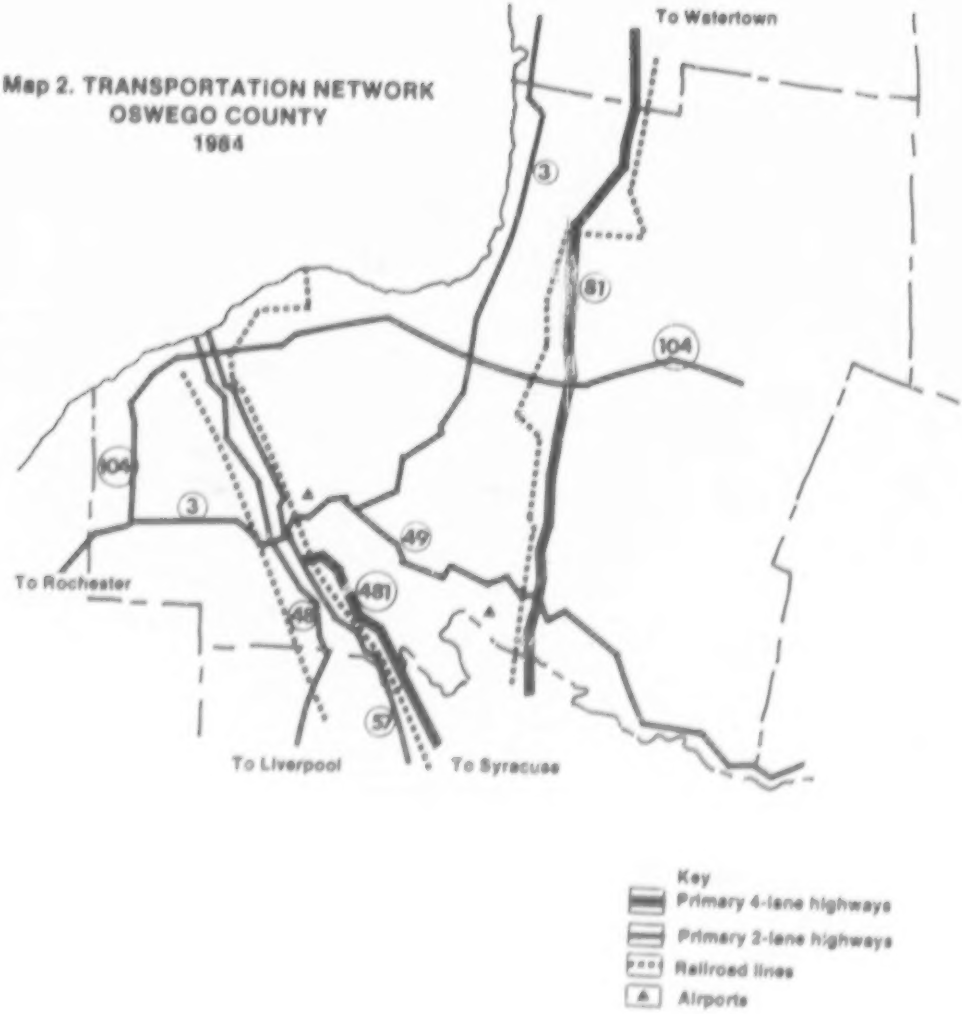
Transportation Facilities

Highways - Oswego County is bisected by Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York. Route 81 travels north out of the county roughly 40 miles to the Thousand Islands International Bridge at the Canadian border. From there, major Canadian highways branch out to the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. To the south, Route 81 leads to Syracuse, Cortland, and Binghamton in New York State and continues through Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and into Tennessee. Interstate Route 481 travels southeast from the City of Fulton in Oswego County connecting to Route 81 just north of Syracuse in neighboring Onondaga County. New York State Routes 48 and 57 also link the cities of Oswego and Fulton with Syracuse to the south. New York State Route 3 links Oswego County with the city of Rochester to the west and the city of Watertown to the north. New York State Route 49 links the county with the city of Utica to the east. A network of highways, which interconnects populated areas in the County and provides commuter routes to firms located in Oswego and neighboring counties, exists within Oswego County.

Rail - Conrail offers freight service on 3 lines in Oswego County. The Massena secondary line generally follows Interstate Route 81 from Syracuse and points south through the County to Watertown and Massena, New York where it interconnects with Canadian National rail lines. Two branch lines also operate in Oswego County. The Phoenix branch leaves the Massena secondary line just north of Syracuse and travels to Phoenix then veers north to the cities of Fulton and Oswego and on to Nine Mile Point. Conrail also runs another branch line in Oswego County southward from the main east-west track in Onondaga County. This line leaves the main track just west of Syracuse and travels northwest to the city of Fulton. Past Fulton the track becomes a private line to Oswego City owned by Niagara Mohawk Corporation. Passenger service is not available in Oswego County.

Air Transportation - Oswego County has two airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Oswego County Airport (located just east of the city of Fulton) and Syracuse Suburban Air Field (located near the Village of Central Square). While the county doesn't have the facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at nearby Hancock International Airport, less than twenty miles southeast of the city of Fulton. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Oswego County in 1984.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
OSWEGO COUNTY
1984


To Watertown
3
81
104
104
3
49
481
48
57
To Rochester
To Liverpool
To Syracuse
Key
Primary 4-lane highways
Primary 2-lane highways
Railroad lines
Airports

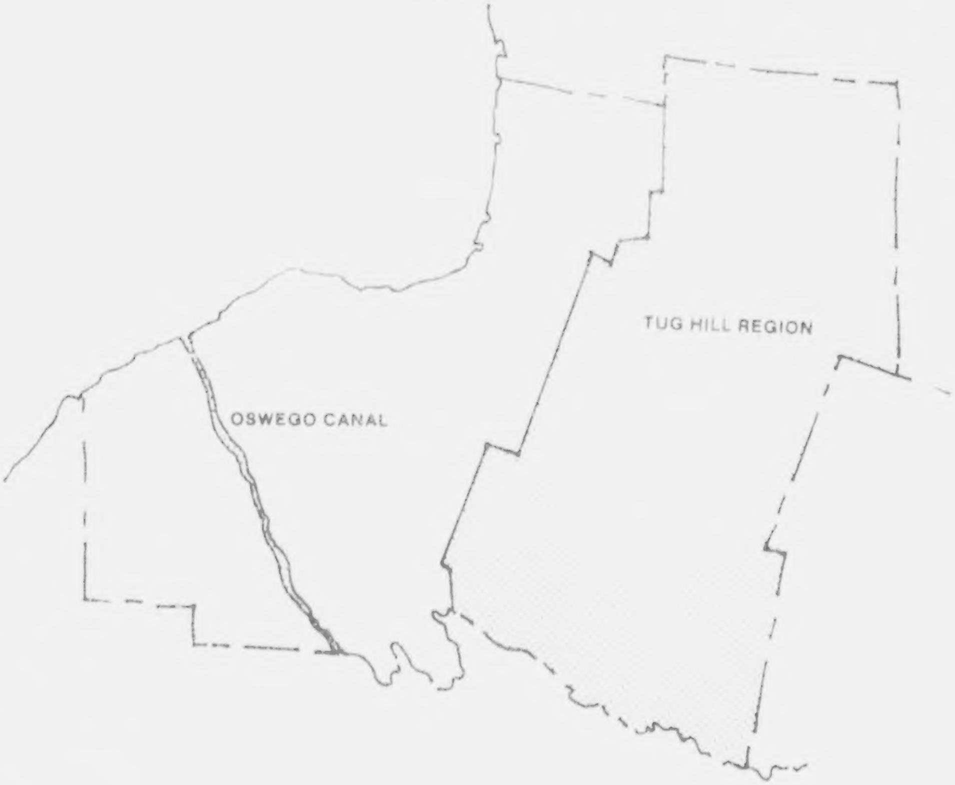
Land Characteristics

Oswego County is bordered by Lake Ontario along its western edge. There are 45.5 miles of shoreline: 35.0 miles of main shoreline and 10.5 miles of shoreline surrounding North Pond, which is open to the Lake.

The Oswego Canal, a part of the New York State Barge Canal System, flows through the cities of Fulton and Oswego, connecting the Erie Canal with Lake Ontario. The Oswego Canal accommodated 14,010 pleasure craft during the 1983 season and carried 350,716 tons of commercial cargo. The navigation season normally runs from May through November.

Over half of the total land area of Oswego County is a part of the Tug Hill Region. Much of this region is a semi-wilderness area famous for both timber production and recreational fishing. The Tug Hill Region encompasses 335,600 acres in eastern Oswego County, as well as parts of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida counties. Nearly three-fourths (73.9 percent) of the Tug Hill Region in Oswego County is commercial forest land, and almost all of this is privately owned. During the 1800's, spruce, hemlock, and pine from this area were used to build the piers and houses of New York City.1/ Map 3 presents the location of the Tug Hill Region and the Oswego Canal.

Map 3. LOCATION OF TUG HILL REGION AND THE OSWEGO CANAL WITHIN OSWEGO COUNTY
1984



1/ SOURCE: The Tug Hill Region, Preparing for the Future, Report of the Temporary State Commission on Tug Hill, February 1976, page 10.

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resource inventory, Oswego County was generally more rural than the state as a whole. Only 1.8 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for half of all land in the county and water and wetlands utilized about one-fifth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially, or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Oswego County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

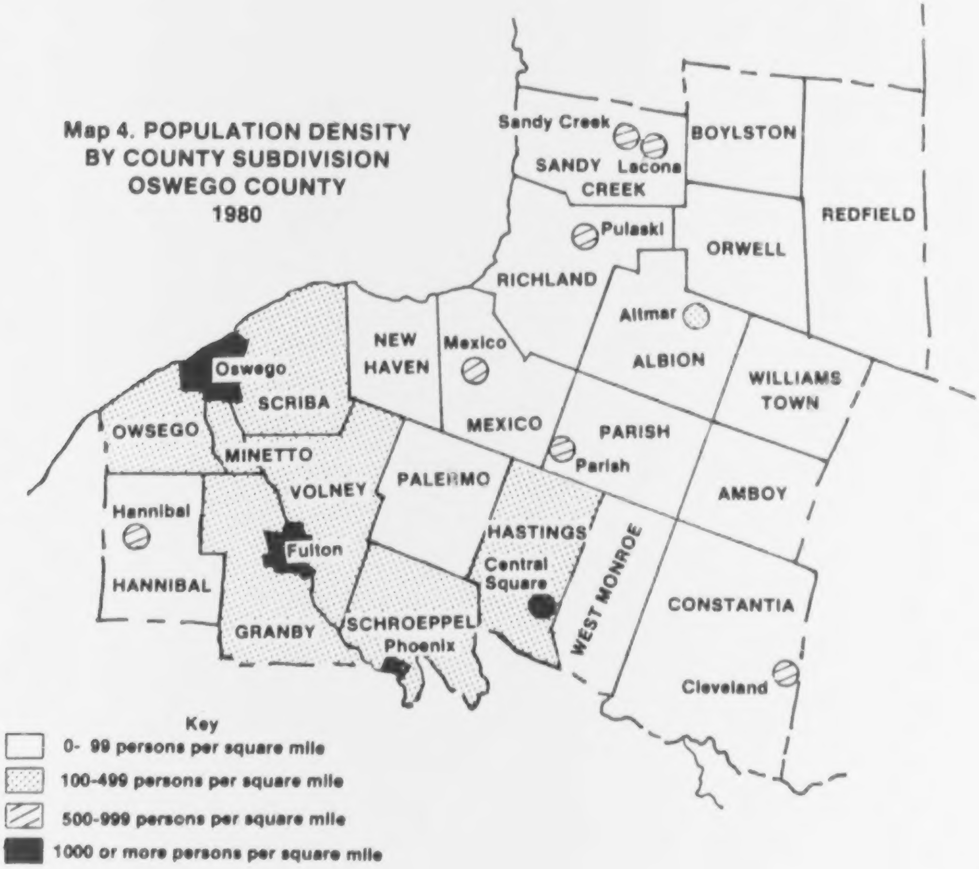
Category of use	Oswego County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,022.0	49,374.4
Percent Distribution		
Active agriculture	16.1	21.9
Woodlands, forest	19.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	30.4	17.6
Wet lands	12.7	4.2
Water	6.8	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	1.0	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	11.4	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Densities: 1980

The 1980 Census count of individuals in Oswego County was 113,901. The county's population averaged 119.4 persons per square mile. This was far less than the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked 31st among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the county ranged from a high of 3,803.4 persons per square mile in the city of Fulton to a low of 5.1 persons per square mile in the town of Redfield. In general, towns surrounding the cities of Oswego and Fulton were the most densely populated. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Oswego County by village and town for 1980.

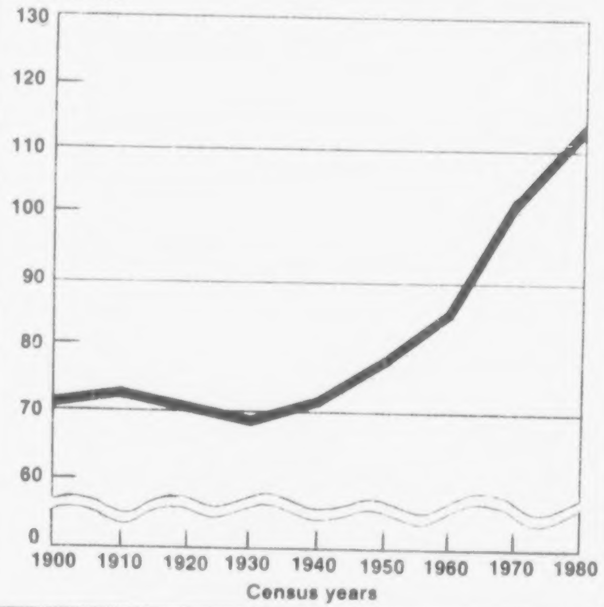


**Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OSWEGO COUNTY
1980**

Sandy Creek
SANDY CREEK
Lacona
BOYLSTON
REDFIELD
Pulaski
ORWELL
RICHLAND
Altmar
ALBION
WILLIAMS TOWN
NEW HAVEN
Mexico
MEXICO
Oswego
SCRIBA
OWSEGO
MINETTO
PARISH
Parish
AMBOY
VOLNEY
PALERMO
Hannibal
HASTINGS
Fulton
HANNIBAL
Central Square
WEST MONROE
CONSTANTIA
GRANBY
SCHROEPPEL
Phoenix
Cleveland
Key
☐ 0- 99 persons per square mile
▦ 100-499 persons per square mile
▨ 500-999 persons per square mile
■ 1000 or more persons per square mile

Population Changes: 1900-1980

From 1900 to 1980, Oswego County's population increased by 60.7 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. From 1900 to 1940, the county's rate of growth was well below that of the state. However, in the 1940's and 1950's, Oswego County's rate of growth accelerated to a level approaching the statewide growth rate. By the 1960's and 1970's, the growth rate in Oswego County had far outdistanced that of New York State. In fact, New York State's population slipped 3.7 percent from 1970 to 1980 while Oswego County's population rose 12.9 percent. Of the 62 counties in New York State, only 10 had a higher percentage rise. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Oswego County.



Map 5. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OSWEGO COUNTY
1980

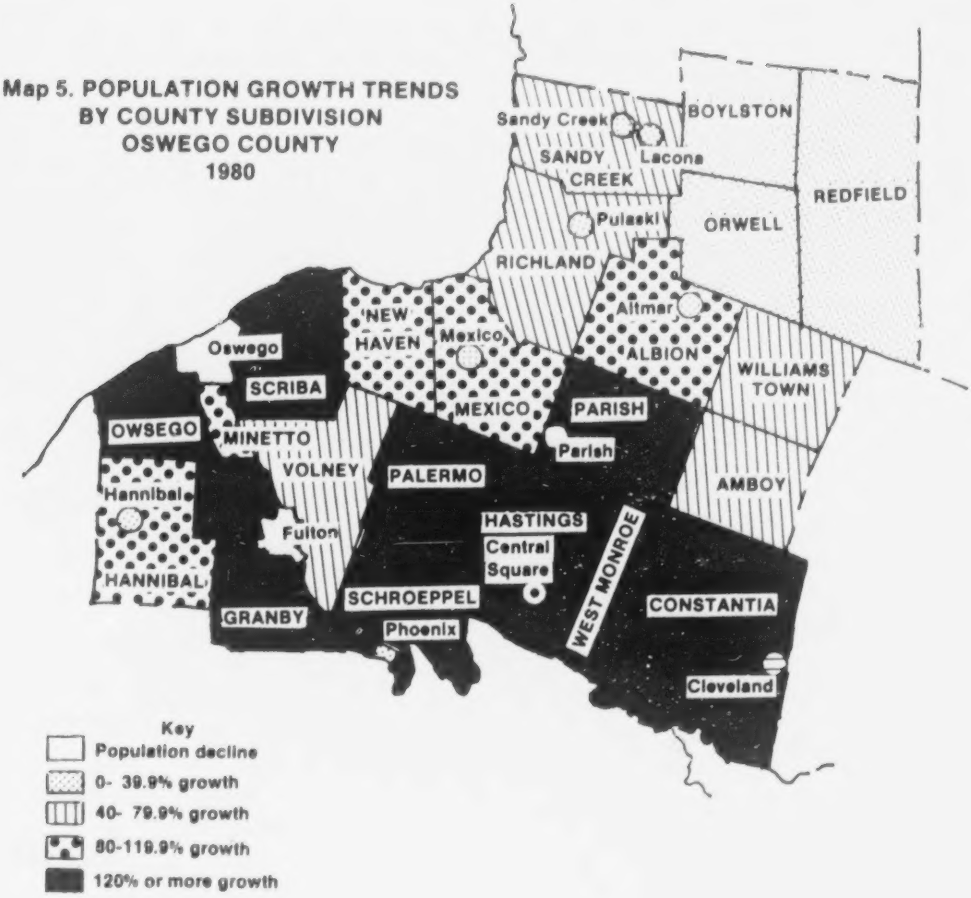

Sandy Creek
Lacona
SANDY CREEK
BOYLSTON
REDFIELD
Pulaski
ORWELL
RICHLAND
Altmar
ALBION
WILLIAMS TOWN
NEW HAVEN
Mexico
MEXICO
Oswego
SCRIBA
OWSEGO
MINETTO
VOLNEY
PARISH
Parish
AMBOY
PALERMO
Hannibal
HANNIBAL
Fulton
HASTINGS
Central Square
WEST MONROE
CONSTANTIA
SCHROEPPEL
GRANBY
Phoenix
Cleveland
Key
Population decline
0- 39.9% growth
40- 79.9% growth
80-119.9% growth
120% or more growth

Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY
1900-1980

Year	New York State	Oswego County
1900	7,268,894	70,881
1910	9,113,614	71,664
1920	10,385,227	71,045
1930	12,588,066	69,645
1940	13,479,142	71,275
1950	14,830,192	77,181
1960	16,782,304	86,118
1970	18,241,391	100,897
1980	17,558,072	113,901

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census. Compiled by Cornell University, *The People of New York State Counties: Oswego*, Bulletin 6-35 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY,
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Oswego County
1900-1980	141.6	60.7
1900-1910	25.4	1.1
1910-1920	14.0	-0.9
1920-1930	21.2	-2.0
1930-1940	7.1	2.3
1940-1950	10.0	8.3
1950-1960	13.2	11.6
1960-1970	8.7	17.2
1970-1980	- 3.7	12.9

Population Changes: 1950-1980

While the population of Oswego County, as a whole, grew 47.6 percent during the 30-year period 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Oswego grew 273.5 percent compared to a 12.6 percent decline in the city of Oswego. The population advances occurred outside the two most highly populated industrial centers in Oswego County--the cities of Oswego and Fulton. The cities of Oswego and Fulton combined for a loss of 3,464 persons from 1950 to 1980 while the rest of the county gained 40,184 residents. In 1950, 47.4 percent of the county's population resided in these two places, compared with only 29.1 percent in 1980. The areas of the county with the highest growth rates are located on the border of Onondaga County and surrounding the cities of Oswego and Fulton. The low-growth areas are in the northern part of the county. In general, growth has been concentrated near industrial centers such as Fulton, Oswego, and Syracuse. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Oswego County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the Census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OSWEGO COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Oswego County	77,181	86,118	100,897	113,901
Places 10,000 and over				
Fulton City	13,922	14,261	14,003	13,312
Oswego City	22,647	22,155	20,913	19,793
Places under 10,000				
Altmar Village	299	277	448	347
Central Square Village	665	935	1,298	1,418
Cleveland Village	555	732	821	855
Hannibal Village	501	611	686	680
Lacona Village	540	556	556	582
Mexico Village	1,398	1,465	1,555	1,621
Parish Village	574	567	634	535
Phoenix Village	1,917	2,408	2,617	2,357
Pulaski Village	2,033	2,256	2,480	2,415
Sandy Creek Village	708	697	731	765
Towns				
Albion Town	1,036	1,125	1,452	1,730
Altmar Village	299	277	448	347
Amboy Town	482	524	557	836
Boylston Town	302	293	276	390
Constantia Town	1,947	2,730	3,547	4,312
Cleveland Village	555	732	821	855
Granby Town	2,775	3,704	4,718	6,341
Hannibal Town	2,230	2,673	3,165	4,027
Hannibal Village	501	611	686	680
Hastings Town	3,063	4,457	6,042	7,095
Central Square Village	665	935	1,298	1,418
Mexico Town	3,035	3,435	4,174	4,790
Mexico Village	1,398	1,465	1,555	1,621
Minetto Town	1,025	1,290	1,688	1,905
New Haven Town	1,259	1,478	1,845	2,421
Orwell Town	752	663	836	1,031
Oswego Town	2,106	2,796	6,514	7,865
Palermo Town	1,397	1,663	2,321	3,253
Parish Town	1,264	1,439	1,782	2,172
Parish Village	574	567	634	535
Redfield Town	418	388	386	459
Richland Town	4,067	4,554	5,324	5,594
Pulaski Village	2,033	2,256	2,480	2,415
Sandy Creek Town	2,354	2,506	2,644	3,256
Lacona Village	540	556	556	582
Sandy Creek Village	708	697	731	765

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Schroeppel Town	4,037	5,554	7,153	8,016
Phoenix Village	1,917	2,408	2,617	2,357
Scriba Town	1,248	2,489	3,619	5,455
Volney Town	3.106	3,785	4.520	5,358
West Monroe Town	1,002	1,417	2,535	3,482
Williamstown Town	707	739	883	1,008

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 5, 7, and 8. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10. 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80-V-34.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OSWEGO COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Oswego County	11.6	17.2	12.9	47.6
Places 10,000 and over				
Fulton City	2.4	- 1.8	- 4.9	- 4.4
Oswego City	- 2.2	- 5.6	- 5.4	- 12.6
Places under 10,000				
Altmar Village	- 7.4	61.7	- 22.5	16.1
Central Square Village	40.6	38.8	9.2	113.2
Cleveland Village	31.9	12.2	4.1	54.1
Hannibal Village	22.0	12.3	- 0.9	35.7
Lacona Village	3.0	---	4.7	7.8
Mexico Village	4.8	6.1	4.2	16.0
Parish Village	- 1.2	11.8	- 15.6	- 6.8
Phoenix Village	25.6	8.7	- 9.9	23.0
Pulaski Village	11.0	9.9	- 2.6	18.8
Sandy Creek Village	- 1.6	4.9	4.7	8.1
Towns				
Albion Town	8.6	29.1	19.1	67.0
Altmar Village	- 7.4	61.7	- 22.5	16.1
Amboy Town	8.7	6.3	50.1	73.4
Boylston Town	- 3.0	- 5.8	41.3	29.1
Constantia Town	40.2	29.9	21.6	121.5
Cleveland Village	31.9	12.2	4.1	54.1
Granby Town	33.5	27.4	34.4	128.5
Hannibal Town	19.9	18.4	27.2	80.6
Hannibal Village	22.0	12.3	- 0.9	35.7
Hastings Town	45.5	35.6	17.4	131.6
Central Square Village	40.6	38.8	9.2	113.2
Mexico Town	13.2	21.5	14.8	57.8
Mexico Village	4.8	6.1	4.2	16.0
Minetto Town	25.9	30.9	12.9	85.9
New Haven Town	17.4	24.8	31.2	92.3
Orwell Town	- 11.8	26.1	23.3	37.1
Oswego Town	32.8	133.0	20.7	273.5
Palermo Town	19.0	39.6	40.2	132.9
Parish Town	13.8	23.8	21.9	71.8
Parish Village	- 1.2	11.8	- 15.6	- 6.8
Redfield Town	- 7.2	- 0.5	18.9	9.8
Richland Town	12.0	16.9	5.1	37.5
Pulaski Village	11.0	9.9	- 2.6	18.8
Sandy Creek Town	6.5	5.5	23.1	38.3
Lacona Village	3.0	---	4.7	7.8
Sandy Creek Village	- 1.6	4.9	4.7	8.1

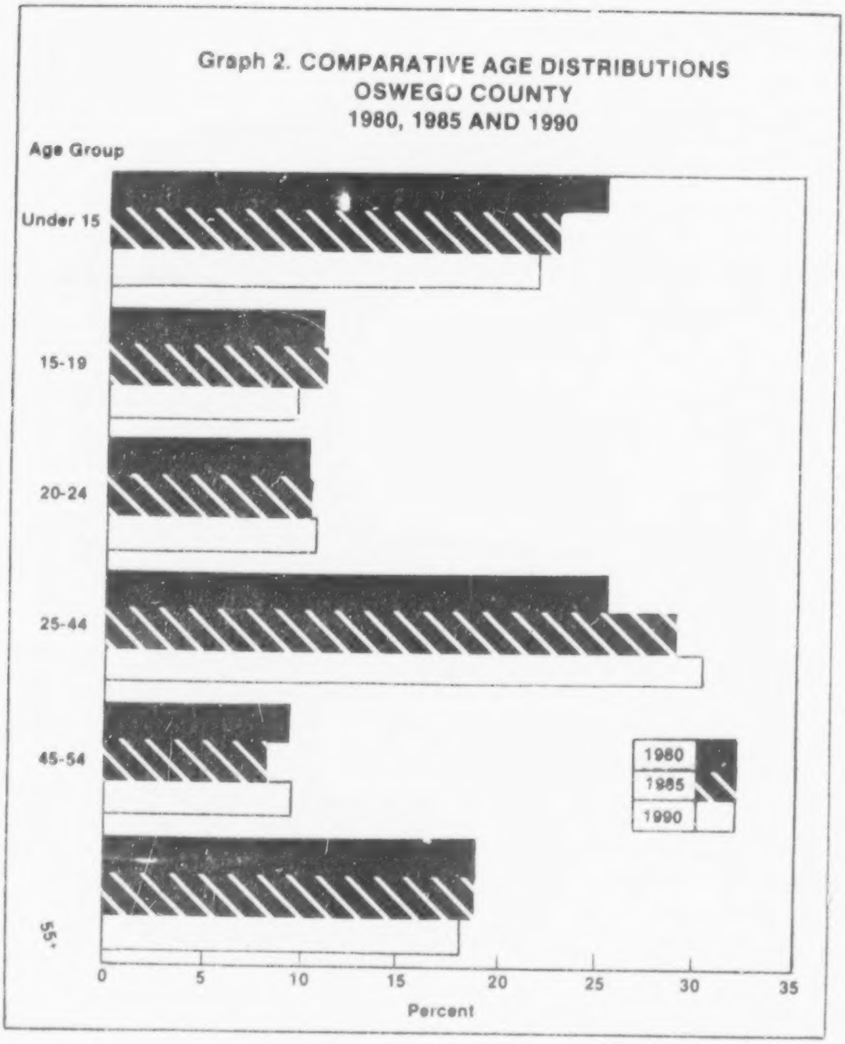
Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Schroeppel Town	37.6	28.8	12.1	98.6
Phoenix Village	25.6	8.7	- 9.9	23.0
Scriba Town	10.7	45.4	50.7	142.7
Volney Town	21.9	19.4	18.5	72.5
West Monroe Town	41.4	78.9	37.4	247.5
Williamstown Town	4.5	19.5	14.2	42.6

During the 1950 to 1980 period, the proportion of Oswego County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, roughly 4 of every 10 county residents (40.7 percent) lived outside city or village limits. By 1980, that ratio rose to 6 of every 10 county residents (60.8 percent). This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved and incomes rose, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute further to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Age and Sex. Consistent with state and national trends, Oswego County's population aged from 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 25.0 years in 1970 to 27.1 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 years to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 31.1 percent of the county population in 1970 but by 1980 this age group had declined to 25.0 percent of the total. Increases occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. The number of persons in this age group declined 3.8 percent from 1970 to 1980. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age (+35.6 percent) since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.



Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
OSWEGO COUNTY
1980, 1985 AND 1990

From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the county is projected to follow basically the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. The under 15 age group is expected to fall from 25.0 percent of the total in 1980 to 22.7 percent of the total in 1985. The 45-54 year age group is also expected to continue shrinking, from 9.1 percent of the county population in 1980 to 8.5 percent of the total in 1985. The 25-44 year age group should continue to climb, reaching 28.3 percent of the total by 1985. Only slight changes are expected in other age groups.

By 1990, the under 15 age group is projected to dwindle to 21.9 percent of the total while the 25-44 year age group should advance to 30.1 percent of the county population. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Oswego County for 1980, projected 1985, and projected 1990.

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Oswego County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Oswego County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,901	100.0	56,083	100.0	57,818	100.0
Under 15 years	28,454	25.0	14,515	25.9	13,939	24.1
15-19 years	12,530	11.0	6,361	11.3	6,169	10.7
20-24 years	11,990	10.5	6,029	10.7	5,961	10.3
25-44 years	29,304	25.7	14,612	26.1	14,692	25.4
45-54 years	10,390	9.1	5,200	9.3	5,190	9.0
55 and over	21,233	18.7	9,366	16.7	11,867	20.5
Median age (years)						
County	27.1		26.2		28.1	
State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County	100.0		49.2		50.8	
State	100.0		47.5		52.5	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Race. In 1980, Oswego County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.4 percent black, 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of county residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Oswego County and its county subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OSWEGO COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Oswego County	113,901	112,603	434	308	349	207	596
Albion Town	1,730	1,713	8	1	5	3	1
Altmar Village	347	346	-	-	1	-	-
Amboy Town	836	827	3	4	-	2	-
Boylston Town	390	385	-	5	-	-	-
Constantia Town	4,312	4,293	6	8	3	2	31
Cleveland Village	855	848	3	4	-	-	1
Fulton City	13,312	13,099	82	37	57	37	57
Granby Town	6,341	6,274	19	24	13	11	39
Hannibal Town	4,027	3,973	25	23	3	3	22
Hannibal Village	680	667	-	11	-	2	14
Hastings Town	7,095	7,030	11	32	21	1	25
Central Square Village	1,418	1,395	4	15	4	-	4
Mexico Town	4,790	4,736	20	19	8	7	21
Mexico Village	1,621	1,605	-	9	1	6	12
Minetto Town	1,905	1,879	1	-	25	-	7
New Haven Town	2,421	2,396	-	14	7	4	12
Orwell Town	1,031	1,001	20	7	1	2	5
Oswego City	19,793	19,560	90	12	64	67	166
Oswego Town	7,865	7,687	89	12	45	32	80
Palermo Town	3,253	3,212	8	22	11	-	12
Parish Town	2,172	2,144	3	16	7	2	4
Parish Village	535	525	-	2	7	1	2
Redfield Town	459	459	-	-	-	-	-
Richland Town	5,594	5,575	3	2	8	6	30
Pulaski Village	2,415	2,411	2	2	-	-	9

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Sandy Creek Town	3,256	3,244	1	3	7	1	9
Lacona Village	582	581	-	-	1	-	2
Sandy Creek Village	765	763	1	1	-	-	-
Schroeppel Town	8,016	7,935	24	37	11	9	29
Phoenix Village	2,357	2,350	1	-	5	1	10
Scriba Town	5,455	5,373	9	16	45	12	21
Volney Town	5,358	5,338	9	3	2	6	6
West Monroe Town	3,482	3,466	1	11	4	-	15
Williamstown Town	1,008	1,004	2	-	2	-	4

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Oswego County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 1,298 nonwhites in the county, 34.1 percent were 17 years or younger and 2.9 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 30.9 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 9.8 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Oswego County by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	113,901	8,873	26,420	67,488	11,120
White	112,603	8,764	26,086	66,671	11,082
Black	434	29	89	300	16
Other	864	80	245	517	22
Hispanic	596	64	147	351	34

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population*, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs (the employed), and those out of work but seeking jobs (the unemployed). Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed--such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills, labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population. It is a percentage measuring the proportion of a particular population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years of age or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years of age and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Oswego County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 6.9 percentage points (from 36.9 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 1.5 percentage points (from 73.6 percent in 1970 to 72.1 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 3.2 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The county LFPR for men declined the same as it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased the same as it did statewide but at a slower rate than it did for the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Oswego County, New York State, and the United States.

The resident labor force of Oswego County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a gradual growth in the local economy. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employed and unemployed) from 1974 to 1983.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Oswego County	
Overall	54.3	57.5	+ 3.2
Male	73.6	72.1	- 1.5
Female	36.9	43.8	+ 6.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.3	59.5	+ 2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	- 3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+ 6.9
		United States	
Overall	58.2	62.0	+ 3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	- 1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+ 8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-C34, Table 176, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
OSWEGO COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1974-1983

(In thousands)

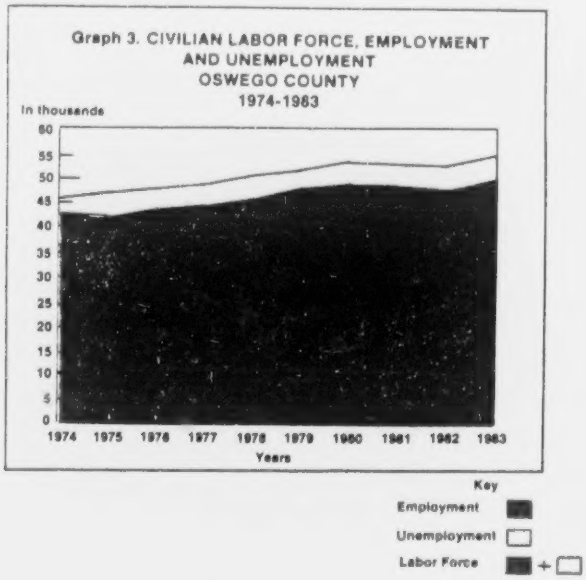
Labor force status	1974	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	45.6	47.3	51.1	52.7	54.9	53.8	53.3	55.0
Employment	42.5	42.0	46.6	48.8	49.6	49.4	48.5	49.9
Unemployment	3.1	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.3	4.4	4.8	5.1
Unemployment rate	6.8	11.2	8.8	7.4	9.7	8.2	9.0	9.2

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

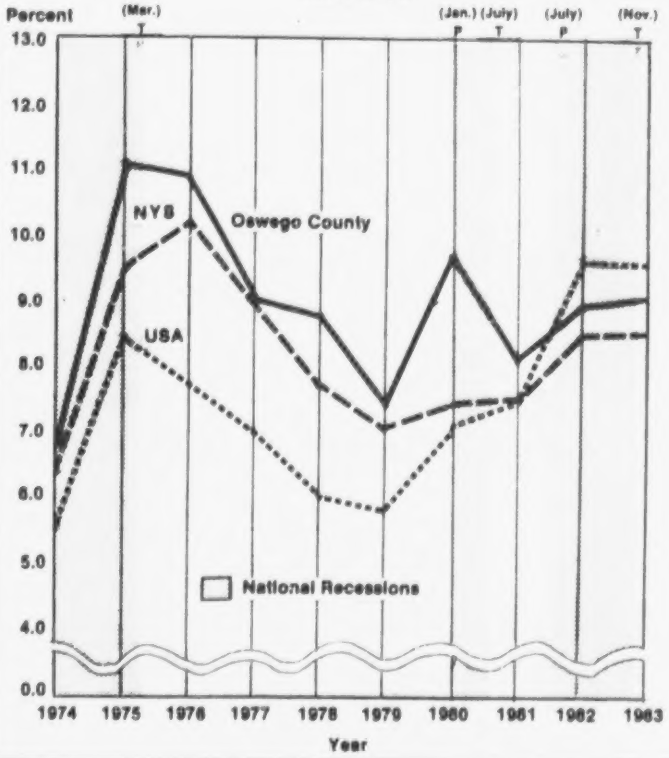
From 1974 to 1983, Oswego County's civilian labor force was up 20.6 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.4 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the county's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. Between 1974 and 1980 the Oswego County labor force rose an average of 3.4 percent per year, more than 3 times the statewide growth rate of 1.0 percent per year and well above the national growth rate--2:7 percent per year. In 1981, this growth was stymied by the recession, and the County's labor force diminished in 1981 and 1982. By 1983 labor force expansion had resumed, but growth is expected to be slower during the remainder of the 1980's as fewer young people enter the labor force each year.

The changes in the number of employed persons in the county followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1979 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down to its lowest level since 1974.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Oswego County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hiring and recalls. Unemployment peaked again in 1980 in the midst of the most recent recession, and remained high in 1981, 1982, and 1983. Recovery from the recession is not expected to reduce significantly the number of unemployed until 1984 and 1985. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Oswego County's labor force and its components from 1974 to 1983.



During the 1974-1983 period, Oswego County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The county rate, however, usually exceeded the national and State rates. The Oswego County unemployment rate did drop below the national figure during 1981 and continued to best the nation through 1983. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Oswego County, New York State, and the United States from 1974-1983.

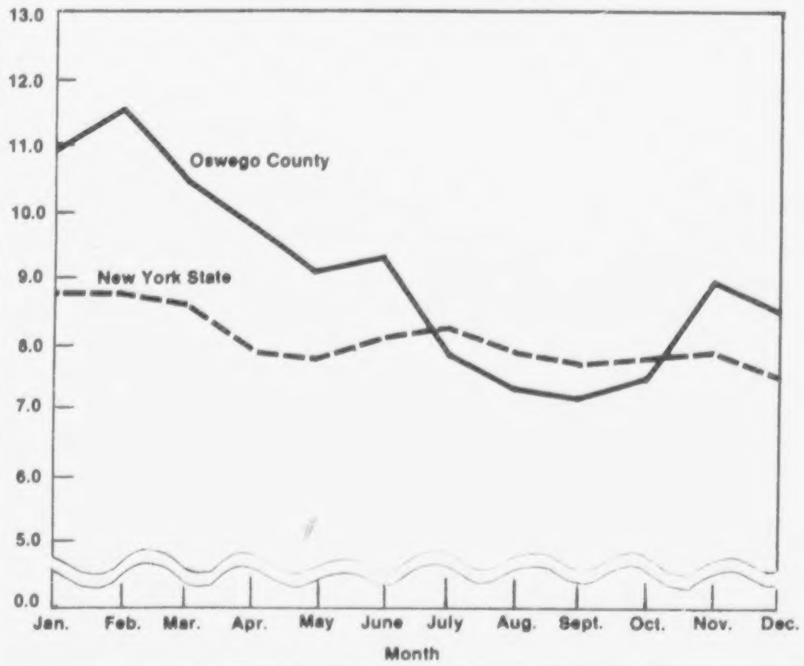


Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983

NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average jobless rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Oswego County than for New York State. In both the county and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Oswego County and New York State from 1980 to 1983.

Graph 5. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1980-1983



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Oswego County

A local economy, such as that of Oswego County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Oswego County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Oswego County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1980-1983) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1980-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industry	Oswego County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	26.5	19.0	21.6
Durable goods	11.4	9.8	12.4
Nondurable goods	15.1	9.2	9.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.5	81.0	78.4
Construction	12.1	3.0	4.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5.0	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	16.1	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	9.1	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	12.4	24.8	22.0
Government	25.7	17.9	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Oswego County has specialized in the manufacture of nondurable goods. During the period 1980 to 1983, firms producing nondurable goods accounted for 15.1 percent of the nonagricultural jobs in the County. At the State and national levels, nondurable goods production involved only 9.2 percent of nonagricultural jobs. Oswego County also specialized in construction due to work at the Nine Mile II Nuclear Power Plant being constructed in Scriba. Construction employers accounted for 12.1 percent of the county's nonagricultural jobs while employing only 3.0 percent in the State and 4.5 percent nationally. Major manufacturing as well as nonmanufacturing firms in Oswego County are listed on the next page.

Firms	Product or Service
Miller Brewing Company*	Beer
Guy F. Atkinson Co.	Construction contracting
ITT-Grinell Industrial Piping Inc.	Construction contracting
Stone & Webster Engineering Co.	Construction contracting
Alcan Aluminum Corp.	Aluminum sheet & plate
The Nestle Co., Inc.*	Chocolate
Niagara Mohawk Corp.	Utilities
Oswego Hospital	Medical care
Sealright Co., Inc.*	Sanitary food containers
Armstrong World Industries, Inc.	Asbestos building material
J & K Boiler Co., Inc.	Construction contracting
Owens-Illinois Inc.*	Glass containers
The Black Clawson Co.	Paper industries machinery
Al Lee Memorial Hospital	Medical care
Hammermill Paper Co.*	Paper products
Birds Eye Inc.*	Food processing

*Nondurable goods manufacturing firms

Employment Changes by Industry: Oswego County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Oswego County, New York State, and the nation. In order to minimize the impact of temporary economic events, growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1971-1973 and 1981-1983 as well as the percent change between the two periods.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

(percent change)

Industrial sector	Oswego County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	30.4	3.0	22.1
Manufacturing, total	13.7	-15.9	- 0.4
Durable goods	37.2	- 8.2	
Nondurable goods	0.8	-22.7	
Nonmanufacturing, total	37.8	8.7	30.1
Construction	154.2	-20.5	3.0
Transportation, communication, and utilities	46.8	-10.9	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	2.3	28.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25.7	13.9	37.2
Services and miscellaneous	50.9	29.7	56.3
Government	14.5	3.6	19.1

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1971-1973) and the current period (1981-1983).

The nation experienced growth in all nonmanufacturing industry divisions over the period. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 30.1 percent while manufacturing fell 0.4 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In the state, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communication, and public utilities. Growth in each of the remaining industries was well below that of the nation.

The rate of growth of Oswego County's total nonfarm employment exceeded that of New York State and the nation. Within the county's nonagricultural employment, however, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. In manufacturing, durable goods employment surged 37.2 percent over the period while nondurable goods inched upward only 0.8 percent. In nonmanufacturing, vigorous growth occurred in construction (due to the Nine Mile II Nuclear Power Project), services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, and transportation, communication, and public utilities while moderate expansion took place in finance, insurance, and real estate, wholesale and retail trade, and government.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing grew at different rates, the share attributable to each changed proportionately. The change in the distribution of Oswego County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY OSWEGO COUNTY 1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	23,300	30,300	7,000
		Percent Dist.	
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	30.7	26.8	- 3.9
Durable goods	10.9	11.4	0.5
Nondurable goods	19.8	15.3	- 4.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	69.3	73.2	3.9
Construction	7.3	14.1	6.8
Transportation, communication, and utilities	4.4	4.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	17.9	16.3	- 1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	2.1	- 0.1
Services and miscellaneous	10.1	11.7	1.6
Government	27.4	24.1	- 3.3

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1982 through June 1984 several changes occurred in Oswego County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of roughly 500 jobs directly associated with industrial expansions matched the reported loss of 500 jobs because of contractions. The largest single increase in employment was an expected gain of 188 jobs at Oswego Industries Inc. in Fulton. A loss of 150 employees at Owens-Illinois Inc. was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Oswego County during the period (as reported to the New York State Department of Commerce) are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR MANUFACTURING EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED OSWEGO COUNTY JANUARY 1982 - JUNE 1984

Firm name, location and parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Blount Lumber Co. Lacona	Addition to existing facility	+ 58
Cleveland Textile Co. Cleveland In-Tex Products Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+ 25
Hungerford-Holbrook Co. Pulaski	Expansion in existing building	+ 50
La-Del Mfg. Corp. Phoenix Arrowhead Tool Builders, Inc.	Expansion in new building	+106
Morrill Press Fulton	Addition to existing facility	+ 90
Oswego Industries Inc. Fulton	Addition to existing facility	+188
Armstrong World Products Inc. Fulton	Partial closing	-115
Black Clawson Inc. Fulton	Partial closing	- 45
Breneman Inc. Oswego	Closed	-124
Owens-Illinois Inc. Volney	Partial closing	-150
Papertronics Division Oswego Hammermill Paper Co.	Closed	- 64

NOTE: Only expansions or contractions which affected at least 25 jobs are included.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Oswego County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Oswego County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF OSWEGO COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Increase 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$567.7	$957.8	$390.1	68.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	412.6	693.2	280.6	68.0	72.7	72.4
Property income	53.0	103.6	50.6	95.5	9.3	10.8
Transfer payments	102.1	161.1	59.0	57.8	18.0	16.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981 total personal income in Oswego County climbed 68.7 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 72.4 percent of the total personal income of Oswego County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Transfer payments provided 16.8 percent of personal income in Oswego County and property income added 10.8 percent. Transfer payments for the state, meanwhile, represented 15.1 percent of personal income and property income accounted for 20.5 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Oswego County, accounting for 38.5 percent of the total in 1981. Government employers were a distant second, adding 19.2 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Oswego County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Income derived from construction, agriculture, manufacturing, and government accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. All other industry divisions provided less income in the county than statewide. Table 16 compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Oswego County with that earned in the state in each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
OSWEGO COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

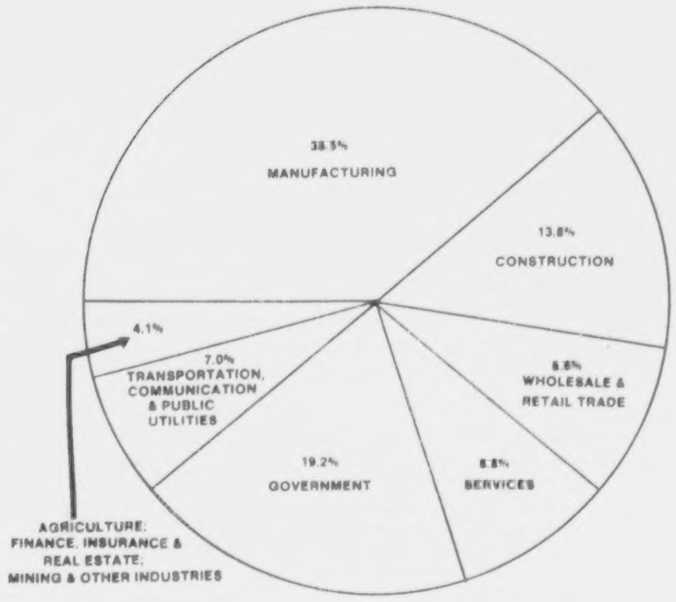


Table 16. LEVELS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Oswego County Income	Oswego County Percent	New York State Income	New York State Percent
Total	$594.7	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	13.2	2.2	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	229.1	38.5	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	n.d.	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	82.0	13.8	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	50.9	8.6	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	9.1	1.5	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	41.8	7.0	12,609.7	8.6
Services	52.6	8.8	33,401.2	22.8
Other	n.d.	-	393.5	0.3
Government	113.9	19.2	22,526.5	15.4

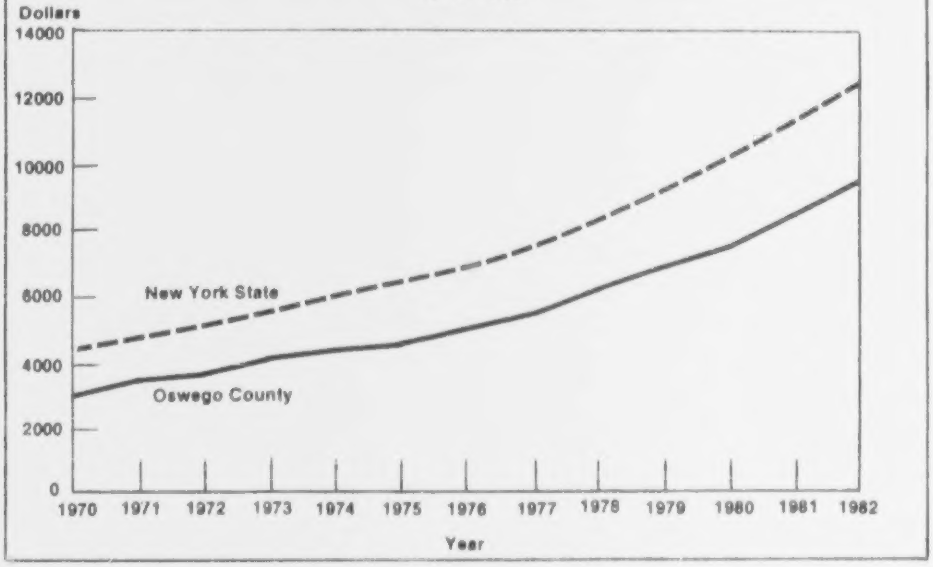
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $229.1 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Oswego County and was paid to Oswego County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.
n.d. = Not disclosable.

In 1981, Oswego County's labor and proprietors' income was $693.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and $594.7 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned by residents of Oswego County was paid to individuals who commuted to jobs located in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Oswego County was $9,535 and ranked 33rd among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Oswego County and the state for the 1970-1982 period. During the 12-year period, Oswego County's per capita income grew by 196.9 percent while the state figures increased by 163.9 percent.

Graph 7. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1970-1982



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Oswego County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in construction, manufacturing, and in providing transportation, communication, and utilities services paid the highest weekly wages during the 1979 to 1983 period. Retail trade, agriculture, and service industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Oswego County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1979-1983.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, OSWEGO COUNTY, 1979-1983

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	$151	$152	$172	$193	$175
Mining	317	341	383	410	409
Construction	388	495	568	667	679
Manufacturing-durable goods	357	404	447	484	518
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	379	423	455	461	507
Transportation, communication, and utilities	377	401	466	476	494
Wholesale trade	236	252	266	274	263
Retail trade	132	141	146	154	159
Finance, insurance, and real estate	182	194	206	217	230
Service	138	151	166	197	218
Government	233	243	274	302	319

Census Income Data

Median Income. According to the 1980 Census, the median family income of families in Oswego County was $18,815 in 1979. This income level ranked Oswego County 25th of the state's 62 counties. It was lower than the statewide median of $20,180 and was also lower than the $19,490 median income of families living in rural areas in the state. Oswego County's population is largely rural with 71 percent of the population residing in Census-defined rural areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $12,778 for the estimated 58 black families in Oswego County and $22,813 for the 78 Hispanic families. The income level for black families in the county was slightly lower than that for the state as a whole while the income for Hispanic families was much higher than the statewide level. 1/ (See Table 18)

1/ Median income data should be used with caution in small samples because of potential statistical error.

Table 18. MEDIAN INCOME
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and Sex	Oswego County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Family				
All Races	$18,815	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	12,778	13,026	n.a.	n.a.
Hispanic	22,813	11,263	n.a.	n.a.
Individual				
All Races				
Male	17,123	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	10,139	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	13,284	13,517	n.a.	n.a.
Female	11,636	11,100	n.a.	n.a.
Hispanic				
Male	15,968	12,093	n.a.	n.a.
Female	9,100	9,458	n.a.	n.a.

NOTE: n.a. means Not applicable.

Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979.

Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.

Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Median income has also been recorded for individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979. Of the Oswego County males in this group, 48 percent were year-round, full-time workers whose median income was $17,123. For female year-round, full-time workers, the median income was $10,139. The income level for males was nearly equal to the statewide income level; for females it was lower than the statewide median income. Compared to rural areas in the State, median income in Oswego County was higher for both males and females.

Of the 148 black males in Oswego County who were 15 and over and had income in 1979, a total of 17 were year-round, full-time workers and had a median income of $13,284. Among black females, 112 were age 15 and over and had income in 1979; 18 of this group were year-round, full-time workers with a median income of $11,636. Hispanic males who were year-round, full-time workers had a median income of $15,968. There were 46 such persons out of a total of 166 Hispanic males age 15 and over with income. Hispanic females had a median income of $9,100. There were 25 year-round, full-time workers out of a total of 96 Hispanic females age 15 and over with income.

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 2,522 families in Oswego County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those in families as well as those not in families) was 13,335. Poverty families accounted for 8.9 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 12.3 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. 1/ In spite of the fact that Oswego County residents had median income less than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Oswego County were slightly lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, a higher percentage of both families and individuals in Oswego County were below poverty. (See Table 19)

Among the 58 black families in Oswego County, 14 families (24 percent) were below poverty; of the 78 Hispanic families, 13 (17 percent) were below poverty. Both of these proportions (especially Hispanics) are below the statewide percentages. The count of persons shows that 94 Oswego County blacks were below poverty (33 percent of all blacks) and 97 Hispanics were below poverty (19 percent of all Hispanics). The proportion of black persons below poverty was higher than statewide while the proportion of Hispanic persons was much lower than statewide.

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Table 19. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS
WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Area	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Oswego County	2,522	14	13
	Percent of all families		
Oswego County	8.9	24.1	16.7
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
NYS Rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
NYS Urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons Below Poverty			
Oswego County	13,335	94	97
	Percent of all persons		
Oswego County	12.3	33.0	18.6
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
NYS Rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
NYS Urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 13,335 persons in Oswego County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. The 16-21 age group comprised 17.5 percent of persons below poverty, but only 14.0 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 32 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 40 percent share of the county population. The age group 55-64, many of whom are in the labor force, comprised 7.6 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 9.1 percent of the county population. (See Table 20)

Of the 94 black persons below poverty in Oswego County, a high proportion (34 percent) are in the 16-21 age group. This large share of blacks 16-21 year old below the poverty level is due to their inordinately large share (43 percent) of the total county black population. The age groups of Hispanic persons below poverty are much closer to their share of the Hispanic population. In the county, Hispanics have a very high proportion of persons under age 16 (41 percent) and very few age 55 and over.

Table 20. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE OSWEGO COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All Races	
Total	13,335	113,901
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	32.7	27.0
16 - 21	17.5	14.0
22 - 54	31.7	40.1
55 and Over	18.2	18.8
	Black	
Total	94	391
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	23.4	15.4
16 - 21	34.0	42.5
22 - 54	27.7	24.6
55 and Over	14.9	17.5
	Hispanic	
Total	97	579
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	40.2	40.9
16 - 21	18.5	17.4
22 - 54	41.2	38.1
55 and Over	--	3.4

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Data for persons below poverty levels based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Oswego County, there were 1,445 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 57 percent of the 2,522 families below poverty. Of those householders who worked in 1979, 524 worked full-time (40 to 52 weeks and usually worked 35 or more hours per week) and 921 worked less than full-time. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Oswego County than in the state as a whole where 37 percent of the poverty families had a householder who worked in 1979. The county proportion was approximately the same as the average for all rural areas in New York State. (See Table 21)

In 36 percent of the families with income below the poverty level in Oswego County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. Of these female householders, 45 percent worked in 1979--92 full-time and 313 less than full-time. In the state, 57 percent of poverty families had a female householder. The county proportion, however, was slightly higher than the average for rural areas in the state.

Table 21. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty Characteristics	Oswego County			New York State			New York State	
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	2,522	14	13					
Householder worked in 1979	1,445	4	11					
Percent of families below poverty	57.3	28.6	84.6	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	900	4	-					
Percent of families below poverty	35.7	28.6	-	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18	854	4	-					
Worked in 1979	405	4	-					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	45.0	100.0	-	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

NOTE: Data for families with income below the poverty level is based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Income Guidelines.

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 22. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR OSWEGO COUNTY, 1984

Income level	Family Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard Income level								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, add $2,380 to the amount for a family of six for each additional person.

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A wide range of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During the 1983 Calendar Year, an average of 6,310 Oswego County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments in the county averaged $115.01 per recipient compared with $140.81 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1983, an average of 82.8 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, and 16.9 percent received Home Relief payments. Table 23 presents the monthly count of public assistance recipients by program in Oswego County during 1983.

Table 23. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1983

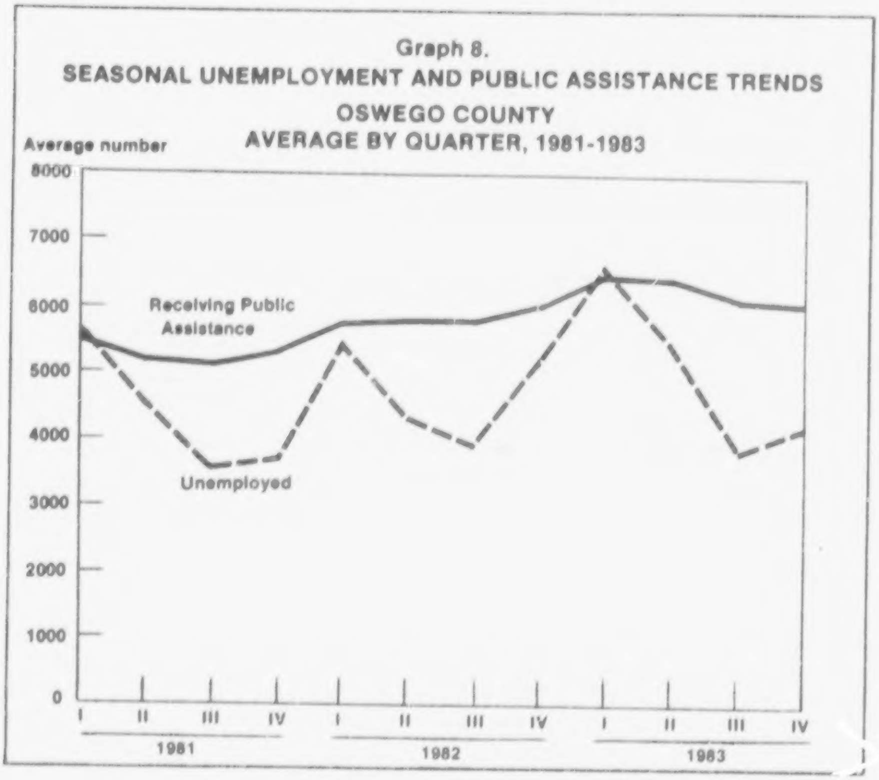
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	6,435	5,384	978	72	1
February	6,476	5,420	1,035	20	1
March	6,751	5,662	1,076	13	0
April	6,760	5,647	1,099	12	2
May	6,483	5,408	1,068	6	1
June	6,225	5,176	1,034	14	1
July	6,281	5,210	1,053	18	0
August	6,130	5,031	1,085	14	0
September	6,051	5,034	1,007	10	0
October	5,980	4,899	1,068	12	1
November	6,063	4,883	1,152	28	0
December	6,082	4,927	1,135	19	1
12-month average	6,310	5,223	1,066	20	1

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends of both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Oswego County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers, but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared with public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally, some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.


Graph 8.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
OSWEGO COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983

Both Table 23 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

Public Assistance Income.

According to the 1980 Census, 2,669 households [1] in Oswego County received Public Assistance Income [2] in 1979. These households accounted for 7.2 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,531. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, the county, which is 71 percent rural, had a greater proportion of households receiving public assistance income and slightly higher average payments.

In 1979, of the 2,669 Oswego County households receiving public assistance income, 1,816 were families. [3] These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole. The county proportion was, however, higher than in rural areas in the state.

There were 736 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Oswego County. These families accounted for only 29 percent of the 2,522 families below poverty in the county. The remaining 71 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was far less than in the state as a whole where 44 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income. The county percentage was, however, greater than in rural areas in the state.

For 269 of the families who received public assistance income in Oswego County in 1979, the public assistance income kept their total family income above the poverty level.

---

[1] A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

[2] Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC, and general assistance (i.e., HR).

[3] A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

Table 24. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES OSWEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Oswego County			New York State			New York State	
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Households with Public Assistance income	2,669	9	11					
Percent of all households	7.2	9.8	9.0	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean Public Assistance income in 1979	$2,531	$1,438	$4,944	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3.064
Family households	1,816	9	8					
Percent of all families	6.4	15.5	10.3	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	2,522	14	13					
With Public Assistance income	736	9	2					
Percent of families below poverty	29.2	64.3	15.4	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without Public Assistance income	1,786	5	11					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

VI. Education

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Oswego County totaled 25,693. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 52.9 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 47.1 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-1983 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 96.1 percent of total school enrollments in Oswego County compared with 82.5 percent for the state. Table 25 presents the distribution of students in Oswego County according to grade.

Table 25. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1982 - 1983

(includes ungraded students)

School designation	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)	Total (grades K-12)
Total	13,580	12,113	25,693
Public	12,901	11,784	24,685
Nonpublic	679	329	1,008

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Oswego County during the 1982-83 school year than during the preceding school year. Total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the county, and the rate of decline in New York State public schools was three times that of Oswego County. However, private school enrollments dropped fifty percent faster in the county than they did in the state. Table 26 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Oswego County during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years.

Table 26. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY
1981-82 to 1982-83

(includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1981-82	1982-83	
New York State	3,324,836	3,254,058	- 2.1
Public	2,748,397	2,683,598	- 2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	- 1.0
Oswego County	25,901	25,693	- 0.8
Public	24,878	24,685	- 0.8
Nonpublic	1,023	1,008	- 1.5

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/ The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected School Enrollments through 1992-1993

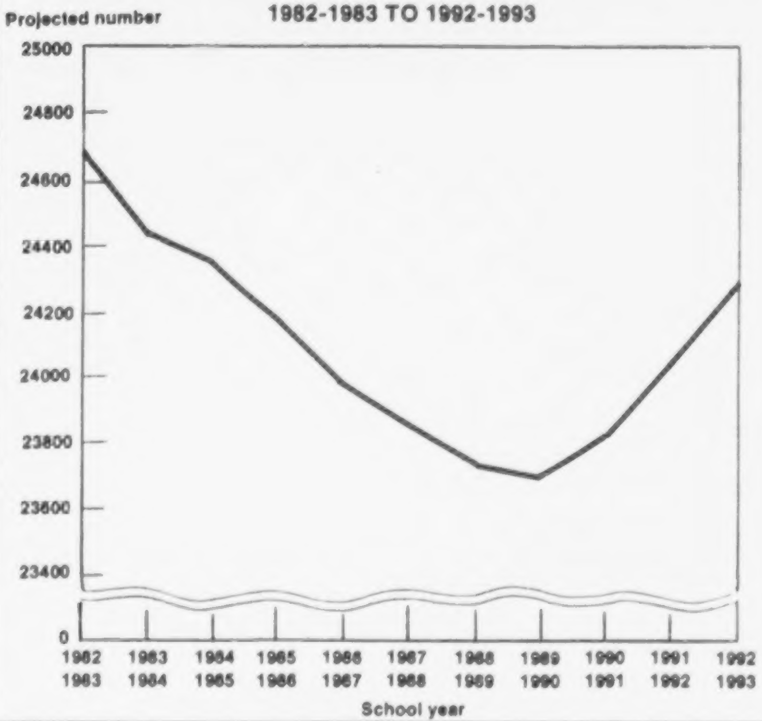
Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through the 1980's and then turn up after the 1989-1990 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1982-1983 school year, enrollments are expected to drop only 1.7 percent from 24,685 to 24,261 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Oswego County from 1982 to 1993.

Graph 9.

PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

OSWEGO COUNTY

1982-1983 TO 1992-1993



Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 1,745 students who graduated from Oswego County high schools in 1983. Of this number, roughly half (50.1 percent) planned to continue their education, compared with 71.8 percent statewide. The percentage of Oswego County graduates entering employment far exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while military service was the immediate intention of a slightly higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 27 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Oswego County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1983.

Table 27. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND OSWEGO COUNTY FALL 1983

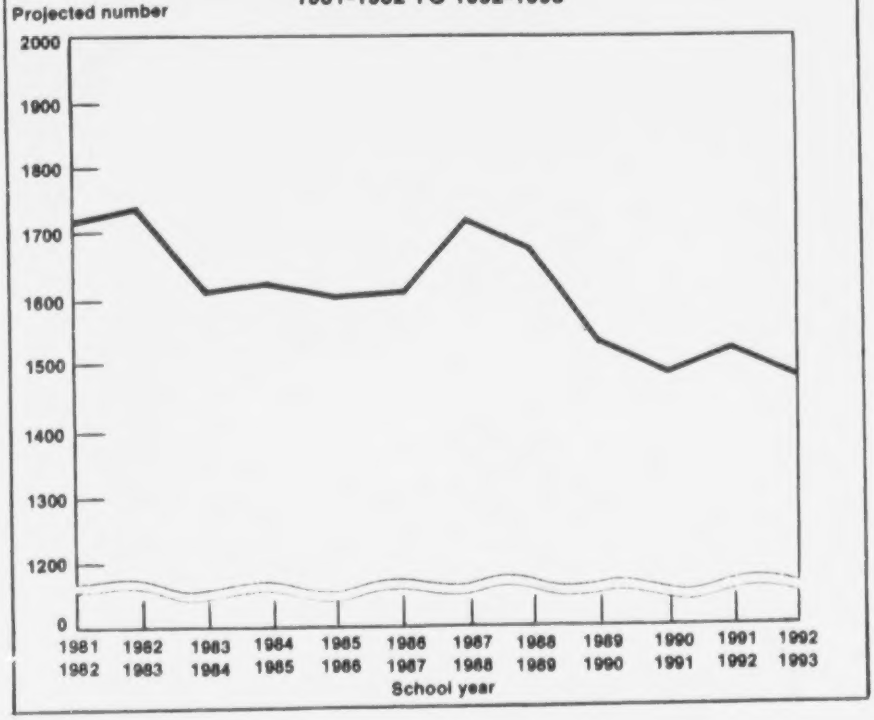
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Oswego County	1,745	23.3	21.2	5.6	34.6	6.1	9.1
Public	1,680	21.9	21.5	5.7	35.4	6.3	9.3
Nonpublic	65	61.6	15.4	4.6	13.8	1.5	3.1

SOURCE: *Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983*; prepared by The University of The State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The size of Oswego County's high school graduating class is projected to continue dropping through 1992-1993 school year despite short-lived upturns in 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, and 1991-1992. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Oswego County from 1981 to 1993.

Graph 10. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS OSWEGO COUNTY 1981-1982 TO 1992-1993



Race and Ethnic Group

During the 1982-83 school year, 99.1 percent of the student population in Oswego County was white. The remaining 0.9 percent were distributed as follows: 0.3 percent black, 0.3 percent Hispanic, and 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentrations of minority students were reported in the Fulton and Mexico School Districts. Table 28 presents the distribution of students by race and ethnic group in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 28. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1982-83

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	99.1
Altmar-Parish	*	0.2	0.2	99.5
Central Square	*	*	0.2	99.6
Fulton	0.5	0.8	0.3	98.4
Hannibal	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.2
Mexico	0.6	0.1	0.8	98.4
Oswego	0.3	0.3	0.3	99.1
Phoenix	0.3	-	0.2	99.5
Pulaski	0.2	-	0.1	99.7
Sandy Creek	0.3	0.2	-	99.6

* Less than 0.1 percent.
SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by The University of The State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Oswego County. These are sponsored by the Oswego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). The programs are listed below:

Educational institution	Programs
Oswego BOCES Oswego Area Occupational Center Box 488 Mexico, NY 13114	Agriculture Education Ornamental Horticulture Distributive Education General merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Nursing, Associate Degree Nursing, Licensed practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home health assisting Other health occupations

Educational institution	Programs
Oswego BOCES (continued)	Home Economics Education
	Care & guidance of children
	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and accounting
	Data processing
	General office-typing-clerical
	Stenographic-secretarial
	Technical Education
	Automotive technology
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Air conditioning
	Automotive body and fender
	Automotive mechanics
	Other automotive
	Commercial arts occupations
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Plumbing and pipefitting
	Other construction-maintenance
	Electrical occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic arts
	Machine shop-machine tool
	Welding and cutting
	Metalworking, other
	Cosmetology
	Personal services, other
	Law enforcement-firearms control
	Quantity food occupations
	Other trade, industry, service

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table IA presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Oswego County had at least 10 applicants or openings from October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings in which the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirement.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table IA may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled. In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily. Example - Stenographer

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled. Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service. Example - Carpenters & related

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled. For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings. Example - Secondary school education

4) Applicants available but no job openings received. The Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication

of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.
Example - Household and related work

Table IA. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
OSWEGO COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	9,099	606	15.0	77.1
Professional, technical, and managerial	756	32	23.6	34.4
Clerical and sales	1,577	159	9.9	76.1
Services	1,624	178	9.1	76.4
Farming, fishery, and forestry	246	25	9.8	92.0
Processing	382	34	11.2	79.4
Machine trades	747	28	26.7	71.4
Benchwork	293	20	14.6	100.0
Structural work	1,206	26	46.4	73.1
Miscellaneous	1,663	104	16.0	86.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	18	1	18.0	100.0
Mechanical engineering	27	6	4.5	50.0
Industrial engineering	25	0	NA	NA
Mathematics	17	4	4.2	50.0
Mathematics & physical sciences, n.e.c.	10	1	10.0	NA
Psychology	17	0	NA	NA
Registered nurses	17	1	17.0	100.0
Medical & dental technology	10	0	NA	NA
Medicine & health, n.e.c.	56	3	18.7	33.3
Secondary school education	64	1	64.0	100.0
Education, n.e.c.	23	0	NA	NA
Accountants & auditors	18	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Purchasing management	23	1	23.0	NA
Public relations management	13	0	NA	NA
Personnel administration	16	0	NA	NA
Administrative specializations, n.e.c.	45	0	NA	NA
Construction industry managers & officials	11	0	NA	NA
Manufacturing industry managers & officials	12	0	NA	NA
Wholesale & retail trade managers & officials	69	3	23.0	NA
Service industry managers & officials	26	1	26.0	NA
Miscellaneous managers & officials, n.e.c.	41	1	41.0	NA
Social & welfare work	42	2	21.0	50.0
Miscellaneous professional, technical, & managerial, n.e.c.	24	1	24.0	100.0
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	129	9	14.3	55.6
Stenographers	11	8	1.4	87.5
Typists & typewriting machine operators	191	18	10.6	83.3
File clerks	13	0	NA	NA
Stenography, typing, filing, & related occupations, n.e.c.	179	2	89.5	50.0
Bookkeepers & bookkeeping-machine operators	73	5	14.6	80.0
Cashiers & tellers	244	27	9.0	77.8
Electronic & electromechanical data processors	20	0	NA	NA
Payroll, timekeeping, & duty-roster clerks	26	0	NA	NA
Accounting & statistical clerks	65	3	21.7	66.7
Computing & account-recording, n.e.c.	133	4	33.2	100.0
Production clerks	14	1	14.0	100.0
Shipping, receiving, stock, & related clerical	123	13	9.5	76.9

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Telephone operators	19	0	NA	NA
Information & reception clerks	21	2	10.5	100.0
Accommodation clerks & gate & ticket agents	12	2	6.0	100.0
Miscellaneous clerical, n.e.c.	24	0	NA	NA
Sales, textile products, apparel & notions	30	4	7.5	25.0
Sales, transportation equipment, parts & supplies	10	1	10.0	NA
Sales, miscellaneous commodities, n.e.c.	62	1	62.0	100.0
Sales clerks	69	20	3.4	85.0
Route sales & delivery	15	7	2.1	85.7
Miscellaneous sales, n.e.c.	60	23	2.6	87.0
Service				
Household & related work	190	0	NA	NA
Domestic service, n.e.c.	11	0	NA	NA
Waiter/waitress & related food service	332	46	7.2	73.9
Bartenders	86	13	6.6	38.5
Chefs & cooks, hotels & restaurants	181	33	5.5	75.8
Miscellaneous cooks, except domestic	14	3	4.7	33.3
Meatcutters, except in slaughtering & packing houses	15	1	15.0	100.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	125	14	8.9	78.6
Housekeepers, hotels & institutions	11	0	NA	NA
Housecleaners, hotels, restaurants, & related establishments	43	8	5.4	62.5
Hairdressers & cosmetologists	22	0	NA	NA
Attendants, hospitals, morgues, & related health services	144	4	36.0	100.0
Miscellaneous personal service, n.e.c.	11	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Security guards & correction officers, excluding crossing tenders	132	11	12.0	90.9
Police officers & detectives, public service	10	0	NA	NA
Porters & cleaners	134	28	4.8	96.4
Janitors	147	12	12.2	83.3
Farming, Fishery, & Forestry				
Vegetable farming	59	9	6.6	88.9
Gardening & groundskeeping	58	9	6.4	100.0
Plant life & related service	33	0	NA	NA
Plant farming & related, n.e.c.	10	0	NA	NA
Domestic animal farming	37	1	37.0	100.0
General farming	16	3	5.3	100.0
Logging & related	15	2	7.5	50.0
Processing				
Ore refining & foundry, n.e.c.	12	5	2.4	60.0
Cooking & baking, n.e.c.	14	4	3.5	25.0
Processing of food, tobacco, & related products, n.e.c.	250	15	16.7	100.0
Casting & molding, n.e.c.	19	0	NA	NA
Processing of stone, clay, glass, & related products, n.e.c.	14	0	NA	NA
Machine Trades				
Machinists & related	86	3	28.7	100.0
Toolmakers & related	10	0	NA	NA
Abrading	14	1	14.0	100.0
Turning	21	0	NA	NA
Boring	10	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Metal machining, n.e.c.	30	1	30.0	NA
Extruding & drawing	14	0	NA	NA
Punching & sheering	14	0	NA	NA
Fabricating machine	82	1	82.0	100.0
Miscellaneous metalworking, n.e.c.	20	0	NA	NA
Motorized vehicle & engineering equipment mechanics & repairers	199	9	22.1	100.0
Engine, power transmission, & related mechanics	39	3	13.0	33.3
Utilities service mechanics & repairers	16	2	8.0	NA
Miscellaneous machine installation & repair	59	2	29.5	NA
Paperworking, n.e.c.	21	4	5.2	100.0
Sawing	15	1	15.0	100.0
Fabrication of insulated wire & cable	26	0	NA	NA
Benchwork				
Metal unit assemblers & adjusters, n.e.c.	55	0	NA	NA
Assembly & repair of electrical appliances & fixtures	38	1	38.0	100.0
Assembly & repair of electronic components & accessories, n.e.c.	50	0	NA	NA
Assembly & repair of electrical equipment, n.e.c.	19	0	NA	NA
Fabrication & repair of products made from assorted materials, n.e.c.	33	16	2.1	100.0
Sewing machine operators, nongarment	13	0	NA	NA
Structural Work				
Fitting, bolting, screwing, & related	34	0	NA	NA
Boilermakers	46	0	NA	NA

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Body workers, transportation equipment	44	2	22.0	50.0
Arc welders & cutters	33	2	16.5	100.0
Brazing, braze welding, & soldering	12	0	NA	NA
Welders, cutters, & related	64	0	NA	NA
Assembly, installation, & repair of lighting equipment & building wiring, n.e.c.	25	0	NA	NA
Fabrication, installation, & repair of electrical & electronics products, n.e.c.	11	0	NA	NA
Installation & repair of electrical products, n.e.c.	31	4	7.8	50.0
Construction & maintenance painters & related	27	0	NA	NA
Cement & concrete finishing & related	17	0	NA	NA
Excavating, grading, paving, & related, n.e.c.	62	0	NA	NA
Carpenters & related	143	3	47.7	33.3
Brick & stone masons & tile setters	15	0	NA	NA
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, & related	37	1	37.0	100.0
Roofers & related	30	1	30.0	100.0
Miscellaneous construction	412	4	103.0	50.0
Miscellaneous structural work, n.e.c.	92	3	30.7	100.0
Miscellaneous				
Trailer truck drivers	90	3	30.0	33.3
Truck drivers, heavy	132	10	13.2	60.0
Truck drivers, light	76	11	6.9	90.9
Passenger transportation, n.e.c.	33	2	16.5	100.0
Attendants & servicers, parking lots & automotive service facilities	61	25	2.4	92.0

Table IA. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Packaging	138	11	12.5	100.0
Hoisting & conveying	150	3	50.0	NA
Moving & storing materials & products, n.e.c.	64	8	8.0	87.5
Packaging & materials handling, n.e.c.	808	28	28.9	78.6
Stationary engineers	13	0	NA	NA
Hand compositors, typesetters, & related	10	0	NA	NA

NA = For occupations in which no openings were received, or no openings were filled, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
OSWEGO COUNTY

1) Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	33,105
Rural	80,796
Families	28,042
Households	37,238

2) Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	24,632	13,460	11,172
Married	48,792	24,382	24,410
Separated	2,004	892	1,112
Widowed	6,177	1,092	5,085
Divorced	3,842	1,742	2,100

3) Housing units (all types)

	Number
Urban	13,080
Rural	29,799
Year-round housing units*	39,616
Occupied	37,238
Vacant	2,378
Seasonal/migratory units	3,263

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
1 person	7,488	4,085	3,403
2 persons	10,715	7,929	2,786
3 persons	6,541	4,912	1,629
4 persons	6,379	5,244	1,135
5 persons	3,469	2,875	594
6+ persons	2,646	2,156	490

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	550
10,000 - 14,999	822
15,000 - 19,999	1,355
20,000 - 24,999	2,113
25,000 - 29,999	2,205
30,000 - 34,999	2,322
35,000 - 39,999	1,880
40,000 - 49,999	2,794

---

* Median rooms in year-round units 5.6

** Median persons/unit - 2.56

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (cont'd)

Value	Total
50,000 - 79,999	2,721
80,000 - 99,999	216
100,000 - 149,999	98
150,000 - 199,999	10
200,000+	3
Median value	33,200

6) Race of householders

	Total	Owner	Renter
White	36,916	27,037	9,879
Black	103	43	60
American Indian/ Eskmimo/Aleut.	86	56	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	76	44	32
Other	57	21	36
Hispanic	145	73	72

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
OSWEGO COUNTY, 1970 and 1980

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
All ages	100,897	113,901	56,083	57,818	+13,004	+12.9
Under 5 years	9,622	8,873	4,498	4,375	- 749	- 7.8
Under 1 year	1,952	1,850	918	932	- 102	- 5.2
1 year	1,961	1,854	941	913	- 107	- 5.5
2 years	1,871	1,748	895	853	- 123	- 6.6
3	1,863	1,741	870	871	- 122	- 6.5
4	1,975	1,680	874	806	- 295	-14.9
5 to 9 years	10,839	9,196	4,689	4,507	- 1,643	-15.2
5	2,093	1,707	852	855	- 386	-18.4
6	2,227	1,653	860	793	- 574	-25.8
7	2,156	1,779	913	866	- 377	-17.5
8	2,199	1,961	1,003	958	- 238	-10.8
9	2,164	2,096	1,061	1,035	- 68	- 3.1
10 to 14 years	10,881	10,385	5,328	5,057	- 496	- 4.6
10	2,381	2,097	1,076	1,021	- 284	-11.9
11	2,153	2,052	1,063	989	- 101	- 4.7
12	2,189	2,024	1,054	970	- 165	- 7.5
13	2,019	2,027	1,041	986	+ 8	+ 0.4
14	2,139	2,185	1,094	1,091	+ 46	+ 2.2
15	1,898	2,285	1,197	1,088	+ 387	+20.4
16 to 19 years	8,700	10,245	5,164	5,081	+ 1,545	+17.8
16 to 21	12,831	16,028	8,073	7,955	+ 3,197	+24.9
16	1,905	2,339	1,243	1,096	+ 434	+22.8
17	1,940	2,215	1,126	1,089	+ 275	+14.2
18	2,446	2,774	1,363	1,411	+ 328	+13.4
19	2,409	2,917	1,432	1,485	+ 508	+21.1
20 to 24 years	8,497	11,990	6,029	5,961	+ 3,493	+41.1
20	2,225	2,955	1,460	1,495	+ 730	+32.8
21	1,906	2,828	1,449	1,379	+ 922	+48.4
25-29	6,285	9,096	4,553	4,543	+ 2,811	+44.7
30-34	5,228	8,119	4,079	4,040	+ 2,891	+55.3
35-44	10,104	12,089	5,980	6,109	+ 1,985	+19.6
45-54	10,803	10,390	5,200	5,190	- 413	- 3.8
55-59	4,751	5,373	2,552	2,821	+ 622	+13.1
60-64	3,824	4,740	2,246	2,494	+ 916	+24.0
65-74	5,555	6,761	3,033	3,728	+ 1,206	+21.7
75-84	3,135	3,293	1,230	2,063	+ 158	+ 5.0
85+	775	1,066	305	761	+ 291	+37.5
16 and over	67,657	83,162	40,371	42,791	+15,505	+22.9
55 and over	18,040	21,233	9,366	11,867	+ 3,193	+17.7
Median ages	25.0	27.1	26.2	28.1	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, OSWEGO COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	1,830	1,811	14	2	0	3
5,000 to 7,499	1,975	1,962	0	11	2	10
7,500 to 9,999	1,918	1,914	0	4	0	2
10,000 to 14,999	4,541	4,506	23	5	7	7
15,000 to 19,999	4,976	4,967	0	2	0	16
20,000 to 24,999	4,789	4,742	16	21	10	8
25,000 to 34,999	5,490	5,440	2	22	19	25
35,000 to 49,999	2,168	2,161	3	2	2	7
50,000 or more	514	506	0	0	8	0
Mean	$20,017	$19,997	$15,116	$20,216	$36,985	$21,548

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	76,902	10,911
55-59	5,079	453
60-64	4,162	560
65 and over	9,078	1,411
Race		
Total	95,221	13,335
White	94,477	13,118
Black	191	94
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	272	73
Asian/Pacific Islander	240	21
Hispanic	424	97

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
9,116	Below 75 percent
9,278	75 to 124 percent
6,327	125 to 149 percent
12,797	150 to 195 percent
71,038	Above 199 percent

4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Earnings	30,090	18,482
Wage and salary	28,992	18,205
Nonfarm self employment	2,888	8,548
Farm self employment	899	4,033
Interest, dividends, or net profit	15,100	1,585
Social Security	9,897	4,324
Public Assistance	2,669	2,531
Other	11,277	2,886

5) Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	3,427	$ 8,762
1 worker	10,847	17,539
2 or more workers	13,927	24,717

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding—nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs—and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget 1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
  - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  - General merchandise
  - Food
  - Automobiles and service stations
  - Apparel and accessories
  - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  - Eating and drinking places
  - Miscellaneous

nance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   - a. death,
   - b. continued absence from the home,
   - c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   - d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

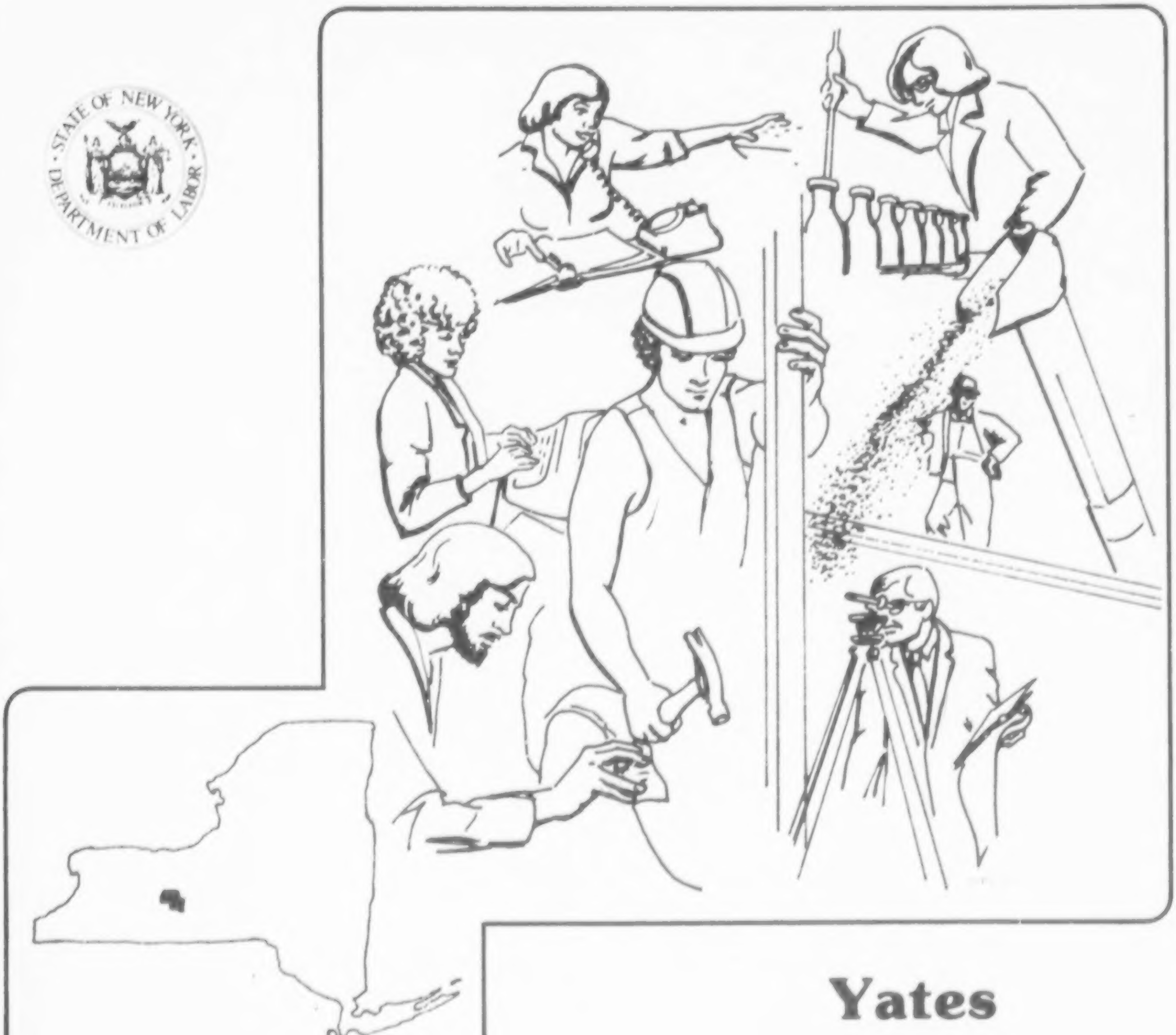
Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1985 No. 10
OSWEGO COUNTY

O5775-5.33-F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Yates County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES
Socio-Economic Characteristics

Yates County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 15, Fiscal Year 1985

Summer 1985

This report was prepared by William Ramage and Allan Biedeck with the assistance of Ramona Cerretti and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David Nyhan, Principal Economist.

Direct Inquiries to:

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

YATES COUNTY

Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful: ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments:

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others:

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments:

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included:

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments:

4. Additional comments:

Name:

Title:

Organization:

fold

Place
Stamp
Here

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

CONTENTS

Page

Preface. ix
Geographic Highlights. 1
Population Trends and Characteristics. 3
The Labor Market 11
Income 17
Social Program Statistics. 25
Education. 29

Appendix I. Occupational Supply and Demand 33
Appendix II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Yates County 37
Appendix III. Population by Age, 1970; by Sex and Age, 1980; Change in Population by Age, 1970-1980, Yates County 39
Appendix IV. Selected Income Statistics from a Sample Survey, Conducted During the 1980 Census, Yates County . . . 41

Glossary of Terms. 43

TEXT TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Geographic Highlights

Maps

1. County Location, Yates County. 1
2. Transportation Network, Yates County, 1984 2

Population Trends and Characteristics

Tables

1. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Yates County, 1900-1980. 4
2. Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Yates County, 1900-1980. 4
3. Population by County Subdivision, Yates County, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980. 6
4. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Yates County, 1950-1980. 7
5. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Yates County, 1980 . . 9
6. Age Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Yates County, 1980 9
7. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Yates County Subdivisions, 1980 10

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

Graphs

1. Population Growth Trends, Yates County, 1900-1980. 5
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Yates County, 1970, 1980 and 1990 8

Maps

3. Population Density by County Subdivision, Yates County, 1980 . . . 3
4. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Yates County, 1950-1980. 5

The Labor Market

Tables

8. 1980 Commutation Patterns, Yates County 12
9. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Yates County, 1970 and 1980 13
10. Labor Force, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate, Yates County. . 1974-1983. 13
11. Nonagricultural Employment by Industry, Yates County, New York State, and United States 15

Graphs

3. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Yates County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983 14
4. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Yates County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983. 14

Income

Tables

12. Personal Income of Yates County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981 17
13. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Yates County and New York State, 1981 18
14. Average Weekly Wages of Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance by Major Industry Group, Yates County, 1980-1983 20
15. Median Income, Yates County and New York State, 1979 21
16. Families and Individual Persons with Income Below the Poverty Level by Race, Yates County and New York State, 1980 22
17. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty by Race, Yates County, 1980 23
18. Families with Income Below Poverty Level, Yates County and New York State, 1980 24

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

Income (continued)

Tables

19. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for the Wayne, Seneca, Ontario, Yates SDA, 1984. 24

Graphs

5. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Yates County, 1981. . . 18
6. Per Capita Personal Income, Yates County and New York State, 1970-1982. 19

Social Program Statistics

Tables

20. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Yates County, January 1982-September 1983. 25
21. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Yates County and New York State, 1980. 27

Graphs

7. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Yates County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983. 26

Education

Tables

22. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, by Grade, Yates County, 1982-1983. 29
23. Enrollment Changes , Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Yates County, School Years: 1981-1982 to 1982-1983 29
24. Education or Employment Intentions of 1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Yates County, Fall 1983. 30
25. Percent Distribution of Public School Students by Race and Ethnic Group, Yates County, 1982-83. 31

Graphs

8. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Yates County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993 30
9. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Yates County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993. . . . 31

Preface

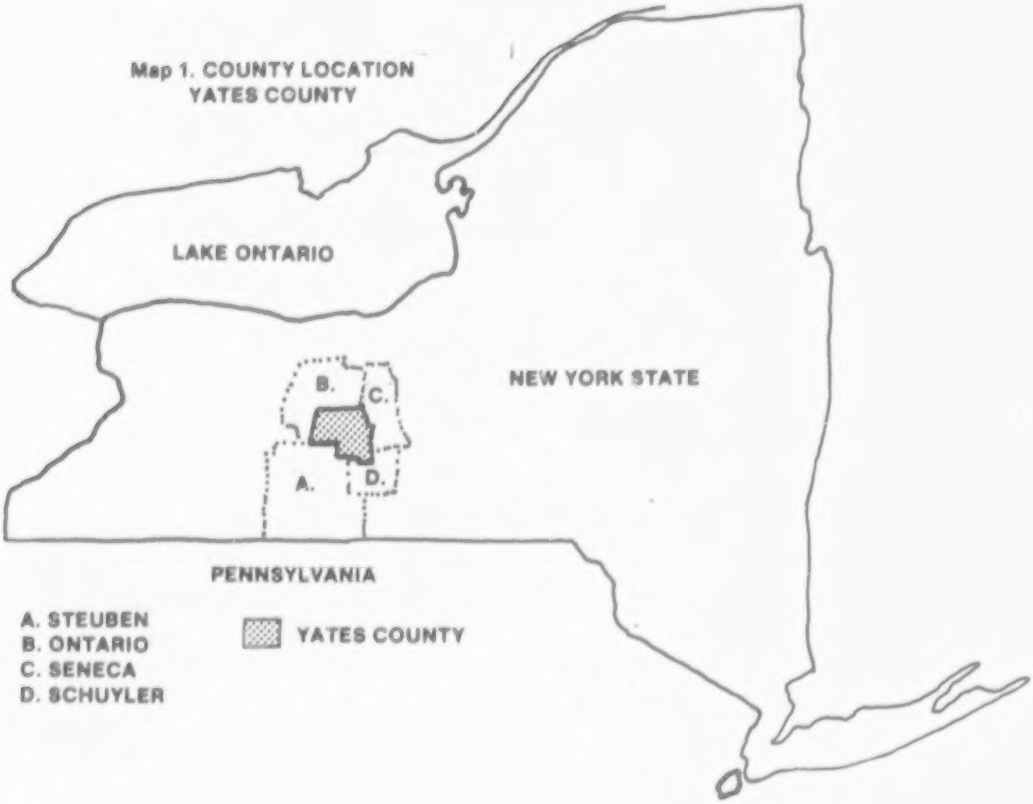
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.*

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Yates County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York and is bounded by Canandaigua Lake to the west and Seneca Lake to the east. Penn Yan--the county's commercial and population center is located at the northern tip of Keuka Lake. Yates County and its surrounding counties are shown on Map 1.


Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
YATES COUNTY
LAKE ONTARIO
NEW YORK STATE
B.
C.
A.
D.
PENNSYLVANIA
A. STEUBEN
B. ONTARIO
C. SENECA
D. SCHUYLER
▨ YATES COUNTY

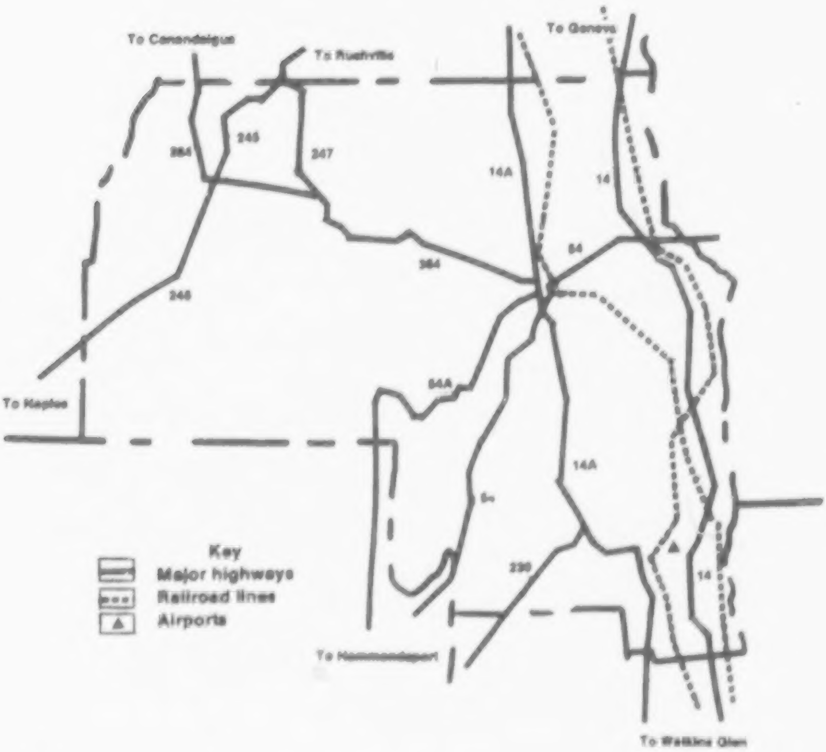
Transportation Facilities

Highways - Yates County's roads generally lead to Penn Yan. There are six highways that comprise the major network in Yates County. There are routes 14, 14A, 54, 54A, 245, and 364.

Rail - Freight service is available from Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and its lines are shown on Map 2.

Air Transportation - One small airport is shown on Map 2 denoted by a triangle. This facility serves small private aircraft.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
YATES COUNTY
1984

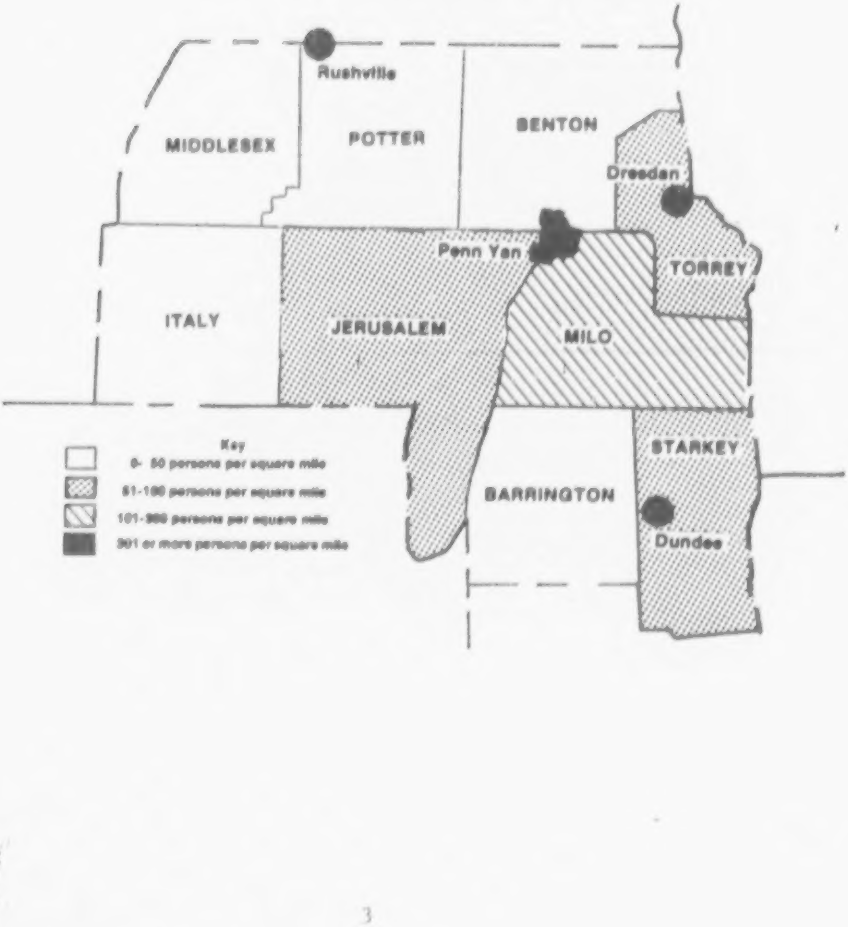

To Canandaigua
To Rushville
To Geneva
364
245
247
14A
14
54
364
245
To Naples
54A
14A
54
230
14
To Hammondsport
To Watkins Glen
Key
Major highways
Railroad lines
Airports

II. POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Population Densities: 1980

The final population count released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census shows on April 1, 1980, Yates County had a population of 21,459. The county's population averaged 63.3 people per square mile--well below the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile. Population densities of the towns in Yates County ranged from a high of 174.4 persons per square mile in the Town of Milo to a low of 23.6 persons per square mile in the town of Italy. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of the towns of Yates County.

**Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
YATES COUNTY
1980**


Rushville
MIDDLESEX
POTTER
BENTON
Dresden
Penn Yan
TORREY
ITALY
JERUSALEM
MILO
STARKEY
BARRINGTON
Dundee
Key
0- 50 persons per square mile
51-100 persons per square mile
101-300 persons per square mile
301 or more persons per square mile

Population Changes: 1900-1980

Tables 1 and 2 show the countywide and statewide population growth from 1900 to 1980. Yates County's growth rate (+5.6 percent) was far below New York State's rate (+141.6 percent), as the county's population rose by only 1,141 over the past 80 years.

Table 1. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
1900-1980

Year	New York State	Yates County
1900	7,268,894	20,318
1910	9,113,614	18,642
1920	10,385,227	16,641
1930	12,588,066	16,848
1940	13,479,142	16,381
1950	14,830,192	17,615
1960	16,782,304	18,614
1970	18,241,391	19,831
1980	17,558,072	21,459

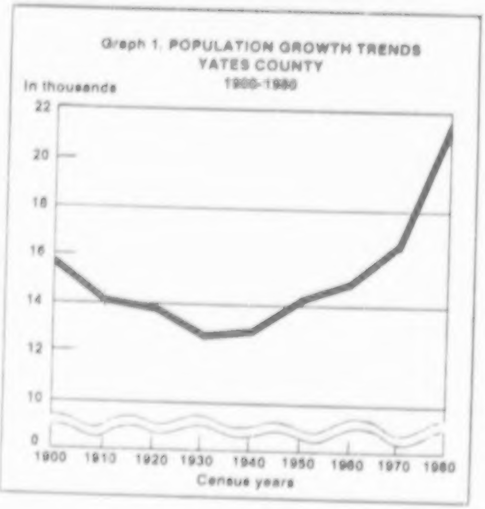
SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual-1969, 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York Department of State.

Table 2. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
1900-1980

Year	New York State	Yates County
1900-1980	141.6	5.6
1900-1910	25.4	- 8.2
1910-1920	14.0	-10.7
1920-1930	21.2	1.2
1930-1940	7.1	- 2.8
1940-1950	10.0	7.5
1950-1960	13.2	5.7
1960-1970	8.7	6.5
1970-1980	- 3.7	8.2

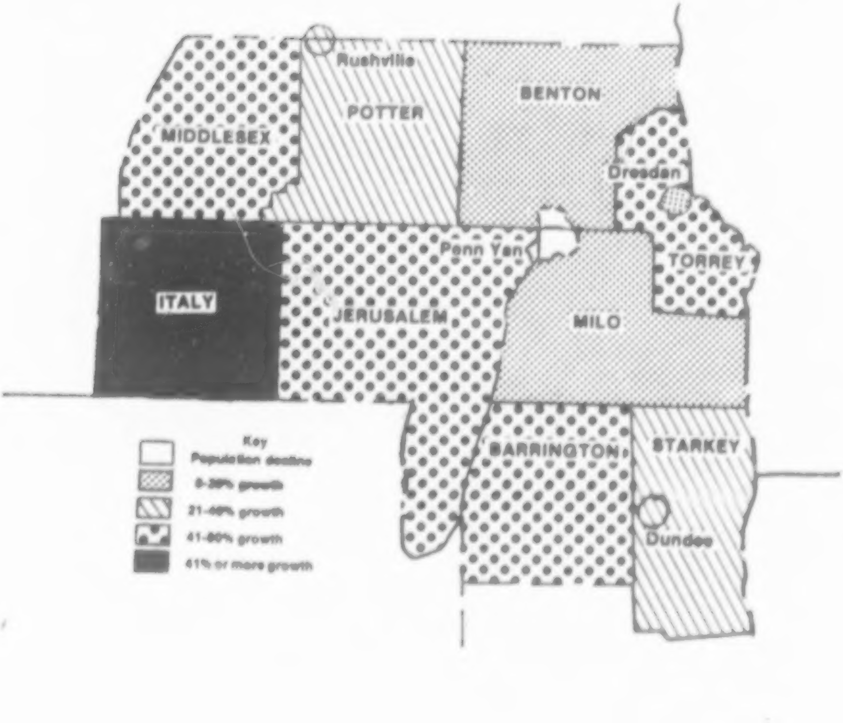
Population Changes: 1950-1980

While the population of Yates County, as a whole, grew 21.8 percent from 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of change. For example, the town of Italy grew 109.5 percent compared with Milo Town which grew only 2.4 percent. Tables 3 and 4 present the census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.



Graph 1. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
YATES COUNTY
1900-1980

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
YATES COUNTY
1950-1980



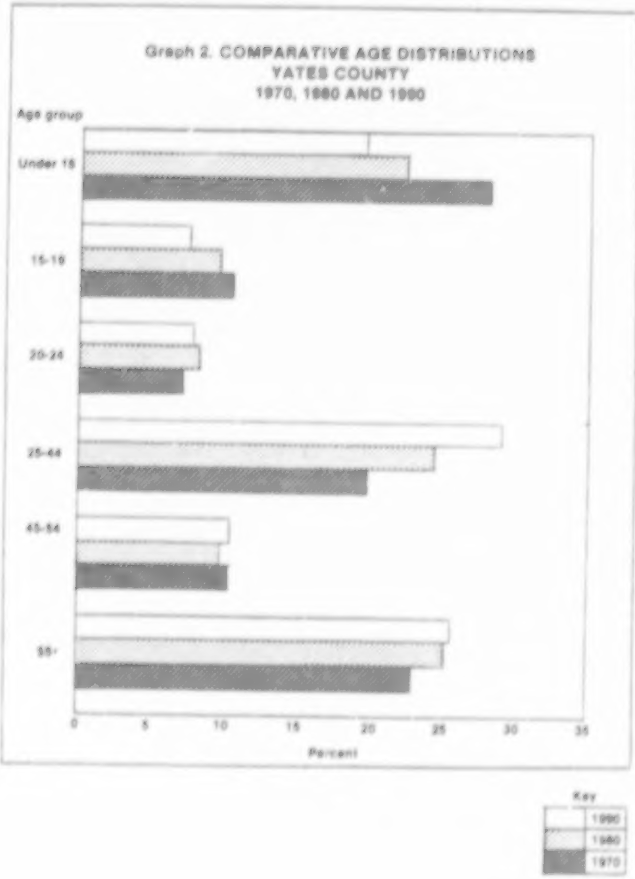
Rushville
POTTER
BENTON
MIDDLESEX
Dresden
Penn Yan
TORREY
ITALY
JERUSALEM
MILO
BARRINGTON
STARKEY
Dundee
Key
Population decline
0-20% growth
21-40% growth
41-60% growth
61% or more growth

Table 3. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
YATES COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Yates County	17,615	18,614	19,831	21,459
Villages				
Dresden Village	373	437	450	378
Dundee Village	1,165	1,468	1,539	1,556
Penn Yan Village	5,481	5,770	5,293	5,242
Rushville Village (part)	324	306	374	400
Towns				
Barrington Town	771	754	929	1,091
Benton Town	1,866	2,093	2,159	1,981
Penn Yan Village (part)	384	351	335	410
Italy Town	455	428	532	953
Jerusalem Town	2,732	2,847	3,581	3,908
Penn Yan Village (part)	7	87	17	53
Middlesex Town	765	817	925	1,127
Milo Town	6,576	6,965	6,654	6,732
Penn Yan Village (part)	5,090	5,332	4,941	4,779
Potter Town	1,157	1,106	1,082	1,436
Rushville Village (part)	324	306	374	400
Starkey Town	2,345	2,597	2,783	2,868
Dundee Village	1,165	1,468	1,539	1,556
Torrey Town	948	1,007	1,186	1,363
Dresden Village	373	437	450	378

Table 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
YATES COUNTY
1950-1980

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Yates County	5.7	6.5	8.2	21.8
Villages				
Dresden Village	17.2	3.0	-16.0	1.3
Dundee Village	26.0	4.8	1.1	33.6
Penn Yan Village	5.3	- 8.3	- 1.0	- 4.4
Rushville Village (part)	- 5.6	22.2	7.0	23.5
Towns				
Barrington Town	- 2.2	23.2	17.4	41.5
Benton Town	12.2	3.2	- 8.2	6.2
Penn Yan Village (part)	- 8.6	- 4.6	22.4	6.8
Italy Town	- 5.9	24.3	79.1	109.5
Jerusalem Town	4.2	25.8	9.1	43.0
Penn Yan Village (part)	1,142.9	-80.5	211.8	657.1
Middlesex Town	6.8	13.2	21.8	47.3
Milo Town	5.9	- 4.5	1.2	2.4
Penn Yan Village (part)	4.8	- 7.3	- 3.3	- 6.1
Potter Town	- 4.4	- 2.2	32.7	24.1
Rushville Village (part)	- 5.6	22.2	7.0	23.5
Starkey Town	10.7	7.2	3.1	22.3
Dundee Village	26.0	4.8	1.1	33.6
Torrey Town	6.2	17.8	14.9	43.8
Dresden Village	17.2	3.0	-16.0	1.3



Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
YATES COUNTY
1970, 1980 AND 1990

Population Characteristics

Age and sex. Consistent with the state and national trends, Yates County's population aged during the decade of the 1970's. The county's median age increased from 28.7 years in 1970 to 31.8 years in 1980 compared with the state's increase from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth, under 15 years old, accounted for 28.0 percent of the county population in 1970 and dipped 5.6 percentage points to 22.4 percent of the county total in 1980. The 15-19 and 45-54 year age groups also fell slightly as a percentage of the total population. The largest increase occurred in the 25-44 age group--the "baby boomers." The aging of the baby boom generation should create dramatic changes in the nature of our labor force which is examined in the next section of this report.

From 1980 to 1990, four of the six age groups plotted on Graph 2 are expected to follow the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. The under 15 and 15-19 age groups will continue to contract, while the 25-44 age group (the "baby boomers") and the 55+ group will continue to grow.

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Yates County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Yates County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
YATES COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,459	100.0	10,134	100.0	11,325	100.0
Under 15 years	4,800	22.4	2,429	24.0	2,371	20.9
15-19 years	2,110	9.8	956	9.4	1,154	10.2
20-24 years	1,690	7.9	728	7.2	962	8.5
25-44 years	5,287	24.6	2,643	26.1	2,644	23.3
45-54 years	2,122	9.9	1,027	10.1	1,095	9.7
55 and older	5,450	25.4	2,351	23.2	3,099	27.4
Median age (years)						
County	31.8	-	31.2	-	32.4	-
State	31.8	-	30.3	-	33.2	-
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County	-	100.0	-	47.2	-	52.8
State	-	100.0	-	47.5	-	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Table 6 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Yates County by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 6. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
YATES COUNTY
1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		Under 5 years	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	21,459	1,396	4,621	12,176	3,266
White	21,228	1,378	4,554	12,059	3,237
Black	130	10	37	63	20
Other	101	8	30	54	9
Hispanic	115	13	35	63	4

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-B-34, Table 45.

Race. In 1980, Yates County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.6 percent black, 0.1 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and 0.3 percent "other races." In addition, 0.5 percent of Yates County residents are Hispanic. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Seneca County and its subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
YATES COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Race						
	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic
Yates County	21,459	21,228	130	20	26	55	115
Barrington Town	1,091	1,078	8	2	--	3	15
Benton Town	1,981	1,965	15	1	--	--	4
Penn Yan Village-part	410	409	--	1	--	--	3
Italy Town	953	950	--	--	1	2	8
Jerusalem Town	3,908	3,868	20	3	6	11	14
Penn Yan Village-part	53	53	--	--	--	--	--
Middlesex Town	1,127	1,125	--	1	--	1	1
Milo Town	6,732	6,655	37	8	13	19	25
Penn Yan Village-part	4,779	4,716	35	4	12	12	21
Potter Town	1,436	1,393	27	2	3	11	15
Rushville Village-part	400	400	--	--	--	--	3
Starkey Town	2,868	2,837	23	1	--	7	30
Dundee Village	1,556	1,530	18	1	--	7	19
Torrey Town	1,363	1,357	--	2	3	1	3
Dresden Village	378	376	--	1	1	--	--

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the white, black, and "other" races categories. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. THE LABOR MARKET

Introduction

The labor market consists of two components (1) the supply of labor; and (2) the demand for labor or workers. The supply of workers is commonly known as the labor force; that is people currently employed plus people actively seeking employment (the unemployed). The demand for workers is the sum of people currently employed plus current job openings. Although the labor market consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as plumbers, farmers, doctors, and other small business people who may work independently. The labor force includes people 16 years old and older who are ready, willing, and able to work and excludes all retired people, nonworking students, people performing work without pay such as household and other services, people who have given up job hunting--the discouraged workers, and people confined in institutions such as prisons and hospitals.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is a mathematical expression used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population. This ratio is the labor force divided by the population. For example, if the labor force is 5,800 and the population is 10,000, then the LFPR equals 5,800 divided by 10,000 or 58 percent.

The size and character of the labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. Some of these determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change residences. Labor market areas (LMAs) are a function of the proximity of people to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation, and income.

Yates County is an example of a small labor market area. Table 8 presents commuting patterns of Yates County residents and of persons who work in the county and reside outside the county. Slightly more than 70 percent of Yates County's residents who work, work in the county. More than one-half (55.3 percent) of residents who commute outside Yates County work in the county of Ontario.

Table 8. 1980 COMMUTATION PATTERNS
YATES COUNTY

Residents at work	8,556
Work in county	6,095
Work outside county	2,461
New York State	2,410
Chemung	39
Monroe	320
Rochester City	201
Ontario	1,361
Canandaigua City	421
Geneva City (part)	544
Schuyler	132
Seneca	179
Steuben	227
Corning City	67
Wayne	33
Other	119
Elsewhere	51
Persons working in county	6,978
Live in county	6,095
Live outside county	883
New York State	856
Allegany	23
Ontario	323
Schuyler	190
Seneca	39
Steuben	234
Other	47
Elsewhere	27
Net outcommutation	1,578

The Labor Force

From 1974 to 1983, the composition of Yates County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of females rose 8.4 percentage points to 46.6 percent from 1970 to 1980, while the rate for males fell 5.1 percentage points to 73.0 percent. Table 9 illustrates labor force participation rates by sex and the percentage point changes from 1970 and 1980.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
YATES COUNTY
1970 and 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
Total	55.9	58.8	2.9
Male	78.1	73.0	-5.1
Female	38.2	46.6	8.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1970 and 1980 Census of Population.

The resident labor force of Yates County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (persons 16 years of age and older) and a greater participation in the job market. From 1974 to 1983, Yates County's civilian labor force was up 2.4 percent, an annual average growth rate of 0.2 percent compared with average rates of 0.7 percent for New York State and 2.1 percent for the nation over the 10 year period. The county's labor force expanded from 1974 through 1976, contracted from 1977 through 1982, and rose in 1983. Table 10 shows annual averages for the labor force, unemployment, and the unemployment rate from 1974 to 1983.

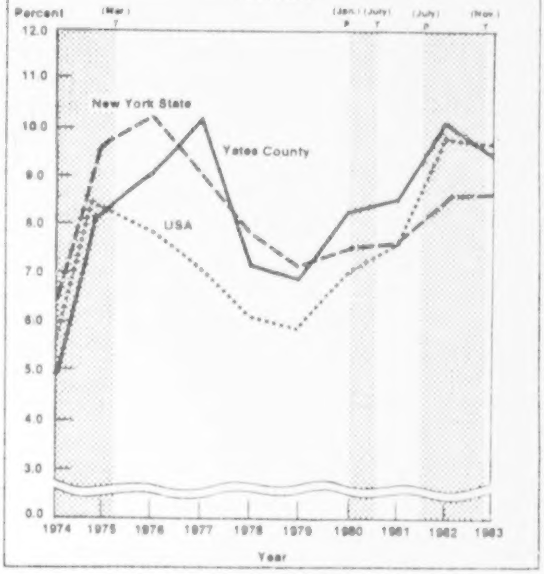
Table 10. LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
YATES COUNTY
1974-1983

Year	Labor force	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
1974	8,200	400	4.9
1975	8,700	700	8.2
1976	9,200	800	9.0
1977	8,900	900	10.2
1978	8,700	600	7.2
1979	8,700	600	6.8
1980	8,600	700	8.3
1981	8,500	700	8.5
1982	8,100	800	10.0
1983	8,400	800	9.7

Growth in Yates County's labor force from 1974 to 1983 was attributable to two factors: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population; and 2) a surge in the female labor force participation rate.

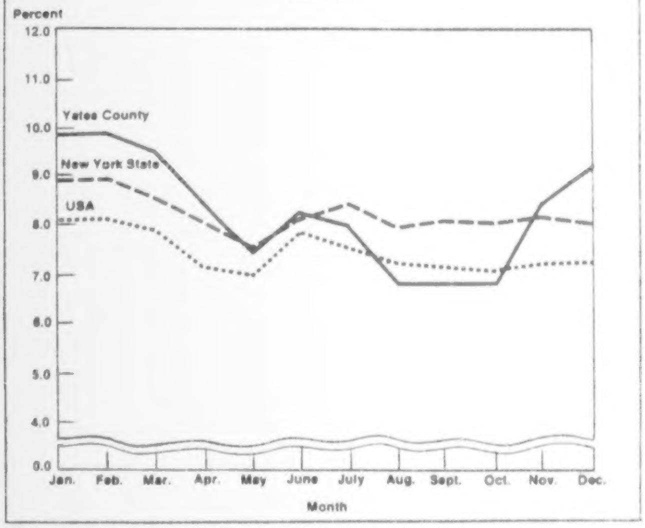
Yates County's unemployment rate has generally been higher than both the state and nation since mid-1976, Graph 3 shows the trends in the rates were in the same direction for all three areas. The county began the period at a low point (less than 5 percent unemployed), then rose to over 10 percent following the national recession of 1973-1975. The rate dropped to about 7 percent and again rose to over 10 percent during the 1981-82 recession.

Graph 3. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA
1974-1983



NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Graph 4. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA
1974-1983



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average jobless rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are shown in Graph 4 for Yates County, New York State, and the United States. Generally, the rate rises from October through February as layoffs occur at seasonal employers in construction, retail trade, recreational services, agriculture, and food processing. Historically, the unemployment rate falls from March through August with a jump in June when schools close for the summer and students enter the labor force.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Yates County

A local economy, such as that of Yates County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important to the local area than to the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

Table 11 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Yates County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1981-1983). Yates County specialized in transportation (trucking) and government services.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industry	Yates County	New York State	United States
Total nonagricultural employment	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	17.0	18.7	21.2
Nonmanufacturing	83.0	81.3	78.8
Construction	2.1	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	12.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	19.2	20.3	22.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	9.2	6.0
Services	23.4	25.2	22.4
Government	23.4	17.8	17.6

The major employers in Yates County were:

Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital	health services
Penn Yan Express	transportation
Western Counties Telephone Corporation	communication
Keuka College	education
New York State Electric and Gas Corporation	utilities
Seneca Food Corporation	food processing
Coach and Equipment Sales Corporation	transportation equipment
Ferro Corporation	cleaning and polishing materials
Penn Yan Boats	transportation equipment
General Mills	mattresses and bedsprings

IV. INCOME

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are useful in assessing the economic activity of a given area. This section presents a number of personal income statistics related to Yates County.

Total personal income is income received by residents from all sources. These sources include net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Table 12 presents personal income of Yates County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 12. PERSONAL INCOME OF YATES COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$112.3	$184.2	$71.9	64.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	71.1	111.7	40.6	57.1	63.3	60.7
Property income	18.5	36.0	17.5	94.6	16.5	19.5
Transfer payments	22.7	36.5	13.8	60.8	20.2	19.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Total personal income in Yates County rose 64.0 percent over the 5-year period, compared with a 61.5 percent rise statewide. Over half (+54.5 percent) of the jump in personal income was attributed to increases in labor and proprietors' income. Property income nearly doubled (+94.6 percent) from 1976 to 1981, increasing at a much faster rate than transfer payments or labor and proprietors' income.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 60.7 percent of the total personal income of Yates County residents. Transfer payments (19.8 percent) and property income (19.5 percent) accounted for almost equal shares of total personal income. Statewide, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.5 percent of total personal income--a larger portion than that recorded in Yates County.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Graph 5 illustrates the proportion of Yates County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industrial division in 1981. Manufacturing and transportation, communication, and public utilities accounted for over one-third (36.0 percent) of labor and proprietors' income in Yates County.

Income derived from agriculture and transportation, communication, and public utilities accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. Services and finance, insurance, and real estate provided a much lower percentage share in the county than statewide.

Graph 5. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
YATES COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

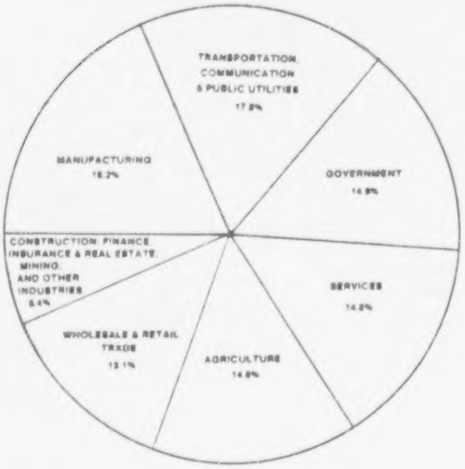


Table 13 compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Yates County with that earned in the state for each industry division.

Table 13. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME
EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN YATES COUNTY AND IN NEW YORK STATE
1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Yates County		New York State	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent
Total	$87.9	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	13.0	14.8	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	16.0	18.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	1/	1/	276.9	0.2
Construction	3.3	3.8	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	11.5	13.1	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.9	2.2	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	15.6	17.8	12,609.7	8.6
Services	13.0	14.8	33,401.2	22.8
Other	1/	1/	393.5	0.3
Government	13.1	14.9	22,526.5	15.4

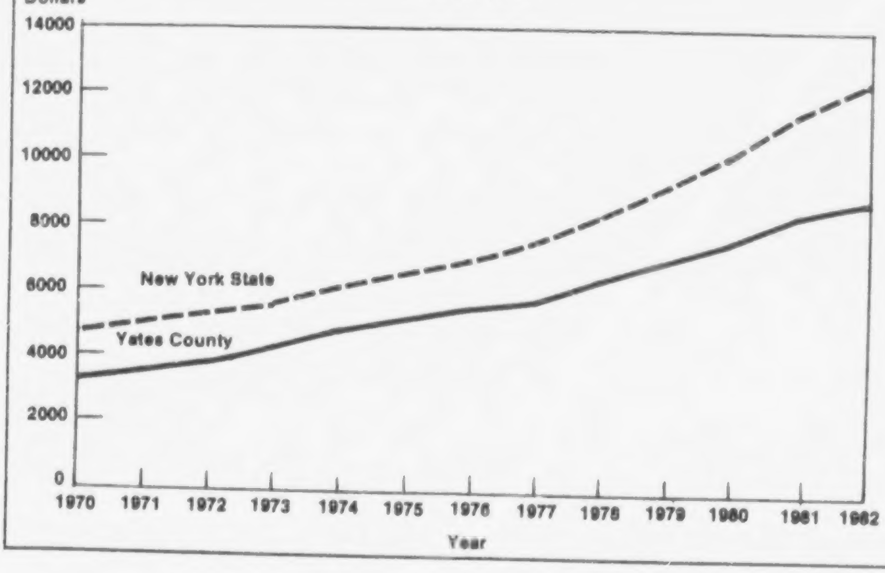
1/ Not shown to avoid disclosure.
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $16.0 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Yates County and was paid to Yates County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Yates County's labor and proprietors' income was $184.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 12) and $87.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 13). This difference can be attributed to income paid to workers who work outside Yates County but reside inside the county boundaries. In 1980, net outcommutation to work outside of Yates County totaled 1,578 persons. Most of the workers living in Yates County but working outside the county, commuted to work to Ontario or Monroe counties.

Per Capita Income

Income per capita in Yates County was $8,690 in 1982--a rank of 41 among the 62 counties in New York State. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 6 presents per capita personal income growth in Yates County and the state for the period 1970-1982. Over the period, per capita income in Yates County rose 155.9 percent compared with a 163.9 percent increase for the state.

Graph 6. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1970-1982



Weekly Wages

Table 14 presents average weekly wages paid by Yates County employers for all employees that were covered by unemployment insurance from 1980-1983. Wage and salary income varied from one industry to another. In Yates County, weekly wages were highest for those workers in mining and transportation and public utilities industries. The lowest weekly wages were collected by workers in retail trade. The large number of part-time workers and minimum wage starting salaries caused the low weekly wage in retail trade. Agriculture and services were the next lowest paying industries.

Table 14. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE OF EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, YATES COUNTY
1980-1983

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	155	154	175	172
Mining	389	427	518	487
Construction	210	232	238	232
Manufacturing-durable goods	248	250	263	273
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	289	306	331	371
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	350	402	404	411
Wholesale trade	222	226	246	254
Retail trade	152	160	166	169
Finance, insurance, and real estate	199	219	228	256
Services	174	181	193	204
Government	219	240	270	275

Census Income Data

Median Income. Median family income in Yates County, as measured by the 1980 Census, was $16,394 in 1979. This income level ranked Yates County 48th of the state's 62 counties. As shown in Table 15, median family income in Yates County was significantly less (-18.8 percent) than the statewide median of $20,180.

For individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979, the median income for males ($14,565) was substantially higher than that for females ($8,516) in Yates County. Compared to statewide levels, males in Yates County earned 18 percent less than their counterparts throughout the state, while females earned 25 percent less.

Table 15. MEDIAN INCOME
YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race and Sex	Yates County	New York State
Family		
All races	$16,394	$20,180
Black	9,896	13,026
Individuals		
Male	14,565	17,741
Female	8,516	11,413

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 581 families in Yates County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those families as well as those not in families) was 2,994. Families below the poverty level accounted for 10.3 percent of all families in the county and individuals below the poverty level accounted for 14.4 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined.1/ As shown in Table 16, the percentage of families below poverty in Yates County was below the statewide average, while the percentage of persons below poverty was slightly higher in Yates County than in the state.

The incidence of poverty for minority families in Yates County was not much different than for all races in the county. However, the incidence of poverty among individual minorities was more than double that of the total population for the county. The count of persons showed that 30.7 percent of all black individuals and 33.2 percent of all Hispanic individuals received income below the poverty level. The incidence of poverty for minority individuals was very close to the statewide average for each minority group.

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years of age.

Table 16. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS
WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY RACE,
YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Yates County	581	4	7
	Percent of all families		
Yates County	10.3	14.8	13.7
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
Persons Below Poverty			
Yates County	2,994	27	61
	Percent of all persons		
Yates County	14.4	30.7	33.2
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 2,994 persons in Yates County below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Youth under age 16 comprised 35.7 percent of persons below poverty but only 24.1 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 31.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than their 39.0 percent share of county population (See Table 17.).

The proportion of blacks and Hispanics under age 16 below poverty was greater than for all races in the county. Close to 50 percent of the blacks and Hispanics below poverty were under age 16. The share of blacks and Hispanics (4.9 percent) age 16-21 below poverty was much smaller than for all races in the county where 10.8 percent of the persons below poverty were between age 16 and 21.

Table 17. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY, BY RACE YATES COUNTY 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All races	
Total (number)	2,994	21,459
	(percent distribution)	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	35.7	24.1
16-21	10.8	11.9
22-54	31.5	39.0
55 and over	21.9	25.0
	Black	
Total (number)	27	116
	(percent distribution)	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	48.1	16.3
16-21	-	29.2
22-54	44.4	28.5
55 and over	7.4	25.9
	Hispanic	
Total (number)	61	196
	(percent distribution)	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	50.8	44.3
16-21	4.9	15.3
22-54	39.3	36.1
55 and over	4.9	4.0

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Households in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Yates County, there were 375 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 64 percent of the 581 families below poverty. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Yates County than in the state as a whole where 37 percent of the poverty families had a householder who worked in 1979. (See Table 18).

In 31 percent of the families with income below the poverty level in Yates County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. Of these female householders, 67 percent worked in 1979. In the state, 57 percent of poverty families had a female householder.

Table 18. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Poverty characteristics	Yates County			New York State		
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty	581	4	7			
Householder worked in 1979	375	2	2			
Percent of families below poverty	64.5	50.0	28.6	36.8	31.1	24.5
Female householder, no husband present	179	-	-			
Percent of families below poverty	30.8	-	-	56.6	73.8	67.4
With related children under 18	173	-	-			
Worked in 1979	120	-	-			
Percent of female householders, no husband present	67.0	-	-	25.0	25.8	13.4

NOTE: Data for families with income below the poverty level is based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Income Guidelines. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING
STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR
THE WAYNE, SENECA, ONTARIO, YATES SDA
1984

Income level	Family size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard income levels								
70 Percent LLSIL	$4,980	$7,030	$9,640	$11,900	$14,050	$16,430	$18,810	$21,190

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than eight members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.
To compute LLSIL's for families with more than eight persons, add $2,380 to the amount for a family of eight for each additional person.

V. SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and scope. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During 1982, an average of 479 Yates County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the county averaged $96.07 per recipient compared with $144.02 per recipient for New York State. Data for the first nine months of 1983 shows that the number of recipients increased by 167 per month (36.1 percent) over the comparable period in 1982.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments during 1982, an average of 90.8 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 8.2 percent received Home Relief, and 1.0 percent collected under the Emergency Assistance to Families Program. Table 20 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Yates County during 1982 and 1983.

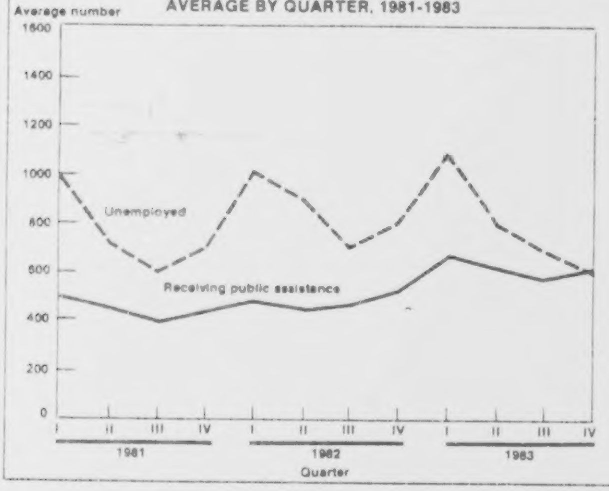
Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
YATES COUNTY, JANUARY 1982-SEPTEMBER 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
1982					
January	463	423	37	3	0
February	461	419	32	10	0
March	475	431	44	0	0
April	487	441	42	4	0
May	453	412	33	8	0
June	422	389	33	0	0
July	452	415	37	0	0
August	469	432	37	0	0
September	485	446	38	1	0
October	490	437	43	10	0
November	495	451	42	2	0
December	592	518	55	19	0
12-month average	479	435	39	5	0
1983					
January	612	544	63	5	0
February	697	598	65	34	0
March	732	645	77	10	0
April	684	621	63	0	0
May	619	556	58	5	0
June	571	521	50	0	0
July	577	527	49	1	0
August	587	533	54	0	0
September	592	522	66	4	0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
YATES COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Yates County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some of those receiving public assistance benefits are unemployed workers, however, the majority of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered to be in the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

In Yates County, it is difficult to discern a similarity in trends between those receiving public assistance and the unemployed. A look at Graph 8 seems to indicate that except for the third quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983, the direction (increasing or decreasing) of both unemployment and public assistance recipients are similar. However, preliminary reports indicate that public assistance recipients climbed steadily through April 1984. Therefore, it is difficult to draw a relationship equating increases in unemployment to increases in public assistance recipients or to conclude that the underlying economic conditions that cause unemployment also cause the social services workload to increase.

Public Assistance Income

According to the 1980 Census, 566 households 1/ in Yates County received public assistance income in 1979.2/ These households accounted for 7.2 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,028. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments.

In 1979, of the 566 Yates County households receiving public assistance income, 327 were families.3/ These families accounted for 5.8 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

2/ Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

There were 136 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Yates County. These families accounted for only 23 percent of the 581 families below poverty in the county. The remaining 77 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less than in the state where 44 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
YATES COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Households and families	Yates County	New York State
Households with public assistance income	566	
Percent of households	7.2	10.0
Mean public assistance income	$2,028	$3,196
Family households	327	
Percent of all families	5.8	10.1
Families with total family income below poverty level	581	
With public assistance income	136	
Percent of families below poverty	23.4	43.9
Without public assistance income	445	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

VI. EDUCATION

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Total enrollment in public and private schools in Yates County numbered 3,617 during the 1982-1983 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.0 percent of the total and grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 49.0 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.9 percent in grades 7-12.

Public schools accounted for 91.6 percent of total school enrollments in Yates County compared with 82.6 percent for the state. Students were more likely to attend nonpublic schools at the elementary level than at the secondary level. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 22 below.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
YATES COUNTY
1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	3,617	1,845	1,772
Public	3,313	1,643	1,670
Nonpublic	304	202	102

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, the State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

There were fewer students enrolled in both the state and Yates County during the 1982-83 school year than in the preceeding school year. The decline in enrollment was slightly greater in Yates County than in the state. In Yates County, the rate of decline in private schools was greater than in public schools. Table 23 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Yates County during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years.

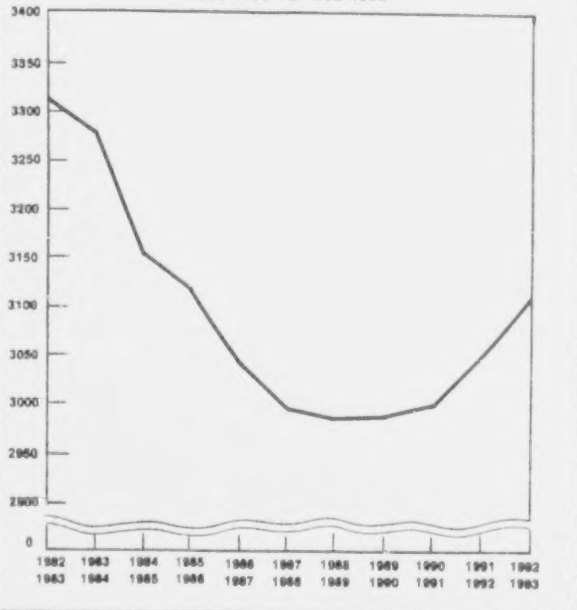
Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
1981-82 TO 1982-83
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12		Percent change
	1981-82	1982-83	
New York State	3,347,079	3,275,873	-2.1
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Yates County	3,755	3,617	-3.7
Public	3,435	3,313	-3.6
Nonpublic	320	304	-5.0

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York, New York State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Graph 8.

PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
YATES COUNTY
1982-1983 TO 1992-1993



Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93

Projected public school enrollments made by the state Department of Education through the 1992-93 school year are shown on Graph 8. In Yates County, enrollments at public schools are projected to decline steadily through the 1988-89 school year--falling 9.9 percent from 3,313 to 2,984 students over the period. Beginning in 1989-90, a turnaround is anticipated with enrollments rising an average of 1.0 percent a year through 1992-93.

Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 279 students graduating from Yates County high schools in 1983. Over half (51.2 percent) planned to continue their education compared to a statewide total of 71.8 percent. Almost 2 of every 5 graduates (38.0 percent) planned to go to work, more than double the statewide level of 18.7 percent. The military was the immediate intention of 8.6 percent of the Yates County graduates. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Yates County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the fall of 1983.

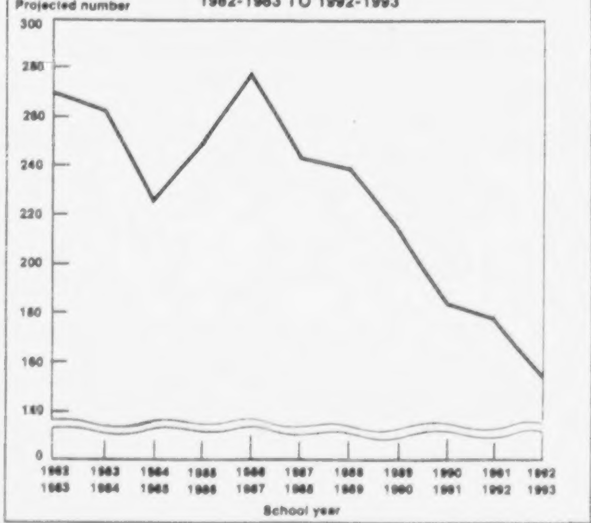
Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC
AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND YATES COUNTY
FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.6	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Yates County	279	18.6	29.7	2.9	38.0	8.6	2.2
Public	272	18.4	30.5	3.0	37.5	8.5	2.2
Nonpublic	7	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	14.3	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The number of high school graduates in Yates County is projected to decline by 42.6 percent from 270 in 1982-83 to 155 in 1992-93. Graph 9 indicates that the trend is for a steady decline, countered only by small increases in 1985-86, and 1986-87.



Graph 9.
PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
YATES COUNTY
1982-1983 TO 1992-1993

Race and Ethnic Group

During the 1982-83 school year, 98.3 percent of the student population was white. The remaining 1.7 percent were distributed as follows: 0.8 percent black, 0.4 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. Table 25 presents the distribution of students by race and ethnic group in each public school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
YATES COUNTY
1982-83

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.8	0.4	0.4	98.3
Dundee	0.6	1.0	-	98.5
Penn Yan	0.9	0.2	0.6	98.3

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Yates County. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution

Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES
Finger Lakes Occupational School
R.D. #2
Stanley, New York 14561

- Agriculture Education
  - Agriculture Production
  - Agricultural Mechanics
  - Ornamental Horticulture
  - Conservation
- Distributive Education
  - Food Distribution
  - General Merchandising-Sales
  - Other Distributive Education
- Health Occupations Education
  - Nursing, Licensed Practical
  - Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide)
- Home Economics Education
  - Care and Guidance of Children
  - Food Services
  - Institutional Support Services
- Business and Office Education
  - Data Processing
  - Stenographic-Secretarial
  - Supervision-Business Administration
- Trade, Industrial, Service Education
  - Air Conditioning
  - Applicance Repair
  - Automotive Body and Fender
  - Automotive Mechanics
  - Other Automotive
  - Carpentry
  - Plumbing and Pipefitting
  - Other Construction-Maintenance
  - Custodial Services
  - Drafting
  - Electrical Occupations
  - Electronics
  - Machine Shop-Machine Tool
  - Welding and Cutting
  - Cosmetology

SOURCE: Directory of Occupational Education Programs in New York State; Prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Office of Occupational and Continuing Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table IA presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Yates County had at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) is a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table IA may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

4) Applicants available but no job openings received
The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Table IA JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
YATES COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	451	101	4.5	80.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	44	2	22.0	50.0
Clerical and sales	78	8	9.8	50.0
Services	78	16	4.9	87.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry	29	2	14.5	100.0
Processing	26	32	0.8	75.0
Machine trades	42	2	21.0	100.0
Benchwork	24	12	2.0	100.0
Structural work	76	10	7.6	80.0
Miscellaneous	65	17	3.8	76.5
Selected occupations				
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	14	1	14.0	100.0
Stenography, typing, and filing, n.e.c.	18	0	NA	NA
Bookkeepers	5	0	NA	NA
Cashiers and tellers	10	2	5.0	100.0
Computing and account-recording, n.e.c.	8	0	NA	NA
Information and reception clerks	5	0	NA	NA
Service				
Household and related	10	0	NA	NA
Waiters/waitresses	14	4	3.5	100.0
Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants	10	1	10.0	100.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	6	1	6.0	100.0
Porters and cleaners	5	0	NA	NA
Processing				
Food, tobacco, and related products	20	31	0.6	74.2
Machine Trades				
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics	14	0	NA	NA
Engineer and power transmission mechanics	7	1	7.0	100.0

Table IA (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork				
Metal unit assemblers	5	0	NA	NA
Fabrication and repair of plastic products	5	9	0.6	100.0
Structural Work				
Transportation equipment body workers	5	0	NA	NA
Metal fabricating	6	0	NA	NA
Arc welders and cutters	5	0	NA	NA
Carpenters	13	1	13.0	100.0
Construction, n.e.c.	18	6	3.0	66.7
Structural work, n.e.c.	10	1	10.0	100.0
Miscellaneous				
Trailer-truck drivers	5	0	NA	NA
Truck drivers, heavy	15	0	NA	NA
Truck drivers, light	5	0	NA	NA
Packaging	11	9	1.2	66.7
Material handlers, n.e.c.	21	4	5.2	100.0

NA=For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
YATES COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	5,242
Rural	16,217
Families	5,592
Households	7,713

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	3,988	1,940	2,048
Married	10,044	5,028	5,016
Separated	291	126	165
Widowed	1,588	267	1,321
Divorced	748	344	404

3) Housing units (all types)	10,762
Urban	5,127
Rural	5,635
Year-round housing units*	8,527
Occupied	7,713
Vacant	814
Seasonal/migratory units	2,235

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	1,924	1,171	753
2 persons	2,436	1,978	458
3 persons	1,178	949	229
4 persons	1,107	910	197
5 persons	611	506	105
6 persons	267	230	37
7 persons	120	96	24
8+ persons	70	55	15

---

*Median rooms in year-round units 6.0

**Median persons/unit - 2.29

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	130
10,000 - 14,999	256
15,000 - 19,999	447
20,000 - 24,999	489
25,000 - 29,999	466
30,000 - 34,999	442
35,000 - 39,999	320
40,000 - 49,999	429
50,000 - 79,999	532
80,000 - 99,999	73
100,000 - 149,999	55
150,000 - 199,999	8
200,000+	4
Median value	30,400

6)

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	7,647	5,854	1,793
Black	37	25	12
Spanish origin	33	21	12

APPENDIX III
POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
YATES COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	1,574	1,396	699	697	-178	-11.3
Under 1 year	298	294	159	135	-4	-1.3
1 year	321	277	145	132	-44	-13.7
2 years	310	289	135	154	-21	-6.8
3	294	288	139	149	-6	-2.0
4	351	248	121	127	-103	-29.3
5 to 9 years	1,938	1,592	793	799	-346	-17.9
5	356	261	141	120	-95	-26.7
6	384	270	121	149	-114	-29.7
7	390	316	156	160	-74	-19.0
8	409	334	163	171	-75	-18.3
9	399	411	212	199	+12	+3.0
10 to 14 years	2,061	1,812	937	875	-249	-12.1
10	420	382	206	176	-38	-9.0
11	378	345	173	172	-33	-8.7
12	413	356	184	172	-57	-13.8
13	422	363	189	174	-59	-14.0
14	428	366	185	181	-62	-14.5
15 to 19 years	2,161	2,110	956	1,154	-51	-2.4
15	427	386	210	176	-41	-9.6
16	384	426	212	214	+42	+10.9
17	395	405	200	205	+10	+2.5
18	494	477	191	286	-17	-3.4
19	461	416	143	273	-45	-9.8
20 to 24 years	1,431	1,690	728	962	+259	+18.1
20	425	367	140	227	-58	-13.6
21	322	387	154	233	+65	+20.2
25-29	1,021	1,572	760	812	+551	+54.0
30-34	891	1,477	758	719	+586	+65.8
35-44	2,045	2,238	1,125	1,113	+193	+9.4
45-54	2,115	2,122	1,027	1,095	+7	+0.3
55-59	1,104	1,110	514	596	+96	+9.5
60-64	958	1,074	531	543	+116	+12.1
65-74	1,513	1,855	820	1,035	+342	+22.6
75-84	885	1,114	394	720	+229	+25.9
85+	224	297	92	205	+73	+32.6
16 and over	13,831	16,273	7,495	8,778	+2,442	+17.7
55 and over	4,594	5,450	2,351	3,099	+856	+18.6
All ages	19,831	21,459	10,134	11,325	+1,628	+8.2
Median age	28.7	31.8	31.2	32.4		

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
YATES COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	422	411	2	0	2	7
5,000 to 7,499	403	401	0	0	0	0
7,500 to 9,999	579	567	12	0	0	0
10,000 to 14,999	1,122	1,093	10	0	0	16
15,000 to 19,999	1,041	1,026	3	0	0	12
20,000 to 24,999	818	811	0	0	0	7
25,000 to 39,999	957	948	0	0	0	9
40,000 to 74,999	274	274	0	0	0	0
75,000+	38	38	0	0	0	0
Mean	$18,809	$18,879	$10,322	0	$4,370	$17,014

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	14,743	1,266
55-64	1,959	225
65 and over	2,835	431
Race		
Total	17,785	2,994
White	17,577	2,877
Black	61	27
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	10
Hispanic	123	61

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of Persons
Below 75 percent	1,953
75 to 124 percent	2,182
125 to 149 percent	1,455
150 to 199 percent	3,117
Above 199 percent	12,073

4) Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	7,819	16,221
Earnings	7,057	13,670
Wage and salary		
Nonfarm self employment		
Farm self employment		
Interest, dividends, or net profit	3,646	2,606
Social Security	2,774	4,150
Public Assistance	566	2,027
Other	2,262	3,622

5) Families and Median Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Median income
No workers	834	9,003
1 worker	1,747	13,208
2 workers	2,343	18,732
3 or more workers	730	25,982

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
  (Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
  - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  - General merchandise
  - Food
  - Automobiles and service stations
  - Apparel and accessories
  - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  - Eating and drinking places
  - Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

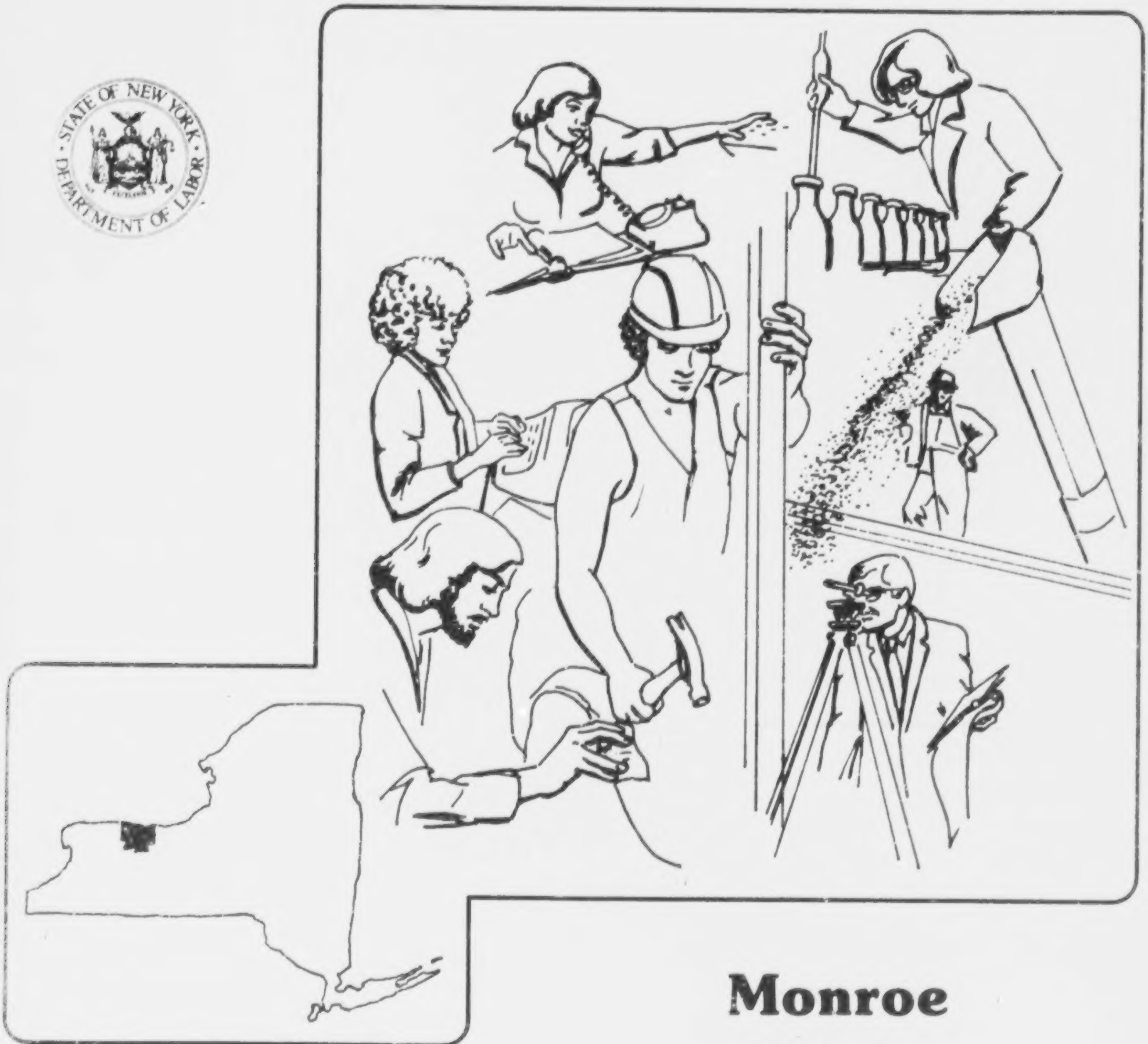
Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1985 No. 15
YATES COUNTY

55775-534-F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Monroe County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES
Socio-Economic Characteristics

Monroe County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 7, Fiscal Year 1985

Summer 1985

This report was prepared by William Ramage and Allan Biedeck with the assistance of Ramona Cerretti and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David J. Nyhan, Principal Economist.

Direct Inquiries to:

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building #12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240-0039

Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________

4. Additional comments: ______________________

Name: ______________________

Title: ______________________

Organization: ______________________

fold

Place
Stamp
Here

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

CONTENTS

Page

Preface ix
Geographic Highlights 1
Population Trends and Characteristics 3
The Labor Market 14
Income 19
Social Program Statistics 29
Education 31

Appendix I. Occupational Supply and Demand 42
Appendix II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Monroe County 48
Appendix III. Population by Age, 1970; by Sex and Age, 1980; Change in Population by Age, 1970-1980, Monroe County 50
Appendix IV. Selected Income Statistics from a Sample Survey, Conducted During the 1980 Census, Monroe County 51

Glossary of Terms 53

TEXT TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Geographic Highlights

Maps

1. County Location, Monroe County 1
2. Transportation Network, Monroe County, 1984 2

Population Trends and Characteristics

Tables

1. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Monroe County, 1900-1980 4
2. Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Monroe County, 1900-1980 5
3. Population by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 7
4. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1950-1980 8
5. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Monroe County, 1980 11
6. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Monroe County Subdivisions, 1980 12
7. Age Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Monroe County, 1980 13

Graphs

1. Population Growth Trends, Monroe County, 1900-1980 5
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Monroe County, 1970, 1980 and 1990 . . 10

Maps

3. Population Density by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1980 3
4. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1950-1980 6

The Labor Market

Tables

8. Commutation Patterns of County Residents, Rochester Labor Area, 1980 15
9. Labor Force, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate, Monroe County, 1974-1983 16

Graphs

3. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Monroe County, New York State and and USA, 1974-1983 16
4. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Monroe County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983 17

Income

Tables

10. Personal Income of Monroe County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981 . 19
11. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Monroe County and New York State, 1981 21
12. Average Weekly Wages of Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance by Major Industry Group, Monroe County, 1980-1983 23
13. Median Income, Monroe County and New York State, 1979 24
14. Families and Individual Persons with Income Below the Poverty Level by Race, Monroe County and New York State, 1980 25
15. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty by Race, Monroe County, 1980 26
16. Families with Income Below Poverty Level, Monroe County and New York State, 1980 27
17. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Monroe County and New York State, 1980 28

Graphs

5. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Monroe County, 1981 . . . 20
6. Per Capita Personal Income, Monroe County and New York State, 1970-1981 22

Social Program Statistics

Tables

18. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Monroe County, January 1982-September 1983 29

Graph

7. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Monroe County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983 30

Education

Tables

19. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Monroe County, 1982-1983 . . 31
20. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Monroe County, School Years: 1981-1982 to 1982-1983 32
21. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Monroe County, Fall 1983 . . . 33
22. Percent Distribution of Public School Students by Race and Ethnic Group, Monroe County, 1982-83 35

Graphs

8. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Monroe County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993 32
9. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Monroe County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993 34

Preface

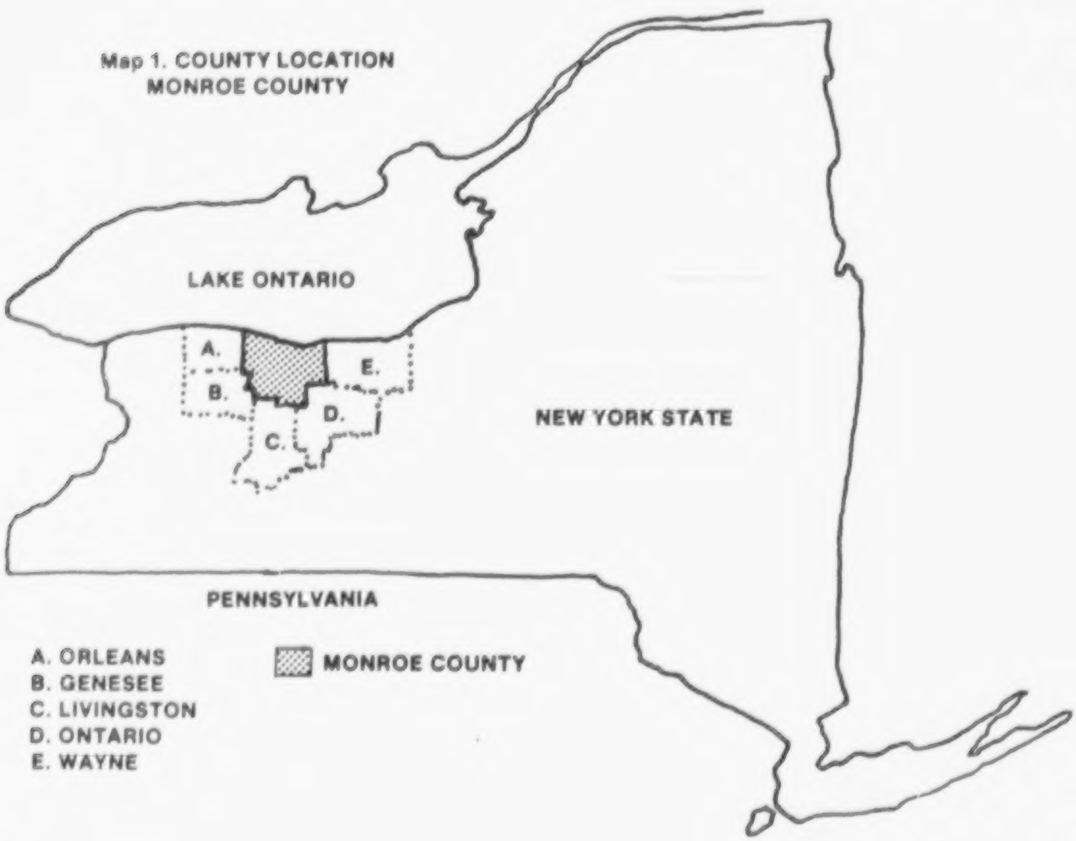
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Monroe County is located in Western New York with Lake Ontario on its northern border and five counties surrounding its remaining border. Monroe County plus Orleans, Livingston, Ontario and Wayne counties comprise the Rochester Metropolitan Area. The City of Rochester is the county's commercial and population center located approximately 60 miles east of Buffalo and 70 miles west of Syracuse. Map 1 illustrates Monroe County and the surrounding counties of the metropolitan area.



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION MONROE COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

Highways--Monroe County's network of highways interconnects the populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers. Four interstate roads (90, 390, 490, 590) and two state roads (104, Lake Ontario State Parkway) are 4-lane highways that comprise the primary arteries of Monroe County's highway network. The New York State Thruway (route 90), an east-west road, passes through southern Monroe County and connects with 390 and 490. Route 390 runs north and connects with 590 just south of the City of Rochester. Routes

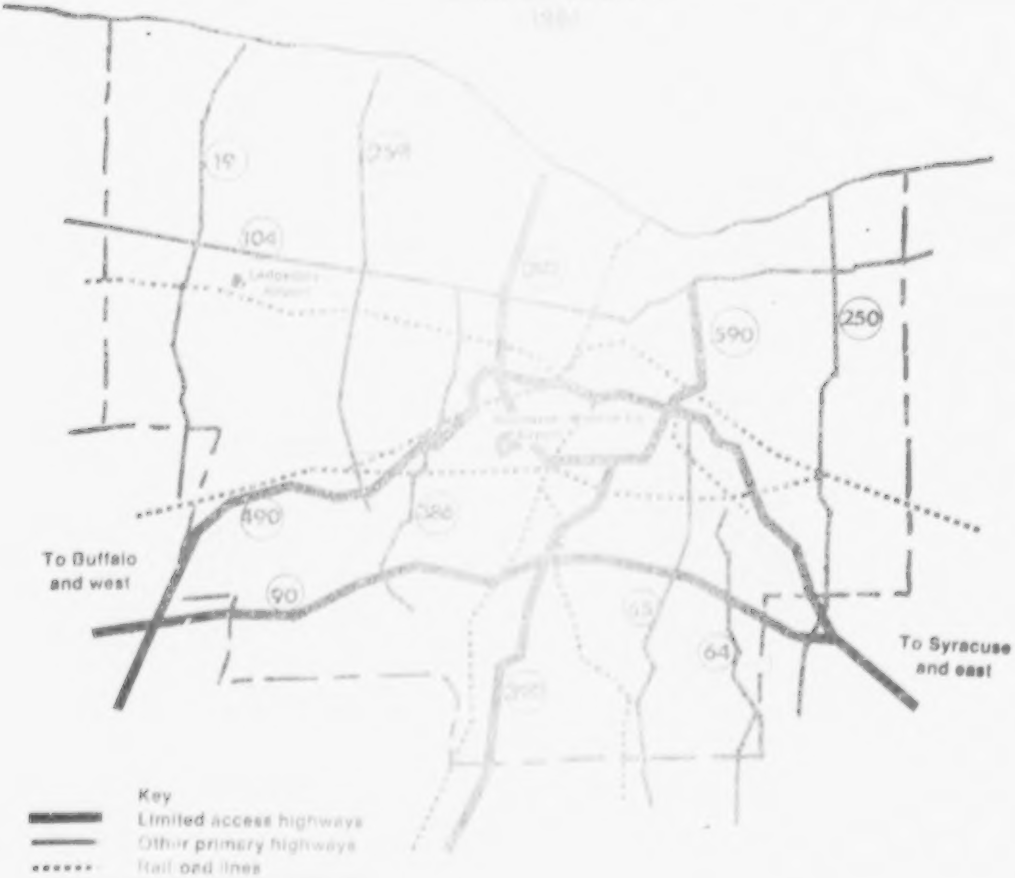
390 and 590 run north to Lake Ontario with 390 connecting to the Lake Ontario State Parkway and 104 on the west side of the city and 590 connecting to route 104 on the east side. Map 2 presents Monroe County's network of highways, railroads, waterways, and air transport facilities.

Rail--Freight service is available from Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Chessie System railroads. Passenger service is offered by Amtrak.

Air Transportation--Monroe County is served by two airports (1) the Rochester-Monroe County Airport for large commercial airlines and (2) Ledgedale Airport for small private and commercial aircraft.

Waterways--The New York State Barge Canal crosses Monroe County and limited facilities at the mouth of the Genesee River are available for boating on Lake Ontario.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
MONROE COUNTY
[illegible]

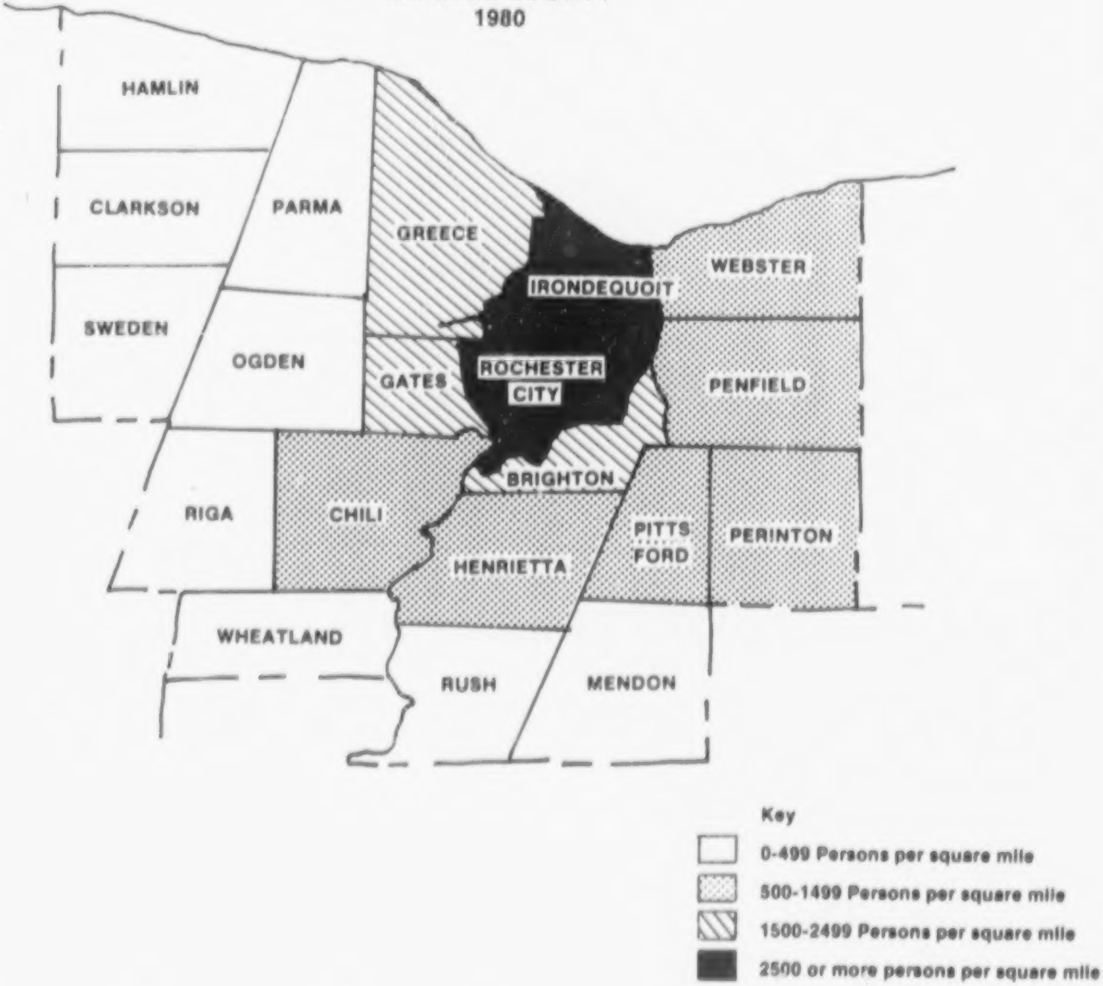

19
259
104
Ledgedale Airport
590
250
Rochester-Monroe County Airport
490
386
90
65
64
To Buffalo and west
To Syracuse and east
Key
Limited access highways
Other primary highways
Railroad lines

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Densities: 1980

The final population count released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census shows on April 1, 1980, Monroe County had a population of 702,238. The county's population averaged 1,058.8 persons per square mile. This was far above the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked tenth among the sixty-two counties in the state. Population densities ranged from a high of 6,587 persons per square mile in the City of Rochester to a low of 97 persons per square mile in the Town of Rush. Map 3 shows the city is the population center of the county, and that population densities of the towns fall as the distance from the city increases.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MONROE COUNTY
1980


HAMLIN
CLARKSON
PARMA
GREECE
SWEDEN
OGDEN
IRONDEQUOIT
WEBSTER
GATES
ROCHESTER CITY
PENFIELD
BRIGHTON
RIGA
CHILI
PITTSFORD
PERINTON
HENRIETTA
WHEATLAND
RUSH
MENDON
Key
0-499 Persons per square mile
500-1499 Persons per square mile
1500-2499 Persons per square mile
2500 or more persons per square mile

Population Changes: 1900-1980

Tables 1 and 2 show the countywide and statewide population growth from 1900 to 1980. Monroe County's growth rate (+222.3%) easily outpaced New York State's rate (+141.6), as the county's population rose by approximately 500,000 over the past 80 years. The county's growth pattern mirrored the statewide pattern in direction (that is, increasing or decreasing) as gains were recorded from 1900 through 1970 with the only loss recorded from 1970 to 1980. This was a decrease of 1.4 percent, the only drop ever recorded since the initial census of county residents in 1860. The largest decline occurred in the city of Rochester (-18.1 percent); the number of city residents fell from 295,011 in 1970 to 241,741 in 1980. Monroe County's gains, expressed in percentages, outstripped the state's in 5 of 7 decades; while the loss (1970 to 1980), expressed as a percentage, was less than half that recorded for the state. Monroe County posted its highest growth rate from 1900 to 1910, but then grew at progressively lower rates for the next 3 decades. In the 1930's a 3.4 percent growth rate was recorded as the economic depression stifled population growth. Growth rates increased through the forties, fifties, and sixties, then dropped in the seventies. Graph 1 illustrates the population trend of Monroe County from 1900 through 1980.

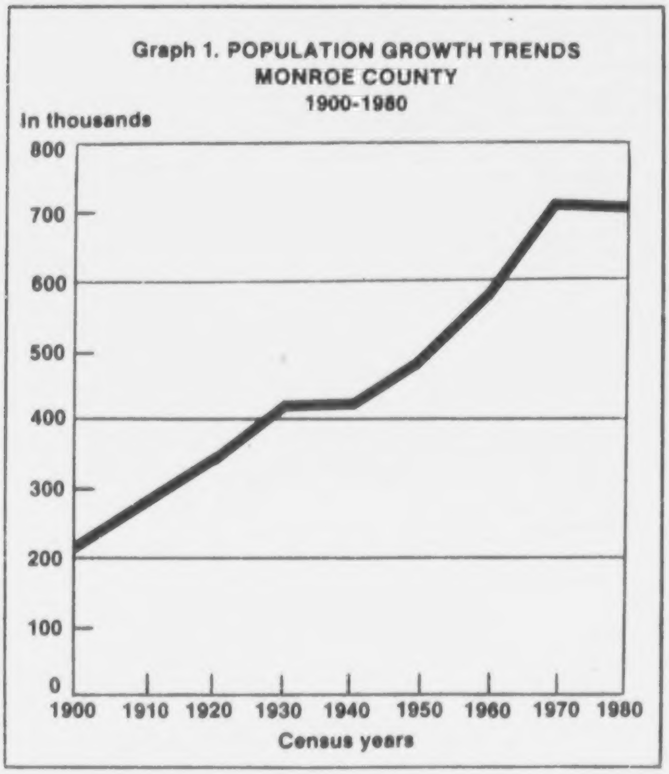
Table 1. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY
1900-1980

Year	New York State	Monroe County
1900	7,268,894	217,854
1910	9,113,614	283,212
1920	10,385,227	352,034
1930	12,588,066	423,881
1940	13,479,142	438,230
1950	14,830,192	487,632
1960	16,782,304	586,387
1970	18,241,391	711,917
1980	17,558,072	702,238

SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual-1969, 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State.

Table 2. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY, 1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Monroe County
1900-1980	141.6	222.3
1900-1910	25.4	30.0
1910-1920	14.0	24.3
1920-1930	21.2	20.4
1930-1940	7.1	3.4
1940-1950	10.0	11.3
1950-1960	13.2	20.3
1960-1970	8.7	21.4
1970-1980	-3.7	-1.4



Population Changes: 1950-1980

While the population of Monroe County, as a whole, grew 44.0 percent during the 30-year period 1950-1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Henrietta grew 967.5 percent compared to a 27.3 percent decline in the city of Rochester. Pittsford Village and the portion of East Rochester Village located in the town of Pittsford were the only other places that recorded a population decline from 1950-1980. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Monroe County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 3 and 4 present the census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION MONROE COUNTY 1950-1980

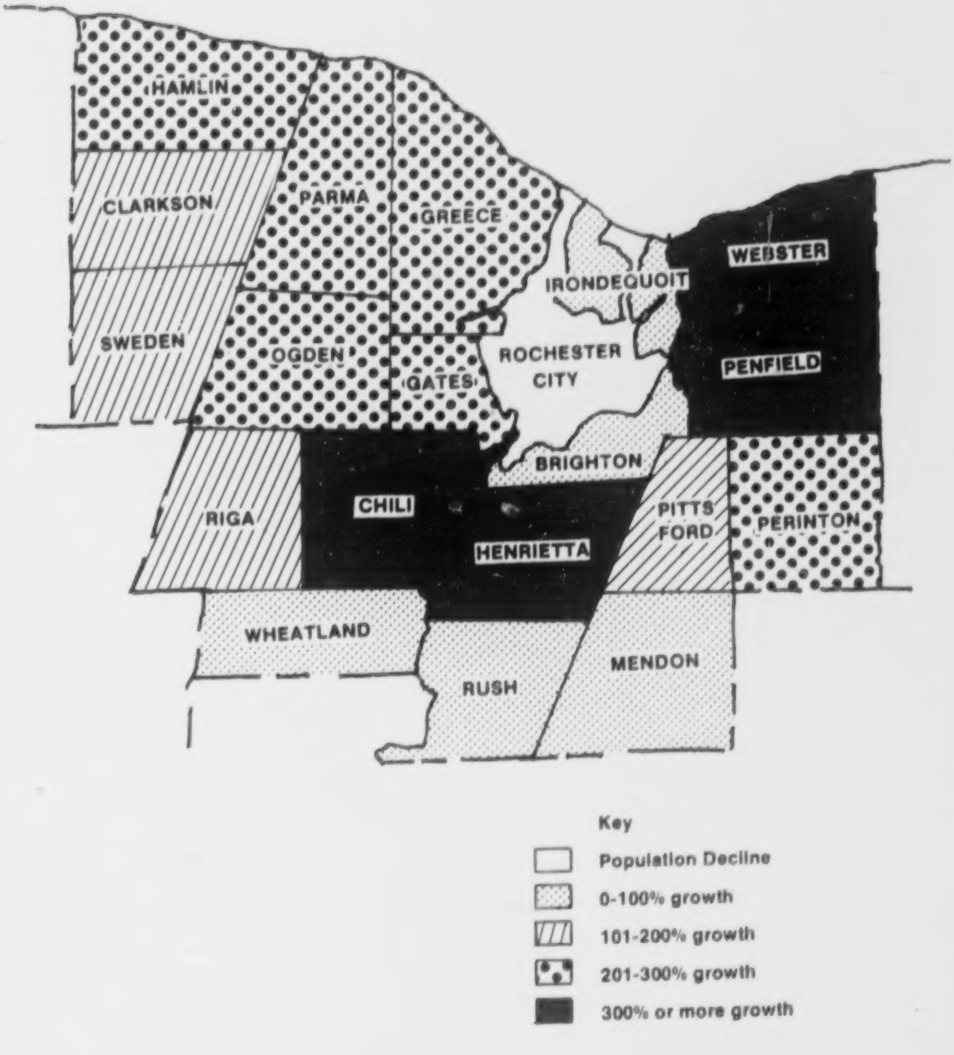

HAMLIN
CLARKSON
PARMA
GREECE
WEBSTER
IRONDEQUOIT
SWEDEN
OGDEN
GATES
ROCHESTER CITY
PENFIELD
BRIGHTON
RIGA
CHILI
HENRIETTA
PITTS FORD
PERINTON
WHEATLAND
RUSH
MENDON
Key
Population Decline
0-100% growth
101-200% growth
201-300% growth
300% or more growth

Table 3. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MONROE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
TOTAL: Monroe County	487,632	586,387	711,917	702,238
Places 10,000 and over				
Rochester City	332,488	318,611	295,011	241,741
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Brockport Village	4,748	5,256	7,878	9,776
East Rochester Village	7,022	8,152	8,347	7,596
Fairport Village	5,267	5,507	6,474	5,970
Hilton Village	1,036	1,334	2,440	4,151
Spencerport Village	1,595	2,461	2,929	3,424
Webster Village	1,773	3,060	5,037	5,499
Places under 2,500				
Churchville Village	775	1,003	1,065	1,399
Honeoye Falls Village	1,460	2,143	2,248	2,410
Pittsford Village	1,668	1,749	1,755	1,568
Scottsville Village	1,025	1,863	1,967	1,789
Towns				
Brighton Town	18,036	27,849	35,065	35,776
Chili Town	5,283	11,237	19,609	23,676
Clarkson Town	1,912	2,339	3,642	4,016
Gates Town	7,925	13,755	26,442	29,756
Greece Town	25,508	48,670	75,136	81,367
Hamlin Town	2,321	2,755	4,167	7,675
Henrietta Town	3,385	11,598	33,017	36,134
Irondequoit Town	34,417	55,337	64,897	57,648
Mendon Town	2,903	3,902	4,541	5,434
Honeoye Falls Village	1,460	2,143	2,248	2,410
Ogden Town	3,970	7,262	11,736	14,693
Spencerport Village	1,595	2,461	2,929	3,424
Parma Town	4,049	6,277	10,748	12,585
Hilton Village	1,036	1,334	2,440	4,151
Penfield Town	4,847	12,601	23,782	27,201
Perinton Town	11,559	16,314	31,568	41,802
East Rochester Village-part	2,864	3,214	3,485	3,473
Fairport Village	5,267	5,507	6,474	5,970
Pittsford Town	9,413	15,156	25,058	26,743
East Rochester Village-part	4,158	4,938	4,862	4,123
Pittsford Village	1,668	1,749	1,755	1,568
Riga Town	1,906	2,800	3,746	4,309
Churchville Village	755	1,003	1,065	1,399
Rochester City	332,488	318,611	295,011	241,741
Rush Town	2,052	2,555	3,287	3,001
Sweden Town	5,982	7,224	11,461	14,859
Brockport Village	4,748	5,256	7,878	9,776

Table 3. (continued)

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Webster Town	7,174	16,434	24,739	28,925
Webster Village	1,773	3,060	5,037	5,499
Wheatland Town	2,502	3,711	4,265	4,897
Scottsville Village	1,025	1,863	1,967	1,789

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION MONROE COUNTY, 1950-1980

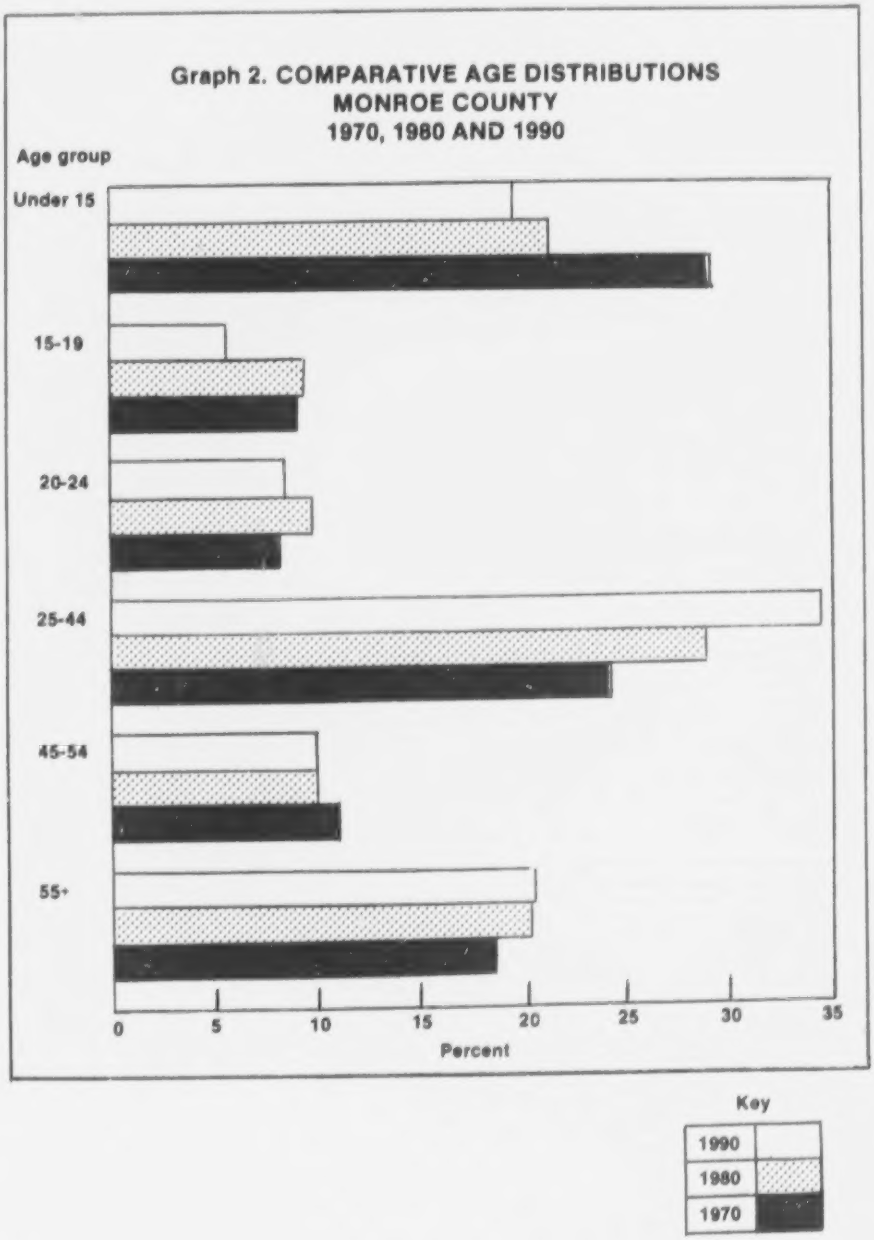
Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
TOTAL: Monroe County	20.3	21.4	- 1.4	44.0
Places 10,000 and over				
Rochester City	- 4.2	- 7.4	-18.1	- 27.3
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Brockport Village	10.7	49.9	24.1	105.9
East Rochester Village	16.1	2.4	- 9.0	8.2
Fairport Village	4.6	17.6	- 7.8	13.3
Hilton Village	28.8	82.9	70.1	300.7
Spencerport Village	54.3	19.0	16.9	114.7
Webster Village	72.6	64.6	9.2	210.2
Places under 2,500				
Churchville Village	32.8	6.2	31.4	85.3
Honeoye Falls Village	46.8	4.9	7.2	65.1
Pittsford Village	4.9	0.3	-10.7	- 6.0
Scottsville Village	81.8	5.6	- 9.0	74.5

Table 4. (continued)

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns				
Brighton Town	54.4	25.9	2.0	98.4
Chili Town	112.7	74.5	20.7	348.2
Clarkson Town	22.3	55.7	10.3	110.0
Gates Town	73.6	92.2	12.5	275.5
Greece Town	90.8	54.4	8.3	219.0
Hamlin Town	18.7	51.3	84.2	230.7
Henrietta Town	242.6	184.7	9.4	967.5
Irondequoit Town	60.8	17.3	-11.2	67.5
Mendon Town	34.4	16.4	19.7	87.2
Honeoye Falls Village	46.8	4.9	7.2	65.1
Odgen Town	82.9	61.6	25.2	270.1
Spencerport Village	54.3	19.0	16.9	114.7
Parma Town	55.0	71.2	17.1	210.8
Hilton Village	28.8	82.9	70.1	300.7
Penfield Town	160.0	88.7	14.4	461.2
Perinton Town	41.1	93.5	32.4	261.6
East Rochester-part	12.2	8.4	- 0.3	21.3
Fairport Village	4.6	17.6	- 7.8	13.3
Pittsford Town	61.0	65.3	6.7	184.1
East Rochester Village-part	18.8	- 1.5	-15.2	- 0.8
Pittsford Village	4.9	0.3	-10.7	- 6.0
Riga Town	46.9	33.8	15.0	126.1
Churchville Village	32.8	6.2	31.4	85.3
Rochester City	- 4.2	- 7.4	-18.1	- 27.3
Rush Town	24.5	28.6	- 8.7	46.2
Sweden Town	20.8	58.7	29.6	148.4
Brockport Village-part	10.7	49.9	24.1	105.9
Webster Town	129.1	50.5	16.9	303.2
Webster Village	72.6	64.6	9.2	210.2
Wheatland Town	48.3	14.9	14.8	95.7
Scottsville Village	81.8	5.6	- 9.0	74.5

Population Characteristics

Age and Sex. Consistent with the state and the national trends, Monroe County's population aged during the decade of the 1970's. The county's median age increased from 27.8 years in 1970 to 30.1 years in 1980 compared with the state's increase from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth under 15 years old accounted for 28.9 percent of the county population in 1970 and dipped 7.1 percentage points to 21.8 percent of the county total in 1980. Increases occurred in all other age categories, except the 45-54 year age group--the group born during the depression of the 1930's. The aging of the baby boom generation is creating dramatic changes in the nature of our labor force reviewed in the next section of this report.



Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
MONROE COUNTY
1970, 1980 AND 1990

From 1980 to 1990, the age distribution of the county's population is projected to follow the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group should decline from 9.4 percent of total population in 1980 to 6.5 percent in 1990. This reflects declining birth rates in the late 1960's. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distributions in Monroe County for 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Monroe County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Monroe County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
MONROE COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	702,238	100.0	337,664	100.0	364,574	100.0
Under 15 years	152,764	21.8	78,194	23.2	74,570	20.5
15-19 years	66,273	9.4	33,628	10.0	32,645	8.9
20-24 years	69,287	9.9	34,508	10.2	34,779	9.5
25-44 years	198,297	28.2	96,373	28.5	101,924	28.0
45-54 years	70,447	10.0	34,010	10.1	36,437	10.0
55 and older	145,170	20.7	60,951	18.0	84,219	23.1
Median age (years)						
County	30.1		28.7		31.4	
State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County	100.0		48.1		51.9	
State	100.0		47.5		52.5	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Race. In 1980, Monroe County's population was 87.4 percent white, 10.1 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.8 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.5 percent "other" races. In addition, 2.4 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 6 presents the 1980 racial distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Monroe County and its subdivisions.

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
MONROE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
MONROE COUNTY	702,238	613,525	71,041	1,657	5,397	10,618	16,738
Brighton Town	35,776	33,950	806	35	760	225	364
Chili Town	23,676	22,764	671	45	115	81	221
Clarkson Town	4,016	3,903	53	9	23	28	55
Gates Town	29,756	28,937	515	38	139	127	338
Greece Town	81,367	79,344	1,196	116	445	266	580
Hamlin Town	7,675	7,507	115	15	9	29	50
Henrietta Town	36,134	33,360	2,137	83	349	205	421
Irondequoit Town	57,648	56,774	385	100	164	225	391
Mendon Town	5,434	5,389	22	3	19	1	13
Honeoye-Falls Village	2,410	2,399	7	--	3	1	6
Ogden Town	14,693	14,458	100	34	48	53	100
Spencerport Village	3,424	3,401	11	--	4	8	10
Parma Town	12,585	12,436	63	23	32	31	46
Hilton Village	4,151	4,109	7	7	14	14	25
Penfield Town	27,201	26,319	358	13	439	72	154
Perinton Town	41,802	40,634	508	32	498	130	263
East Rochester Village-part	3,473	3,394	14	7	17	41	27
Fairport Village	5,970	5,880	54	5	25	6	29
Pittsford Town	26,743	25,975	258	17	368	125	197
East Rochester Village-part	4,123	4,064	10	10	14	25	16
Pittsford Village	1,568	1,547	5	--	4	12	16
Riga Town	4,309	4,252	47	1	9	--	18
Churchville Village	1,399	1,389	3	--	7	--	6
Rochester City	241,741	168,102	62,332	1,014	1,536	8,757	13,153
Rush Town	3,001	2,906	68	12	2	13	7
Sweden Town	14,859	13,757	873	26	76	127	193
Brockport Village	9,776	8,841	755	18	53	109	148
Webster Town	28,925	28,072	351	35	348	119	159
Webster Village	5,499	5,263	118	10	57	51	42
Wheatland Town	4,897	4,686	183	6	18	4	15
Scottsville Village	1,789	1,739	43	2	4	1	2

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the white, black, and "other" races categories. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Monroe County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 88,713 nonwhites in the county, 30.1 percent were 17 years old or younger and 3.3 percent were 65 years old or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up 25.3 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and over, accounted for 12.1 percent. Table 7 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Monroe County by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
MONROE COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic Origin	Total	Age			
		Under 5 years	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	702,238	45,579	146,249	433,434	76,976
White	613,525	35,779	119,554	384,114	74,078
Black	71,041	7,586	21,720	39,283	2,452
Other	17,672	2,214	4,975	10,037	446
Hispanic	16,738	2,177	4,975	9,085	501

Source: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market consists of two components: (1) the supply of labor; and (2) the demand for labor or workers. The supply of workers is commonly known as the labor force, that is, people currently employed plus people actively seeking employment (the unemployed). The demand for workers is the sum of people currently employed plus current job openings. Although the labor market consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as plumbers, farmers, doctors, and other small business people who may work independently. The labor force includes people 16 years old and over who are ready, willing, and able to work and excludes all retired people, nonworking students, people performing work without pay such as household and other services, people who have given up job hunting--the discouraged workers--and people confined to institutions such as prisons and hospitals.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is a mathematical expression used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population. This ratio is the labor force divided by the population. For example, if the labor force is 5,800 and the population is 10,000, then the LFPR equals 5,800 divided by 10,000 or 58 percent.

The size and character of the labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. Some of these determinants include levels and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills, labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of people to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation, and income.

The Rochester five-county area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial and commercial center, is located in the heart of Monroe County. Table 8 presents commuting patterns in the five counties. Nearly all (97.5 percent) residents of Monroe County work in the county and over half (58.8 percent) work in the city of Rochester. By contrast, only 2 of 3 residents of the four surrounding counties work in their county of residence, while a substantial number (between 12 and 15 percent) commute to work in the city of Rochester.

Table 8. COMMUTATION PATTERNS OF COUNTY RESIDENTS ROCHESTER LABOR AREA 1980

(Percent distribution)

County of residence	Work inside county	Work outside county		
		Total	Monroe County 1/	Rochester City
Livingston	66.7	33.3	26.0	13.7
Monroe	97.5	2.5	--	-- 2/
Ontario	65.1	34.9	22.0	12.2
Orleans	60.6	39.4	27.9	15.1
Wayne	59.5	40.5	31.6	14.3

SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, "1980 COMMUTATION PATTERNS, NEW YORK STATE AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS".

1/ Includes workers working in Rochester City.

2/ Rochester City is in Monroe County; 58.8 percent of Monroe County residents work in the City.

The Labor Force

Over the period 1974 to 1983, the composition of Monroe County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rates of white females rose 5.5 percentage points and black females 5.8 percentage points, while the rates for white males rose only 0.7 percentage points and black males fell 3.6 percentage points.

The resident labor force of Monroe County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a greater participation in the job market. From 1974 through 1983, Monroe County's civilian labor force was up 10.9 percent, an average annual growth rate of 1.2 percent compared with average rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.2 percent for the nation over the nine-year period. The county's labor force expanded each year except 1980. It took 3 years, 1981 through 1983, before the labor force recovered from the 1980 drop; in 1983 the labor force finally exceeded the 1979 count of 339,400. Table 9 shows annual averages for labor force, unemployment, and the unemployment rate from 1974 to 1983.

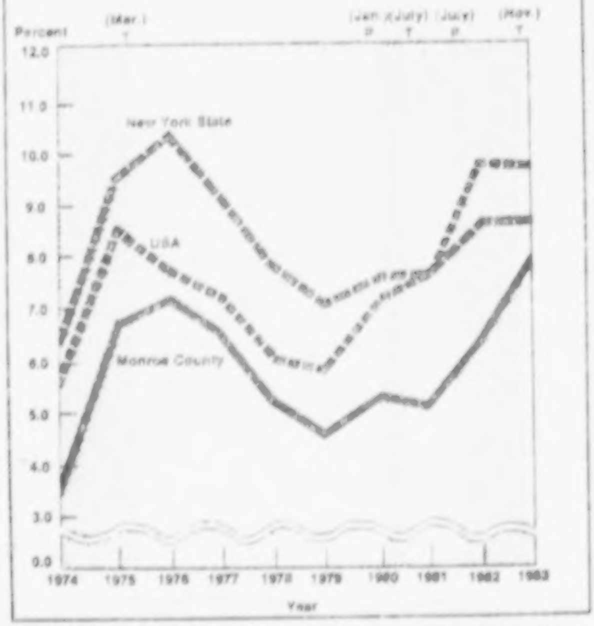
Table 9. LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONROE COUNTY, 1974-1983

(Annual averages)

Year	Labor force	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
1974	309,200	10,900	3.5
1975	320,300	21,700	6.8
1976	321,200	23,600	7.3
1977	323,500	21,000	6.5
1978	329,000	17,600	5.3
1979	339,400	15,900	4.6
1980	335,900	17,700	5.3
1981	336,700	17,200	5.1
1982	338,000	21,600	6.4
1983	343,000	27,100	7.9

Monroe County's unemployment rates were consistently lower than both the state and national unemployment rates from 1974 to 1983. Graph 3 shows the trends in the rates were generally in the same direction for all three areas. The county began the period at a low point (less than 4 percent unemployed), then rose to over 7 percent following the national recession of 1973-1975. The rate fell to about 4.5 percent in 1979 and rose to a peak of over 8 percent in 1983 following the recession of 1981-1982.

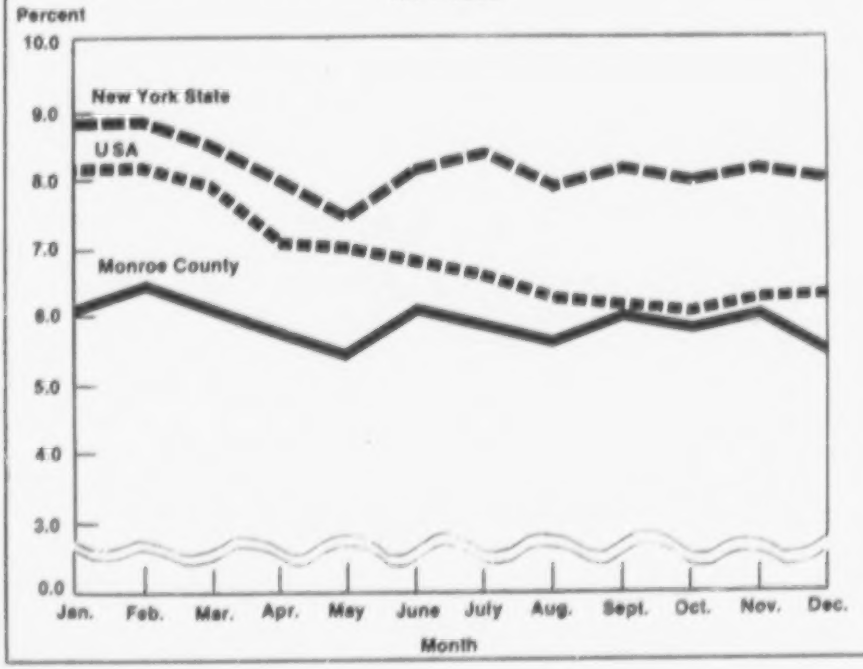
Graph 3. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA
1974-1983



NOTE. Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are shown in Graph 4 for Monroe County, New York State, and the United States. Generally, the county's rate rises in January and February as layoffs occur in schools for winter recess, in retail trade when temporary help required for the Christmas shopping season are laid off, in construction as the weather shuts down projects, and in agriculture and food processing. Historically, the unemployment rate falls in March, April, and May when schools reopen, construction employment increases, and seasonal restaurants and bars begin hiring. The rate jumps again in June when schools close for the summer and students enter the labor force, after which the rate remains fairly stable until the drop in December, a result of temporary hiring in retail trade.

Graph 4. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Monroe County

A local economy, such as that of Monroe County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important to the local area than to the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

Over the 1981 to 1983 period, Monroe County specialized in durable goods manufacturing, especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers; duplicators; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording, and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment supplies; heat exchangers and glassed steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. Monroe County's manufacturing sector accounted for 39.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 18.7 percent statewide and 21.3 percent for the nation.

The major employers in Monroe County were:

Firm	Product
Eastman Kodak Company	photographic equipment and supplies
Xerox Corporation	photographic equipment and supplies
General Motors Corporation	motor vehicle parts
Bausch and Lomb, Inc.	optical products
University of Rochester	education
Strong Memorial Hospital	medical care
Rochester General Hospital	medical care
Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.	power company
Sybron Corporation	measuring and controlling instruments
Lincoln First Bank, N.A.	financial services

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are useful in assessing the economic activity of a given area. This section presents a number of personal income statistics related to Monroe County.

Total personal income is income received by individuals from all sources. These sources include net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 10 presents personal income of Monroe County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 10. PERSONAL INCOME OF MONROE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 and 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981 Net	Change 1976 to 1981 Percent	Percent of total 1976	Percent of total 1981
Total personal income	$5,354.4	$8,698.4	$3,344.0	62.5	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	3,932.7	6,183.8	2,251.1	57.2	73.5	71.1
Property income	768.1	1,471.6	703.5	91.6	14.3	16.9
Transfer payments	653.6	1,043.0	389.4	59.6	12.2	12.0

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Total personal income in Monroe County rose 62.5 percent over the 5-year period, compared with a 61.4 percent rise statewide. Over two-thirds of the jump in personal income was attributed to increases in labor and proprietors' income. Property income nearly doubled (+91.6 percent) from 1976 to 1981, increasing at a much faster rate than transfer payments or labor and proprietors' income.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 71.1 percent of the total personal income of Monroe County residents. Property income (16.9 percent) accounted for the next largest share, while transfer payments comprised

12.0 percent of personal income. Statewide, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.5 percent of total personal income--a smaller portion than that recorded in Monroe County. Property income and transfer payments comprised much larger shares at 20.5 percent and 15.0 percent respectively.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Graph 5 illustrates the proportion of Monroe County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industrial division in 1981. The manufacturing sector accounted for over half (53.6 percent) of labor and proprietors' income, compared with a 22.6 percent share for the state. This clearly shows the important role that the manufacturing sector plays in the economy of Monroe County. All other industry divisions provided a lesser percentage share in the county than statewide.

Graph 5. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
MONROE COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

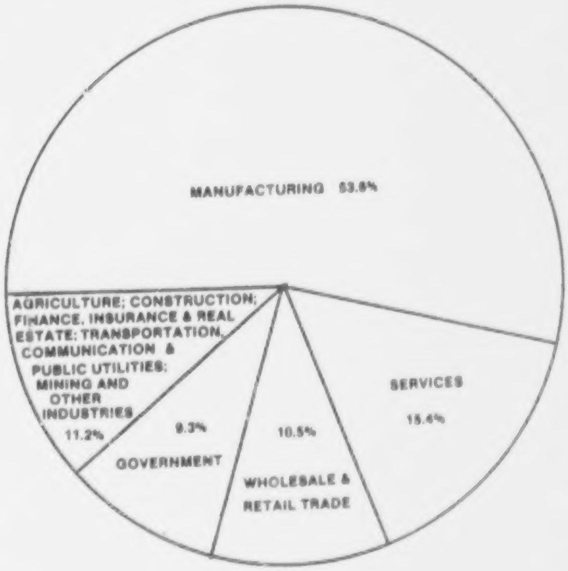


Table 11 compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Monroe County with that earned in the state for each industrial category.

Table 11. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Monroe County		New York State	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent
Total	7,275.8	100.0	146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	21.6	0.3	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	3,898.7	53.6	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	6.5	0.1	276.9	0.2
Construction	242.8	3.3	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	760.5	10.5	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	258.8	3.6	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	276.1	3.8	12,609.7	8.6
Services	1.122.7	15.4	33,401.2	22.8
Other	11.5	0.2	393.5	0.3
Government	676.5	9.3	22,526.5	15.4

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $3898.7 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Monroe County and was paid to Monroe County residents as well as residents of other areas.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

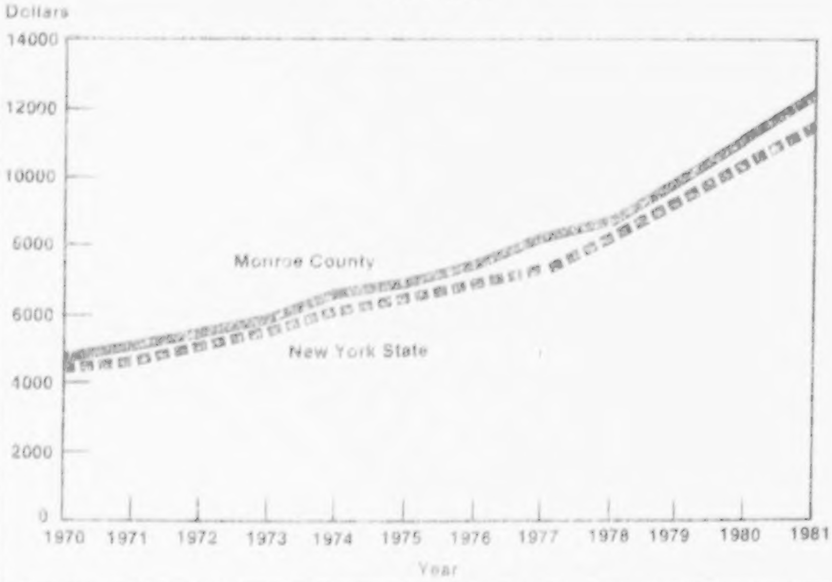
Table 11 shows that, after manufacturing, the service and trade industries provided the next largest amounts of income to Monroe County workers.

In 1981, Monroe County's labor and proprietors' income was $6,183.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 10) and $7,275.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 11). This difference can be attributed to income paid to workers who work in Monroe County but reside outside the county boundaries. In 1980, net incommutation to work in Monroe County totalled 28,930 persons. Most of the workers commuting to work in Monroe County lived in four of the surrounding counties--Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne.

Per Capita Income

Income per capita in Monroe County was $12,248 in 1981--the fifth highest among New York State counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1981 was $11,460. Graph 6 presents per capita personal income growth in Monroe County and the state for the 1970-1981 period. Over the period, per capita income in Monroe County rose 161.1 percent compared with a 148.9 percent increase for the state.

Graph 6. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1970-1981



Weekly Wages

Table 12 presents average weekly wages paid by Monroe County employers to all employees that were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1980-1983. Wage and salary income varied from one industry to another. In Monroe County, weekly wages were highest for those workers in durable goods manufacturing industries. The lowest weekly wages were collected by persons working in retail trade. The large number of part-time workers and minimum wage starting salaries were a prime cause for the low weekly wage in retail trade. Agriculture and services were the next lowest paying industries during the period.

Table 12. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, MONROE COUNTY, 1980-1983

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	$178	$204	$218	$228
Mining	342	350	390	417
Construction	360	393	426	431
Manufacturing-durable goods	459	501	539	568
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	328	356	388	418
Transportation, communication, and utilities	384	414	444	468
Wholesale trade	348	375	395	403
Retail trade	155	164	171	175
Finance, insurance, and real estate	260	287	311	343
Service	219	240	258	272
Government	290	301	341	359

Census Income Data

Median Income. Median family income in Monroe County, as measured by the 1980 Census, was $24,256 in 1979. This income level ranked Monroe County first among the upstate counties and fifth among all 62 counties in the state. As shown in Table 13, median family income in Monroe County was substantially greater (+20 percent) than the statewide median of $20,180.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $14,492 for black families and $14,550 for Hispanic families in Monroe County. Income levels for both minority groups exceeded comparable statewide levels.

Table 13. MEDIAN INCOME
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race and sex	Monroe County	New York State
Family		
All Races	$24,256	$20,180
Black	14,492	13,026
Hispanic	14,550	11,263
Individual		
All Races		
Male	20,526	17,741
Female	12,094	11,413
Black		
Male	15,693	13,517
Female	11,513	11,100
Hispanic		
Male	15,498	12,093
Female	10,099	9,458

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979.

Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security, or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.

Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

For individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979, the median income for males ($20,526) was significantly higher than that for females ($12,094) in Monroe County. Compared to statewide levels, males in Monroe County earned 16 percent more than their counterparts throughout the state, while females earned only 6 percent more.

The disparity between male and female incomes held for minorities. As shown in Table 13, black males earned 36 percent more than black females, while Hispanic males earned 53 percent more than Hispanic females in Monroe County. Income levels for all minorities regardless of sex were substantially higher than the comparable statewide figures.

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 11,040 families in Monroe County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those in families as well as those not in families) was 59,998. Families below the poverty level accounted for 6.2 percent of all families in the county and individuals below the poverty level accounted for 8.8 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined.[2] As shown in Table 14, both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Monroe County were significantly lower than for the state.

The incidence of poverty for minority families and individuals in Monroe County was significantly higher than for all races in the county. Over one in four black and Hispanic families were below poverty levels. The count of persons showed that 27.9 percent of all black individuals and 29.9 percent of all Hispanic individuals received income below the poverty level. The incidence of poverty for minority families and individuals in Monroe County was very close to the statewide average for each minority group.

Table 14. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS
WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Monroe County	11,040	4,255	983
	Percent of all families		
Monroe County	6.2	26.1	26.6
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
Persons Below Poverty			
Monroe County	59,998	19,475	4,791
	Percent of all persons		
Monroe County	8.8	27.9	29.9
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

---

[2] Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 59,998 persons in Monroe County below the poverty level in 1979. Persons under age 21 were most likely to have income or be in families with income below the poverty level. Youth under age 16 comprised 34.2 percent of persons below poverty, but only 23.6 percent of the total county population. The age group 16-21 made up 17.0 percent of persons below poverty, compared to 11.6 percent of the county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 34.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 44.1 percent share of county population. The age group 55 and over, many of whom are in the labor force, comprised 14.3 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 20.7 percent of the county population. (See table 15.)

The proportion of blacks and Hispanics under age 22 below poverty was greater than for all races in the county. Well over 60 percent of the blacks and Hispanics below poverty were under age 22. The share of blacks and Hispanics in the prime working age (22-54) and older was much smaller than the county population as a whole. Hispanics (34.1 percent) had a slightly smaller proportion of persons age 22 and older below poverty than blacks (36.6 percent), but both compared favorably to the total county population, which showed 48.8 percent of the persons below poverty were age 22 and older. Part of the reason for this is that the black and Hispanic populations have a lower proportion of persons age 22 and older.

Table 15. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND
PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE
MONROE COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All Races	
Total	59,998	702,238
Percent Distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	34.2	23.6
16-21	17.0	11.6
22-54	34.5	44.1
55 and over	14.3	20.7
	Black	
Total	19,475	71,041
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	47.3	36.5
16-21	16.1	13.6
22-54	30.8	41.5
55 and over	5.8	8.4
	Hispanic	
Total	4,791	16,738
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	50.8	38.1
16-21	15.1	14.2
22-54	28.9	40.7
55 and over	5.2	7.0

Work Status of Households in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Monroe County, there were 5,441 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 49 percent of the total 11,040 families below poverty. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Monroe County than in the state as a whole where 37 percent of the poverty families had a householder who worked in 1979. (See Table 16.)

About two-thirds of families in Monroe County with income below the poverty level had female householders with no husband present. In most cases there were children living in the household.

Table 16. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty Characteristics	Monroe County			New York State		
	All Races	Black	Hispanic	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Families with 1979 income below poverty	11,040	4,255	983			
Householder worked in 1979	5,441	1,868	278			
Percent of families below poverty	49.3	43.9	28.3	36.8	31.1	24.5
Female householder, no husband present	7,329	3,453	666			
Percent of families below poverty	66.4	47.6	67.8	56.6	73.8	67.4
With related children under 18	6,885	3,371	641			
Worked in 1979	2,949	1,371	128			
Percent of female householders, no husband present	40.2	39.7	19.2	25.0	25.8	13.4

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Public Assistance Income

According to the 1980 Census, 15,754 households[1] in Monroe County received public assistance income in 1979.[2] These households accounted for 6.2 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,850. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving income, as well as lower average payments, than the state as a whole.

Of the 15,754 Monroe County households receiving public assistance income in 1979, 11,524 were families.[3] These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole.

The number of families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level amounted to 4,619 families in Monroe County. These 4,619 families accounted for only 40 percent of the 11,572 families below poverty in the county. The other 60 percent of families below poverty did not receive any form of public assistance income. On a statewide basis in New York State, 44 percent of families with income below the poverty level received public assistance income.

Table 17. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Households and families	Monroe County			New York State		
	All Races	Black	Hispanic	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Households with public assistance income	15,754	5,051	1,195			
Percent of all households	6.2	22.5	25.4	10.0	24.0	29.3
Mean public assistance income	$2,850	$2,940	$3,488	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509
Family households	11,524	3,970	1,006			
Percent of all families	6.4	24.4	27.2	10.1	24.9	30.5
Families with total family income below poverty level	11,572	4,255	983			
With public assistance income	4,619	2,318	567			
Percent of families below poverty	39.9	54.5	57.7	43.9	56.1	50.4
Without public assistance income	6,953	1,937	416			

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

---

[1] A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

[2] Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

[3] A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and scope. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During Calendar Year 1982, an average of 35,490 Monroe County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the county averaged $143.68 per recipient compared with $144.02 per recipient for New York State. Data for the first nine months of 1983 shows that the number of recipients jumped an average of 2,436 per month (+6.8 percent) over the comparable period in 1982.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments during 1982, an average of 81.6 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 15.6 percent received Home Relief, and 2.5 percent collected benefits under the Emergency Assistance to Families Program. Table 18 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Monroe County during 1982 and 1983.

Table 18. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
MONROE COUNTY, JANUARY 1982-SEPTEMBER 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
1982					
January	40,640	31,116	4,897	4,519	108
February	36,794	31,276	5,106	317	95
March	38,143	31,813	5,545	640	145
April	38,060	31,482	5,666	847	65
May	34,972	28,561	5,573	691	147
June	33,716	27,243	5,481	918	74
July	33,085	27,220	5,378	478	9
August	32,644	26,951	5,276	356	61
September	35,528	28,333	5,795	1,127	273
October	33,558	27,475	5,707	308	68
November	33,752	27,663	5,788	263	38
December	34,971	28,479	6,130	197	165
12-month average	35,490	28,968	5,528	390	104
1983					
January	35,858	28,749	6,480	291	338
February	35,848	29,070	6,605	140	33
March	37,969	30,212	7,347	211	199
April	38,842	30,706	7,767	171	198
May	38,085	30,817	7,057	70	141
June	38,932	31,147	7,534	180	71
July	39,538	31,356	7,891	189	102
August	39,875	31,550	8,083	222	20
September	40,773	32,298	8,115	189	171

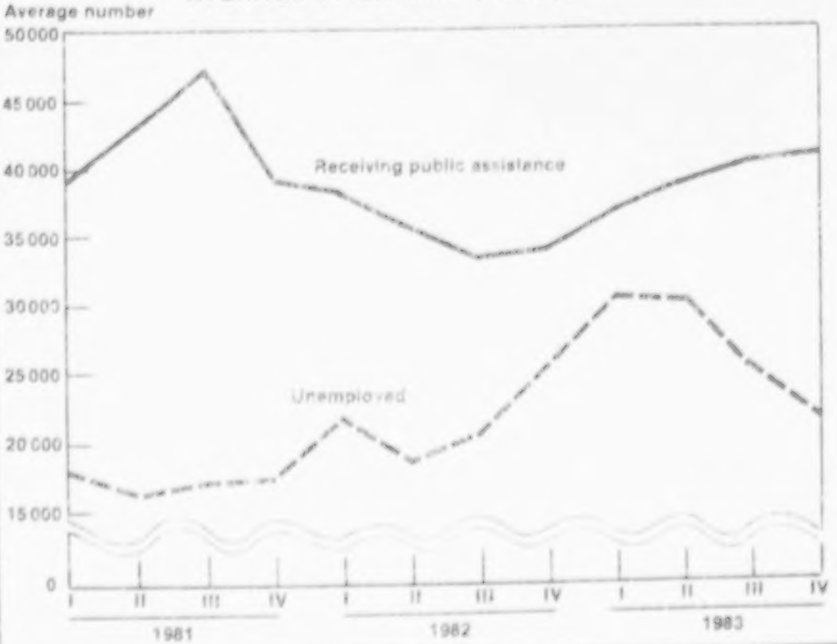
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Monroe County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some of those receiving public assistance benefits are unemployed workers; however, the majority of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered to be in the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

Graph 7.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
MONROE COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



In Monroe County it is difficult to discern a similarity in trends between those receiving public assistance and the unemployed. A look at Graph 7 seems to indicate that there is a 2 quarter (six month) lag between the peak unemployment level and the peak level of public assistance recipients. However, preliminary reports from the Monroe County Department of Social Services for the last quarter of 1983 and the first half of 1984, indicate that public assistance recipients climbed steadily through April 1984. Therefore, it is difficult to draw a relationship equating increases in unemployment to increases in public assistance recipients or that the underlying economic conditions that cause unemployment also cause the social services workload to increase.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Total enrollment in public and private schools in Monroe County numbered 133,120 during the 1982-1983 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 49.8 percent of the total and grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 50.2 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.9 percent in grades 7-12.

Public schools accounted for 81.8 percent of total school enrollments in Monroe County compared to 82.6 percent for the State. Students were more likely to attend nonpublic schools at the elementary level than at the secondary level. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 19 below.

Table 19. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
MONROE COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	133,120	66,245	66,875
Public	108,876	53,087	55,789
Nonpublic	24,244	13,158	11,086

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

There were fewer students enrolled in both the state and Monroe County during the 1982-83 school year than in the preceding school year. The decline in enrollment was slightly greater in Monroe County than in the state. In Monroe County the rate of decline in the public schools was more than 2.5 times greater than that which occurred at private schools. Table 20 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Monroe County during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years.

Table 20. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1981-82 to 1982-83

(Includes ungraded students)

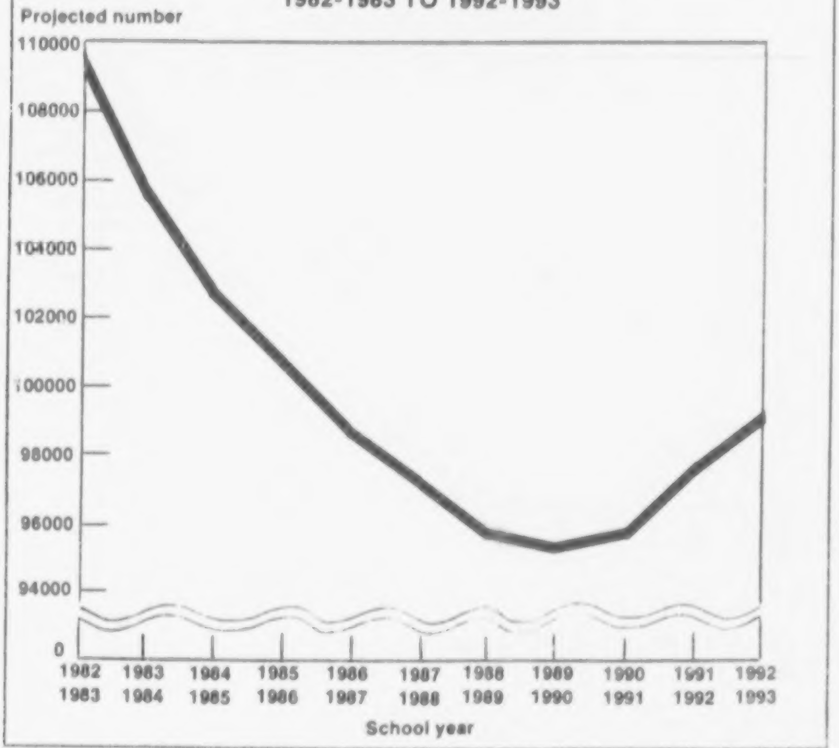
Area	Enrollment grade K-12 1981-82	Enrollment grade K-12 1982-83	Percent Change
New York State	3,347,079	3,275,873	-2.1
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Monroe County	136,921	133,120	-2.8
Public	112,383	108,876	-3.1
Nonpublic	24,538	24,244	-1.2

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Projected School Enrollments

Projected public school enrollments through 1992-93 school year are shown on Graph 8. In Monroe County, enrollments at public schools are projected to decline steadily through the 1989-90 school year--falling 12.4 percent from 108,876 to 95,335 students over the period. Beginning in 1990-91, a turnaround is anticipated with enrollments rising an average of 1.6 percent a year through 1992-93.

Graph 8. PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS MONROE COUNTY 1982-1983 TO 1992-1993



Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 9,620 students graduating from Monroe County high schols in 1983. Over two-thirds (67.2 percent) planned to continue their education compared to a statewide total of 71.9 percent. Slightly more than 1 in 5 graduates (20.6 percent) planned to go to work, somewhat higher than the 18.7 percent statewide. The military was the immediate intention of 3.8 percent of the Monroe County graduates. Graduates of nonpublic schools in Monroe County were more likely than their public school counterparts to attend institutions of higher learning and less inclined to enter the military or seek immediate employment. Table 21 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Monroe County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the fall of 1983.

Table 21. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982 PUBLIC
AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY, FALL 1983

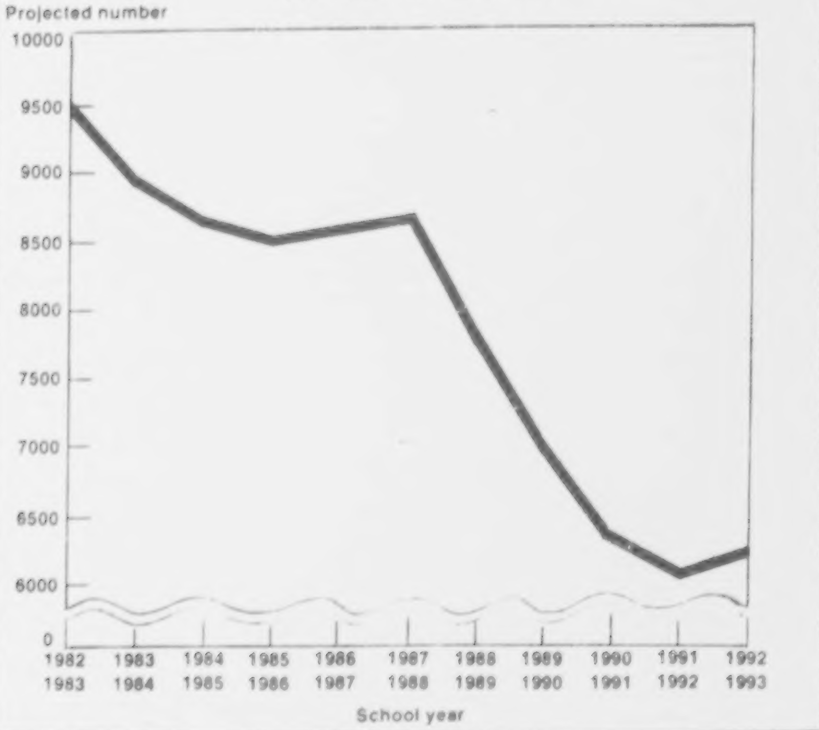
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.6	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.9	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.3	1.1	2.9
Monroe County	9,620	35.9	27.6	3.7	20.6	3.8	8.3
Public	8,059	33.6	26.8	3.6	22.0	4.3	9.6
Nonpublic	1,561	47.4	31.4	4.0	13.3	1.3	2.6

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

Projected Number of High School Graduates

The number of high school graduates in Monroe County is projected to decline by over one-third (-36.3 percent) from 9,512 in 1982-83 to 6,062 in 1991-92. Graph-9 indicates that the trend is for a steady decline, countered only by small increases in 1986-87, and 1987-88. The number of graduates is projected to hit a low in 1991-92 before increasing the next year.

Graph 9. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
MONROE COUNTY
1982-1983 TO 1992-1993



Race and Ethnic Group

During the 1982-83 school year, 76.7 percent of the student population was white. The remaining 23.3 percent were distributed as follows: 17.7 percent black, 3.7 percent Hispanic, 2.0 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was in the City of Rochester. Table 22 presents the 1982-83 distribution by race and ethnic group of students in each public school district in the county.

Table 22. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
MONROE COUNTY, 1982-83

School district	Black (not hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not hispanic)
Total	17.7	3.7	2.0	76.7
Brighton	5.7	0.6	3.7	90.0
Brockport	3.2	1.7	1.1	94.0
Churchville-Chili	3.5	0.5	1.3	94.7
East Irondequoit	1.7	0.4	0.5	97.4
East Rochester	0.8	0.1	1.3	97.8
Fairport	1.6	0.1	2.3	96.0
Gates-Chili	2.5	0.8	1.0	95.7
Greece	2.2	0.4	1.0	96.5
Hilton	0.5	*	0.7	98.7
Honeoye Falls-Lima	1.1	0.3	0.5	98.2
Irondequoit	4.2	0.3	1.6	94.0
Penfield	3.7	0.6	3.1	92.6
Pittsford	4.1	0.2	2.5	93.2
Rochester	49.8	10.6	2.4	37.2
Rush-Henrietta	7.9	1.0	3.3	87.8
Spencerport	1.1	0.9	0.9	97.1
Webster	1.9	0.2	1.8	96.1
Wheatland-Chili	8.5	0.5	1.1	89.9

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Many secondary vocational education programs are offered in Monroe County. The Monroe County BOCES provides programs from two separate centers--The Lester B. Foreman Area Educational Center in Fairport, N.Y. and the We-Mo-Co Occupational School in Spencerport, N.Y.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Monroe Community College and a number of private institutions. These programs are listed below.

Educational Institution	Programs
Monroe #1 BOCES Lester B. Foreman Area Educational Center 41 O'Connor Road Fairport, New York 14450	Agriculture Education Prevocational Curriculums Ornamental Horticulture Conservation Distributive Education Prevocational Curriculums Apparel and Accessories Health Occupations Education Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Business and Office Education Prevocational Curriculums Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education Prevocational Curriculums Air Conditioning Automotive Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Commercial Arts Occupations Photography Occupations Carpentry Masonry Plumbing and Pipefitting Electrical Occupations Electronics
Monroe #2-Orleans BOCES We-Mo-Co Occupational School 3589 Big Ridge Road Spencerport, New York 14559	Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Medical-Lab Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Clothing and Textiles Food Services Other Occupational Preparations

Educational Institution	Programs
	Business and Office Education
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Technical Education
	Other Engineering Technology
	Office-Related Technology
	Other Technical Occupations
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Air Conditioning
	Automotive Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Commercial Arts Occupations
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Drafting
	Electrical Occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop-Machine Tool
	Welding and Cutting
	Cosmetology
	Other Trade, Industry, Service
Rochester City School District 13 Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York 14614	Agriculture Education
	Agriculture Production
	Ornamental Horticulture
	Distributive Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Apparel and Accessories
	Food Distribution
	General Merchandising-Sales
	Hardware Material Supply Equipment
	Hotel and Lodging
	Health Occupations Education
	Dental Assisting
	Nursing, Licensed Practical
	Nursing Assisting (Nurse Aide)
	Medical Assistant
	Medical Emergency Assisting
	Home Economics Education
	Care and Guidance of Children
	Clothing and Textiles
	Home Furnishings
	Institutional Support Services

Educational Institution	Programs
	Business and Office Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Bookkeeping and Accounting
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Stenographic-Secretarial
	Other Office Occupations
	Technical Education
	Chemical Technology
	Electronic Technology
	Instrumentation Technology
	Commercial Piloting
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Air Conditioning
	Automotive Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Aviation Operations
	Commercial Arts Occupations
	Photography Occupations
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Plumbing and Pipefitting
	Other Construction-Maintenance
	Custodial Services
	Drafting
	Electrical Occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop-Machine Tool
	Sheet Metal
	Welding and Cutting
	Metalworking, Other
	Cosmetology
	Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
	Social Service Paraprofessionals
	Educational Paraprofessionals
	Quantity Food Occupations
	Textile Production and Fabrication
	Other Trade, Industry, Service

Nearly all high schools in this district offer some occupational education programs. To determine occupational program offerings at the various academic/comprehensive high schools contact the district central administrative office, whose address is shown above. Occupational program offerings at the vocational/technical high schools of this city are listed below.

Educational Institution	Programs
Edison Industrial High School 655 Colfax Street Rochester, New York 14606	Technical Education Electronic Technology Instrumentation Technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education Prevocational Curriculums Automotive Mechanics Commercial Arts Occupations Drafting Electrical Occupations Graphic Arts Machine Shop-Machine Tool Sheet Metal Welding and Cutting Metalworking, Other Textile Production and Fabrication
Monroe Community College 1000 East Henrietta Road P.O. Box 9720 Rochester, New York 14623	Distributive Education Finance and Credit General Merchandising-Sales Recreational-Tourism Health Occupations Education Dental Hygiene Medical Lab [d/n] Nursing, Associate Degree Radiologic Technology-X-Ray Ophthalmic Dispensing[d/n] Other Health Occupations Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children[d/n] Food Services[d/n] Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Information Communications[n] Supervision-Business Administration Technical Education Chemical Technology Civil Technology[d/n] Electronic Technology[d/n] Environmental Control Technology Instrumentation Technology[d/n] Mechanical Technology Trade, Industrial Service Education Commercial Arts Occupations Electrical Occupation[n] Law Enforcement-Firearms Control[d/n] Other Public Service Occupations

---

[n] Offered as nondegree programs only

[d/n] Offered as degree and nondegree programs

Educational Institution	Programs
Rochester Educational Opportunity Center 120 Franklin Street Rochester, New York 14604	Health Occupations Education Nursing, Licensed Practical[n] Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting[n] General Office-Typing-Clerical[n] Materials Support[n] Trade, Industrial, Service Education Automotive Mechanics[n] Cosmetology[n]

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	Programs
American Barber School 135 University Avenue Rochester, New York 14605	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Barbering-Barber Trades
Barbizon School of Modeling of Rochester 277 Alexander Street Rochester, New York 14607	Trade, Industrial and Service Education Modeling
Continental School of Beauty Culture 49 Stone Street Rochester, New York 14604	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology
Control Data Learning Center of Rochester 120 Allens Creek Road, Room 200 Rochester, New York 14618	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Computer Programming/Systems Analysis, Supervisory and Administrative Management
Graphic Careers, Inc. 8 Prince Street Rochester, New York 14607	Trade, Industrial and Service Education Graphic Arts
Northeastern Security Institute 2057 Mt. Read Boulevard Rochester, New York 14615	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
Rochester Dental Assistant School 2290 East Avenue Rochester, New York 14601	Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting
Rochester Tool, Die and Precision Machining Institute 1408 Buffalo Road P.O. Box 893 Rochester, New York 14624	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Machine Shop-Machine Tool Metalworking, Other

---

[n] Offered as nondegree programs only

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	Programs
Visual Studies Workshop 4 Elton Street Rochester, New York 14607	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Photography Occupations
Miss McCarthy's Stenographic Training Service West Main Street, 4th Floor Rochester, New York 14614	Business and Office Education Stenographic-Secretarial
Rochester School of Machine Shorthand 1307 Main Street East Rochester, New York 14605	Health Occupations Education Medical Assistant Business and Office Education General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial
The Sawyer School 917 Main Street East Rochester, New York 14605	Health Occupations Education Medical Assistant Business and Office Education General Office-Clerical-Typing Stenographic Secretarial and Related
Bryant and Stratton Business Institute Temple Building 14 Franklin Street Rochester, New York 14604	Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales[d/n] Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting[d/n] General Office-Typing-Clerical[n] Stenographic-Secretarial[d/n] Supervision-Business Administration
Rochester Business Institute 339 East Avenue Rochester, New York 14604	Distributive Education Insurance[n] Real Estate[n] Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing[d/n] Stenographic-Secretarial

---

[n] Offered as nondegree programs only

[d/n] Offered as degree and nondegree programs

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 1A presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Monroe County had at least 50 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) is a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 1A may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
   For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

4) Applicants available but no job openings received
The State Job Service had not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Table 1A. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
MONROE COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	48,207	23,679	2.0	77.7
Professional, technical and managerial	7,837	4,097	1.9	80.8
Clerical and sales	11,756	4,260	2.8	61.4
Services	9,506	6,802	1.4	74.1
Farming, fishery, and forestry	1,101	1,592	0.7	90.9
Processing	901	233	3.9	77.3
Machine Trades	3,960	375	10.6	52.0
Benchwork	4,892	259	18.9	51.7
Structural work	3,106	638	4.9	56.1
Miscellaneous	5,359	5,423	1.0	94.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	317	44	7.2	15.9
Civil engineering	61	7	8.7	28.6
Mechanical engineering	405	19	21.3	31.6
Industrial engineering	281	36	7.8	8.3
Drafters, n.e.c.	68	5	13.6	60.0
Architecture, engineering, and surveying, n.e.c.	65	10	6.5	NA
Mathematics	277	24	11.5	25.0
Mathematics and physical sciences, n.e.c.	81	45	1.8	64.0
Biological sciences	79	75	1.1	32.0
Psychology	146	24	6.1	12.5

Table 1A (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings reveived during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Economics	69	0	NA	NA
Librarians	27	2	13.5	50.0
Law and juris prudence	36	1	36.0	NA
Writers	83	23	3.6	26.1
Commercial artists	117	25	4.7	64.0
Environmental, product, and related designers	40	4	10.0	25.0
Photography	47	5	9.4	40.0
Entertainment and recreation, n.e.c.	55	23	2.4	95.7
Accountants and auditors	300	22	13.6	31.8
Budget and management systems	28	0	NA	NA
Purchasing	144	2	72.0	50.0
Sales and distribution management	118	2	59.0	NA
Public relations	78	8	9.8	NA
Personnel	205	20	10.2	30.0
Administrative, n.e.c.	539	20	27.0	30.0
Manufacturing managers	93	4	23.2	25.0
Transportation, communication, and utilities managers	58	1	58.0	NA
Wholesale and retail trade managers	475	75	6.3	45.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate managers	107	6	17.8	NA
Service industry managers	370	52	7.1	25.0
Manager, n.e.c.	409	23	17.8	34.8
Social and welfare workers	550	215	2.6	60.9
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	749	169	4.4	45.6
Typists	947	230	4.1	56.5
Interviewing clerks	69	28	2.5	82.1
File clerks	137	17	8.1	76.5
Secretarial, n.e.c.	2,502	1,177	2.1	74.8
Bookkeepers	300	59	5.1	[illegible]
Cashiers	1,040	351	3.0	59.5
Data processors	239	65	3.7	70.8
Billing clerks	91	13	7.0	76.9
Payroll clerks	57	7	8.1	71.4
Accounting clerks	426	69	6.2	56.5
Computer and account-recording, n.e.c.	763	101	7.6	69.3
Production clerks	210	18	11.7	27.8
Shipping clerks	954	163	5.9	58.9
Telephone operators	84	16	5.2	68.8
Reception clerks	421	87	4.8	65.5
Accomodation, gate, and ticket clerks	68	72	0.9	61.1
Information clerks, n.e.c.	159	162	1.0	84.6
Investigators and adjusters	88	6	14.7	16.7

Table IA (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Medical clerks	71	23	3.1	91.3
Clerical, n.e.c.	353	249	1.4	64.7
Agricultural and food sales	56	16	3.5	6.2
Textiles and apparel sales	205	208	1.0	45.7
Furniture and appliance sales	68	23	3.0	26.1
Transportation equipment sales	57	11	5.2	27.3
Industrial equipment sales	79	18	4.4	11.1
Business equipment sales	70	15	4.7	20.0
Sports and hobby goods sales	60	17	3.5	35.3
Miscellaneous sales, n.e.c.	743	325	2.3	50.5
Sales clerks	197	75	2.6	29.3
Route clerks	115	38	3.0	81.6
Miscellaneous sales, n.e.c.	303	208	1.5	78.4
Service				
Waiters and waitresses	1,375	1,351	1.0	54.6
Bartenders	205	59	3.5	55.9
Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants	990	745	1.3	72.3
Miscellaneous cooks	86	26	3.3	42.3
Meatcutters	57	16	3.6	31.2
Miscellaneous food and beverage preparation	117	35	3.3	48.6
Kitchen worker, n.e.c.	672	477	1.4	69.4
Housecleaners, hotels and restaurants	373	191	2.0	62.3
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	106	37	2.9	8.1
Recreational facilities attendants	53	80	0.7	67.5
Amusement device and concession attendants	167	217	0.8	91.2
Health service attendants	1,056	291	3.6	46.7
Personal service, n.e.c.	216	40	5.4	62.5
Laundering	61	27	2.6	92.6
Security guards	583	299	1.9	73.2
Porters and cleaners	1,563	453	3.5	71.1
Janitors	103	7	14.7	57.1
Building services	947	5	189.4	40.0
Processing				
Electroplating	65	5	13.0	NA
Cooking and baking	90	16	5.6	56.2
Food, tobacco, and related processing, n.e.c.	162	99	1.6	94.9
Casting and molding, n.e.c.	232	16	14.5	87.5
Machine Trades				
Machinists	409	39	10.5	66.7

Table 1A (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Toolmakers	355	24	14.8	50.0
Abrading	158	8	19.8	37.5
Turning	207	13	15.9	53.8
Milling, shaping, and planing	112	2	56.0	50.0
Boring	113	3	37.7	100.0
Metal machining, n.e.c.	770	60	12.8	86.7
Parching and shearing	195	6	32.5	66.7
Fabricating machine	130	10	13.0	40.0
Metalworking, n.e.c.	147	1	147.0	100.0
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics	418	76	5.5	36.8
Engine and power transmission mechanics	62	26	2.4	53.8
Machine installation and repair	224	17	13.2	29.4
Paperworking	53	9	5.9	77.8
Printing press	124	12	10.3	33.3
Machine trades, n.e.c.	103	1	103.0	100.0
Benchwork				
Filing, buffing, grinding, cleaning, and polishing	68	5	13.6	60.0
Metal unit assemblers and adjusters	1,895	55	34.4	80.0
Fabrication and repair of opthalmic goods	63	1	63.0	100.0
Fabrication and repair of photographic equipment	810	10	81.0	100.0
Fabrication and repair of engineering and scientific instruments	177	5	35.4	80.0
Assembly and repair of electronic components	809	29	27.9	75.9
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment, n.e.c.	81	8	10.1	37.5
Spray painters	72	6	12.0	66.7
Upholstering furniture, mattresses, and related products	101	5	20.2	20.0
Sewing machine operators	73	2	36.5	50.0
Fabrication and repair of textile, leather, and related products	87	0	NA	NA
Transportation equipment assemblers	73	12	6.1	33.3
Structural Work				
Transportation equipment body workers	119	22	5.4	36.4
Arc welders and cutters	149	10	14.9	70.0
Welders and cutters, n.e.c.	121	1	121.0	100.0
Assembly, installation and repair of communication and signaling equipment	53	10	5.3	30.0

Table IA (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Fabrication, installation, and repair of electric and electronics products	146	10	14.6	70.0
Installation and repair of electrical products, n.e.c.	91	25	3.6	40.0
Construction and maintenance painters	152	42	3.6	57.1
Excavating, grading, and paving	54	5	10.8	40.0
Carpenters	234	101	2.3	51.5
Plumbers, steam fitters, and gas fitters	99	38	2.6	63.2
Roofers	51	14	3.6	42.9
Construction, n.e.c.	839	158	5.3	69.0
Structural work, n.e.c.	478	89	5.4	61.8
Miscellaneous				
Trailer-truck drivers	184	21	8.8	47.6
Passenger transportation	113	10	11.3	80.0
Parking lot attendants	160	77	2.1	55.8
Transportation, n.e.c.	56	25	2.2	52.0
Packaging	496	143	3.5	63.6
Hoisting and conveying	440	15	29.3	46.7
Darkroom	126	15	8.4	60.0
Graphic arts	77	8	9.6	87.5

NA=For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
MONROE COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	619,997
Rural	82,241
Families	177,728
Households	252,217

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	166,609	86,537	80,072
Married	297,116	148,542	148,574
Separated	15,686	6,312	9,374
Widowed	40,514	6,472	34,042
Divorced	29,549	11,607	17,942

3) Housing units (all types)	264,352
Urban	238,102
Rural	26,250
Year-round housing units*	263,782
Occupied	252,217
Vacant	11,565
Seasonal/migratory units	570

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	61,218	20,819	40,399
2 persons	76,755	49,640	27,155
3 persons	42,445	30,392	12,053
4 persons	39,842	32,525	7,317
5 persons	19,533	16,376	3,157
6 persons	7,695	6,219	1,476
7 persons	3,125	2,418	707
8+ persons	1,564	1,154	410

---

*Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
**Median persons/unit - 2.34

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	1,896
10,000 - 14,999	3,680
15,000 - 19,999	6,109
20,000 - 24,999	8,527
25,000 - 29,999	9,745
30,000 - 34,999	12,594
35,000 - 39,999	14,161
40,000 - 49,999	29,702
50,000 - 79,999	41,499
80,000 - 99,999	5,880
100,000 - 149,999	3,526
150,000 - 199,999	749
200,000+	343
Median value	44,000

6)

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	588,238	446,558	141,680
Black	68,528	29,245	39,283
Other	8,175	4,653	3,522
Spanish origin	15,885	7,066	8,819

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
MONROE COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	64,614	45,579	23,332	22,247	-19,035	-29.5
Under 1 year	13,222	10,027	5,089	4,938	-3,195	-24.2
1 year	12,756	9,217	4,648	4,569	-3,539	-27.7
2 years	12,421	8,926	4,620	4,306	-3,495	-28.1
3	12,862	8,690	4,478	4,212	-4,172	-32.4
4	13,353	8,719	4,497	4,222	-4,634	-34.7
5 to 9 years	70,696	48,556	24,908	23,648	-22,140	-31.3
5	14,055	8,758	4,511	4,247	-5,297	-37.7
6	14,228	8,701	4,413	4,288	-5,527	-38.8
7	14,131	9,269	4,821	4,448	-4,862	-34.4
8	14,007	9,856	5,007	4,849	-4,151	-29.6
9	14,275	11,972	6,156	5,816	-2,303	-16.1
10 to 14 years	70,325	58,629	29,954	28,675	-11,696	-16.6
10	14,597	11,917	6,095	5,822	-2,680	-18.4
11	14,026	11,670	6,001	5,669	-2,356	-16.8
12	14,201	11,312	5,776	5,536	-2,889	-20.3
13	13,768	11,601	5,967	5,634	-2,167	-15.7
14	13,733	12,129	6,115	6,014	-1,604	-11.7
15 to 19 years	62,568	66,273	33,628	32,645	+3,705	+5.9
15	13,270	13,059	6,685	6,374	-211	-1.6
16	12,823	13,094	6,774	6,320	+271	+2.1
17	12,169	12,911	6,502	6,409	+742	+6.1
18	12,590	13,413	6,823	6,590	+823	+6.5
19	11,716	13,796	6,844	6,952	+2,080	+17.8
20 to 24 years	58,643	69,287	34,508	34,779	+10,644	+18.2
20	11,895	14,435	7,228	7,207	+2,540	+21.4
21	11,529	14,152	7,120	7,032	+2,623	+22.8
25-29	51,438	61,399	29,880	31,519	+9,961	+19.4
30-34	40,537	56,756	27,582	29,174	+16,219	+40.0
35-44	79,889	80,142	38,911	41,231	+253	+0.3
45-54	82,272	70,477	34,010	36,437	-11,795	-14.3
55-59	34,162	36,704	17,345	19,359	+2,542	+7.4
60-64	27,886	31,490	14,412	17,078	+3,604	+12.9
65-74	40,809	43,916	18,321	25,595	+3,107	+7.6
75-84	22,340	24,535	8,498	16,037	+2,195	+9.8
85+	5,738	8,525	2,375	6,150	+2,787	+48.6
16 and over	493,012	536,415	252,785	283,630	+43,403	+8.8
55 and over	130,935	145,170	60,951	84,219	+14,235	+10.9
All ages	711,917	702,238	337,664	364,574	-9,679	-1.4
Median age	27.8	30.1	28.7	31.4		

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
MONROE COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	8,919	5,103	2,959	47	87	723
5,000 to 7,499	7,031	5,181	1,501	22	67	260
7,500 to 9,999	8,598	6,751	1,395	36	60	356
10,000 to 14,999	19,509	16,403	2,375	69	90	548
15,000 to 19,999	22,857	20,289	1,884	71	117	489
20,000 to 24,999	26,233	23,839	1,712	57	210	412
25,000 to 39,999	56,812	52,460	3,224	79	333	674
40,000 to 74,999	25,984	24,595	905	23	240	205
75,000+	2,849	2,722	44	0	56	27
Mean	$26,604	$27,751	$17,345	$18,680	$30,053	$17,520

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	526,169	30,899
55-64	64,774	3,420
65 and over	51,297	25,679
Race		
Total	620,569	59,998
White	553,635	34,814
Black	49,275	19,182
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	1,416	380
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,696	742
Hispanic	11,243	4,791

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of Persons
Below 75 percent	40,153
75 to 124 percent	41,515
125 to 149 percent	21,778
150 to 199 percent	49,001
Above 199 percent	528,801

4) Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	252,741	22,833
Earnings	223,787	21,706
Wage and salary		
Nonfarm self employment		
Farm self employment		
Interest, dividends, or net profit	137,197	2,617
Social Security	63,576	4,504
Public Assistance	15,754	2,849
Other	61,310	3,634

5) Families and Median Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Median income
No workers	20,842	9,345
1 worker	57,415	20,102
2 workers	75,039	27,291
3 or more workers	25,496	35,994

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
  - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  - General merchandise
  - Food
  - Automobiles and service stations
  - Apparel and accessories
  - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  - Eating and drinking places
  - Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
    a. death,
    b. continued absence from the home,
    c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
    d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

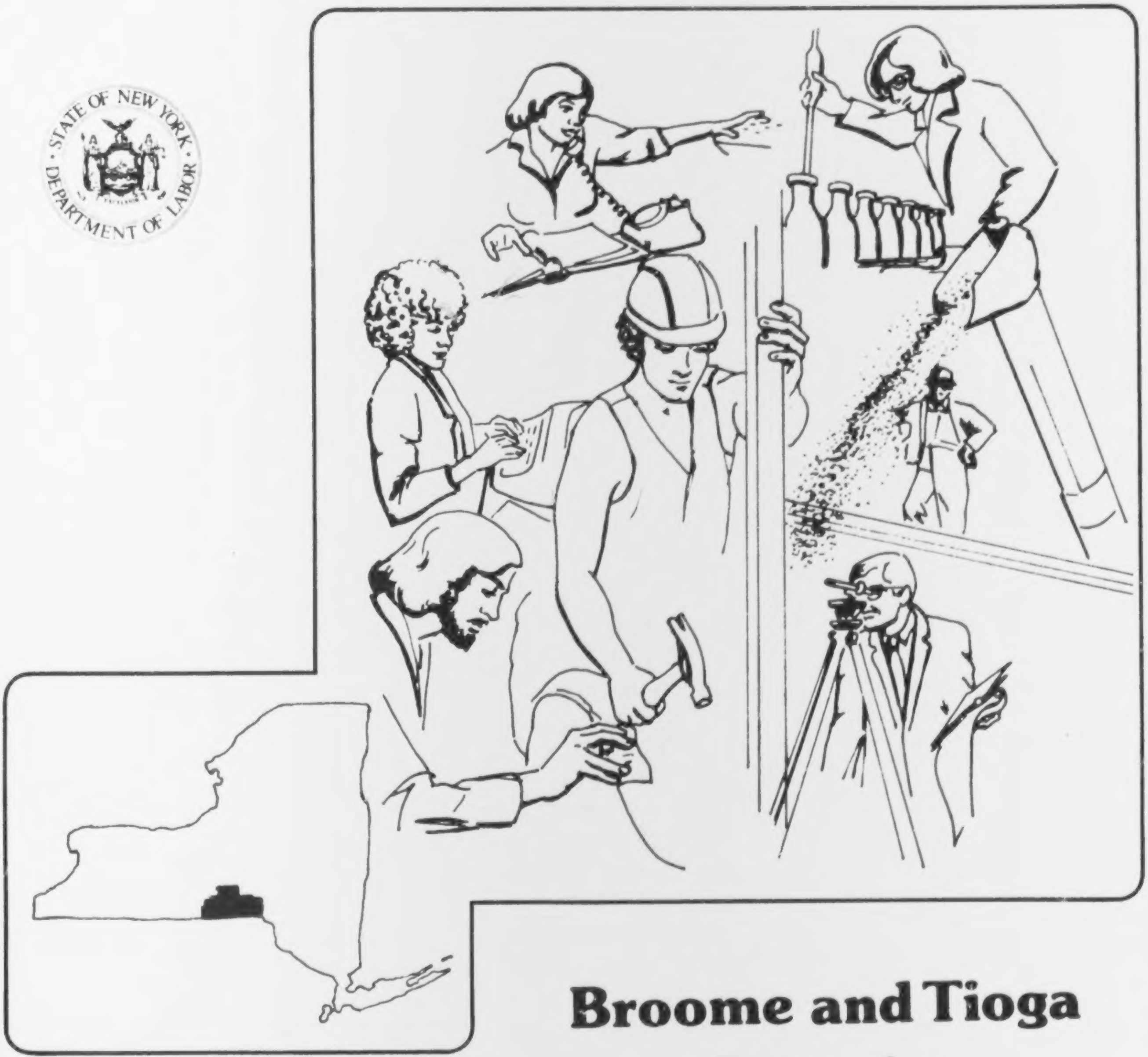
Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1985 No. 7
MONROE COUNTY

S3175-5-35-7

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Broome and Tioga Counties

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES
Socio-Economic Characteristics

Broome and Tioga Counties

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics

Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

September 1985

This report was prepared in the Bureau of Labor Market Information by Joseph Kozlowski, Binghamton Regional Analyst, and Frank Surdey, and by David J. Nyhan and William Meehan of the JTPA Services Office.

BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES

Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ____________________

____

____

____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ____________________

____

____

____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ____________________

____

____

____

4. Additional comments: ____________________

____

____

____

Name: ____________________

Title: ____________________

Organization: ____________________

____

____

fold

Place
Stamp
Here

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PREFACE xi

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS 1
  Transportation Facilities. 2
  Land Characteristics 4

POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS 5
  Population Densities: 1980. 5
  Population Changes: 1900 to 1980. 7
  Population Changes: 1950 to 1980. 9
  Population Characteristics 11

THE LABOR MARKET. 17
  Introduction 17
  The Labor Force. 17
  Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Binghamton SMSA 21
  Major Employers. 22
  Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Binghamton SMSA - New York State - United States. 23
  Industrial Conflicts 25

INCOME. 27
  Personal Income. 27
  Labor and Proprietors' Income. 28
  Per Capita Income. 30
  Weekly Wages 30
  Census Income Data - Median Income 31
  Income Below Poverty 33
  Age of Persons Below Poverty 35
  Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. 36
  Public Assistance Income 39
  Poverty Income Guidelines. 41

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS 43

EDUCATION 47
  Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment 47
  Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93 49
  Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates. 50
  Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93. 51
  Race/Ethnic Origin of Students 52
  Vocational Education Programs. 53

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

APPENDIX

I. Occupational Supply and Demand. 59

II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing 69

III. Population By Age and Sex 73

IV. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During the 1980 Census 75

GLOSSARY OF TERMS. 79

TABLES

1. Percent Distribution of Land Area By Category of Use, Broome and Tioga Counties and New York State, 1968. 4
2. Decennial Population Counts, New York State, Broome and Tioga Counties 1900-1980. 7
3. Percent Change in Population By Decade, New York State, Broome and Tioga Counties 1900-1980 8
4. Population By County Subdivision, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 10
5. Population Distribution By Age and Sex, Broome County, 1980 12
6. Population Distribution By Age and Sex, Tioga County, 1980. . 13
7. Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Broome County and Subdivisions, 1980 14
8. Age Distribution of The Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Broome County, 1980. 15
9. Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Tioga County and Subdivisions, 1980 15
10. Age Distribution of The Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Tioga County, 1980 16
11. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates By Sex, Broome and Tioga Counties, New York State and The United States, 1970 and 1980. 18
12. Civilian Labor Force Status, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1974-1983. 19
13. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment By Industry, Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and The United States Averaged For 1981-1983 22
14. Growth Rates of Employment By Industry For Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and The United States, Three-Year Average, 1970-1972 To Three-Year Average, 1981-1983. 23

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

15. Changes in The Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment By Industry For The Binghamton SMSA, 1970-1972 to 1981-1983. 24
16. Personal Income of Broome and Tioga County Residents, By Source, 1976 and 1981 27
17. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned in Broome and Tioga Counties and New York State, By Industry, 1981 29
18. Average Weekly Wages of Employees on Private Payrolls Covered By Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Broome County, 1978-1982 31
19. Average Weekly Wages of Employees on Private Payrolls Covered By Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Tioga County, 1978-1982. 31
20. Median Income, Broome County and New York State, 1979. 32
21. Median Income, Tioga County and New York State, 1979 33
22. Families and Individual Persons With Income Below The Poverty Level by Race, Broome County and New York State, 1980 34
23. Families and Individual Persons With Income Below the Poverty Level By Race, Tioga County and New York State, State, 1980 35
24. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty By Race, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1980. 36
25. Families With Income Below Poverty Level, Broome County and New York State, 1980. 37
26. Families With Income Below Poverty Level, Tioga County and New York State, 1980 38
27. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Broome County and New York State, 1980. 40
28. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Tioga County and New York State, 1980 40
29. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels By Family Size For Broome and Tioga Counties, 1984. 41
30. Public Assistance Recipients By Program, Broome County, 1983. 43
31. Public Assistance Recipients By Program, Tioga County, 1983. 45
32. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Broome County, 1982-1983 47
33. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Broome County, 1980-81 to 1982-83 48
34. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Tioga County, 1982-1983 48

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

35. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Tioga County, 1980-81 to 1982-83. 49
36. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982-83 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Broome County 50
37. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982-83 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Tioga County. 51
38. Percent Distribution of Public School Students By Race/ Ethnic Origin, Broome County, 1982-1983 52
39. Percent Distribution of Public School Students By Race/ Ethnic Origin, Tioga County, 1982-1983. 53

I-A. Applicants and Openings By Occupational Category, Broome and Tioga Counties, Fiscal Year 1983. 61

I-B. Applicants and Job Openings in Selected Occupations, Broome and Tioga Counties, Fiscal Year 1983 62

II-A. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Broome County. . . . 69

II-B. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Tioga County 71

III-A. Population By Age and Sex, Broome County, 1970-1980. 73

III-B. Population By Age and Sex, Tioga County, 1970-1980 74

IV-A. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During The 1980 Census, Broome County 75

IV-B. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During The 1980 Census, Tioga County. 77

GRAPHS

1. Population Growth Trends, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1900-1980 7
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Broome County, 1970, 1980 and 1985 11
3. Comparative Age Distributions, Tioga County, 1970, 1980 and 1985 12
4. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Broome County, 1974-1983. 19
5. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Tioga County, 1974-1983 19

Page

GRAPHS (continued)

6. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Broome County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983. 20
7. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Tioga County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983. 20
8. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Broome and Tioga Counties and New York State, Average By Month, 1979-1983 21
9. Labor and Proprietors' Income By Industry, Broome County, 1981. 28
10. Labor and Proprietors' Income By Industry, Tioga County, 1981. 28
11. Per Capita Personal Income, Broome County and New York State, 1970-1982. 30
12. Per Capita Personal Income, Tioga County and New York State, 1970-1982. 30
13. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Broome County, Average By Quarter, 1981-1983. 44
14. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Tioga County, Average By Quarter, 1981-1983 45
15. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Broome County, 1981-1982 to 1992-1993. 49
16. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Tioga County, 1981-1982 to 1992-1993. 50
17. Projected Trends in The Number of High School Graduates in Public and Non-Public Schools, Broome County, 1980-1981 to 1992-1993 51
18. Projected Trends in The Number of High School Graduates in Public and Non-Public Schools, Tioga County, 1980-1981 to 1992-1993 52

MAPS

1. County Location, Broome and Tioga Counties 1
2. Transportation Network, Broome County, 1984. 2
3. Transportation Network, Tioga County, 1984 3
4. Population Density By County Subdivision, Broome County, 1980. 5
5. Population Density By County Subdivision, Tioga County, 1980. 6
6. Population Growth Trends By County Subdivision, Broome County, 1950-1980. 9
7. Population Growth Trends By County Subdivision, Tioga County, 1950-1980 9

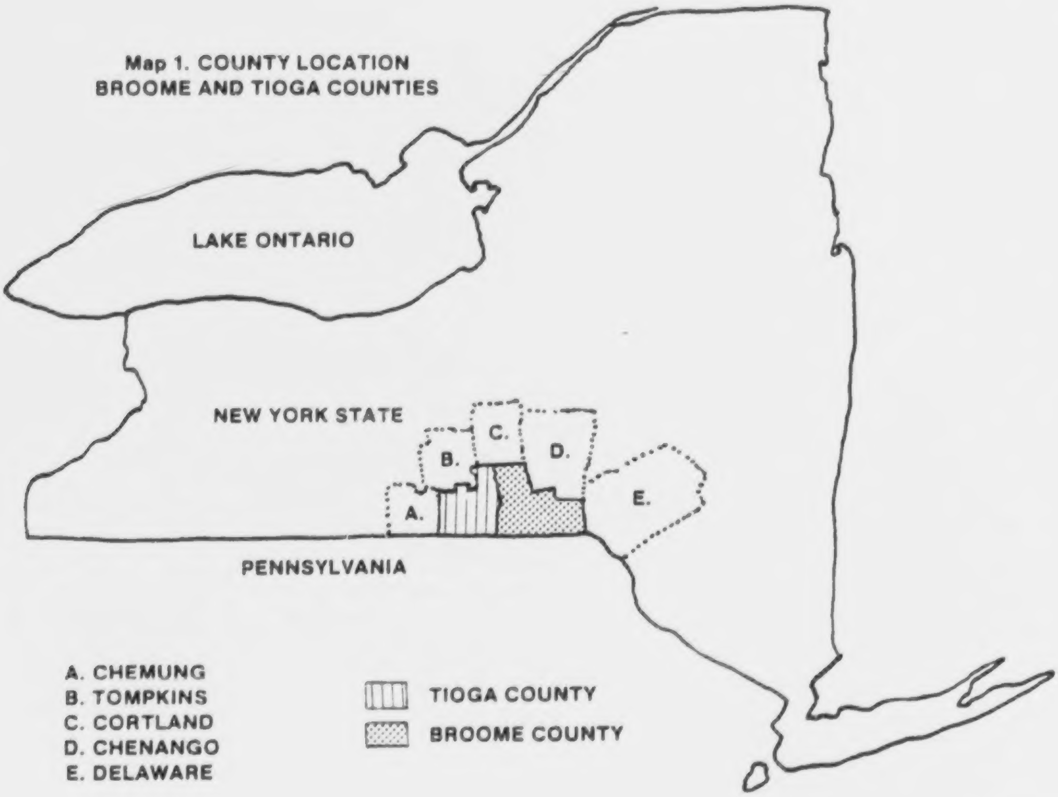
Preface

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.*

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Broome and Tioga counties are centered in New York State's Southern Tier. They lie at the juncture of three major north-south and east-west expressways that join New England and Canada with the midwest and south. Binghamton is the metropolitan center of the area and is located approximately 70 miles south of the city of Syracuse, 52 miles north of the city of Scranton, 143 miles west of the city of Albany and 205 miles east of the city of Buffalo. The two-county area borders the state of Pennsylvania and Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland, Chenango, and Delaware counties.



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES

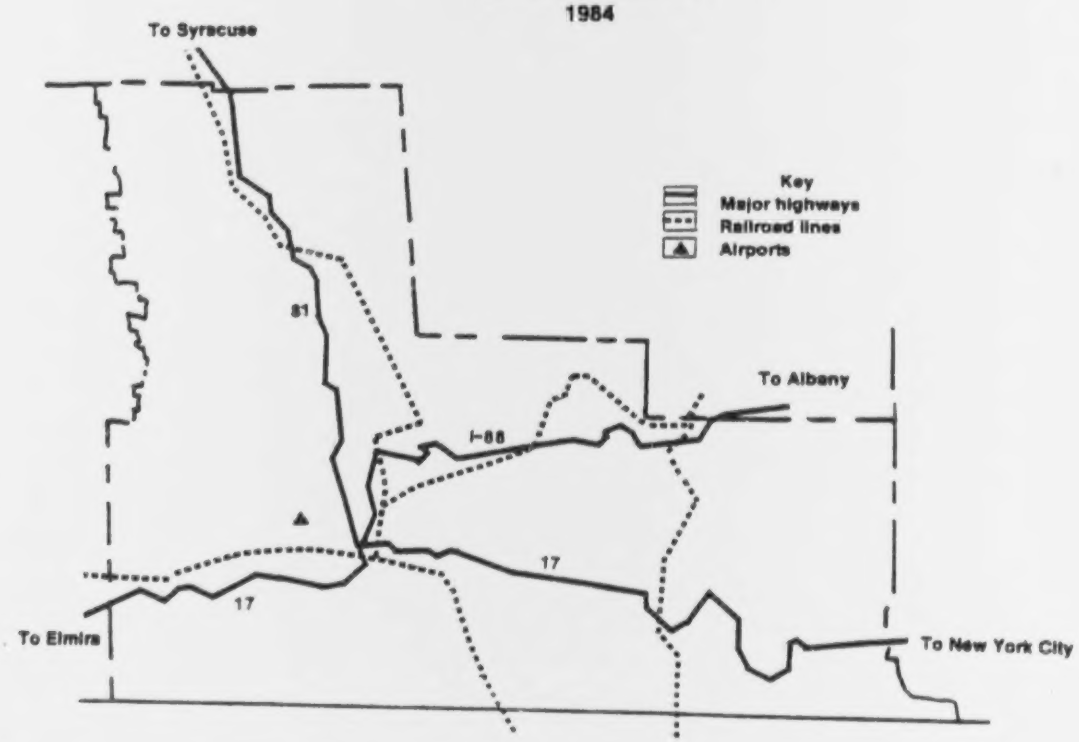
LAKE ONTARIO
NEW YORK STATE
PENNSYLVANIA
A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
A. CHEMUNG
B. TOMPKINS
C. CORTLAND
D. CHENANGO
E. DELAWARE
▥ TIOGA COUNTY
▒ BROOME COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

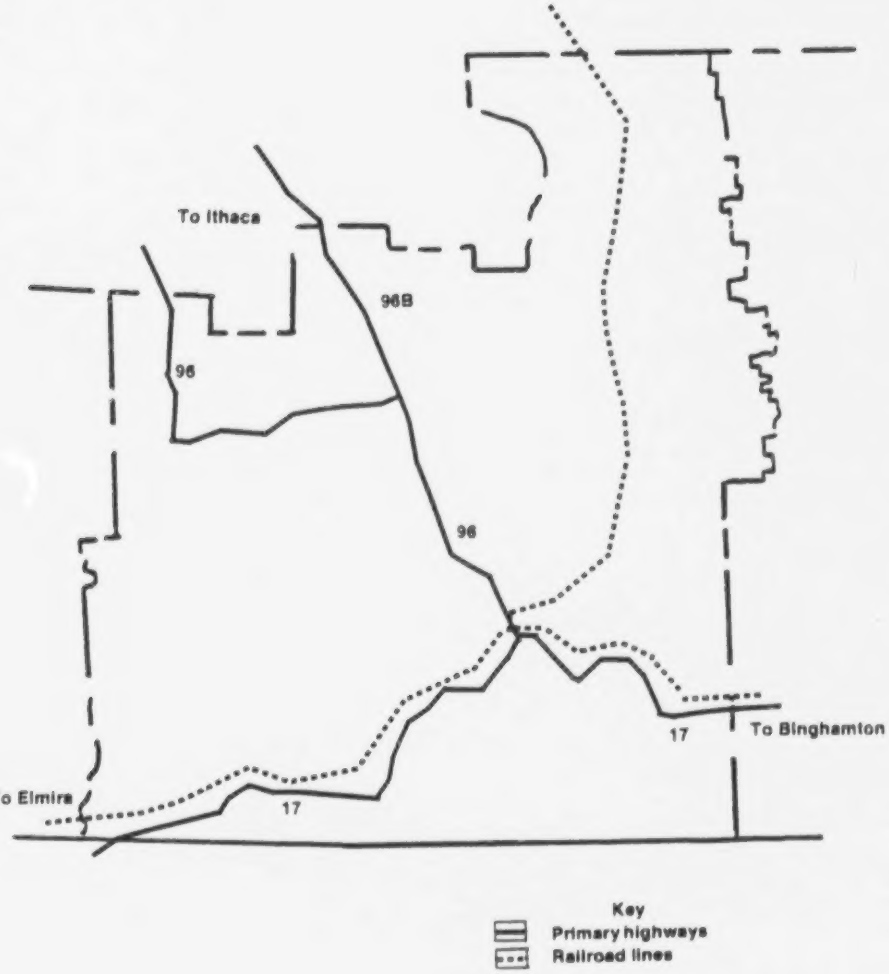
Highways. Broome County is bisected by Interstate 81, the major north-south arterial in New York State. The Interstate connects Canada with the deep south. Interstate 88 connects Broome County with Albany and puts Boston within five hours driving time. All major metropolitan centers from Cleveland east to Boston and Montreal or Toronto to Washington, D.C. can be served within seven hours from the Binghamton interchanges. Many of the 78 trucking lines servicing Broome County are headquartered here. Tioga County is linked to Broome County by the Southern Tier Expressway (New York Route 17), which serves all east-west routes. An extensive network of highways exists within Broome and Tioga counties that interconnects populated areas and provides commuter service to firms located in neighboring counties.

Rail. Conrail, Delaware and Hudson, and the New York Susquehanna and Western Railroad Corporation serve the area.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
BROOME COUNTY
1984



Map 3. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
TIOGA COUNTY
1984


To Ithaca
96B
96
96
To Binghamton
17
To Elmira
17
Key
Primary highways
Railroad lines

Air transportation. There are two airports in the area. The Tri-Cities Airport is regarded as a general aviation airport, serving small private or commercial aircraft. The Edwin A. Link Field is the major airport in the area. U.S. Air, Air North, Colgan, Air Vector, Allegany Commuter, Empire, and Susquehanna Airlines provide daily flights linking the Binghamton area with all major cities in the Northeast and South. Air freight service is supplied by Emery Air Freight.

Land Characteristics

Broome and Tioga counties are situated along the shores of the Susquehanna River, creating a beautiful atmosphere of wide valleys and hills. According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resources (LUNR) Inventory, approximately 4.4 percent of Broome County's total surface area (712.8 square miles) and 1.4 percent of Tioga County's total surface area (525.1 square miles) were devoted to residential, commercial or industrial uses. The comparable figure for New York State was 4.1 percent. Woodlands comprised the largest portion of surface area in Broome County (60.5 percent) and Tioga County (53.8 percent). Active agriculture comprised 17.6 percent of the surface area in Broome County and 27.3 percent in Tioga County. Statewide, woodlands covered nearly 55 percent of total surface area with active agriculture nearly 22 percent. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land use by category for Broome and Tioga counties and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

Category of use	Broome County	Tioga County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	712.8	525.1	49,374.4
		Percent distribution	
Active agriculture	17.6	27.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	32.2	27.0	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	28.3	26.8	17.6
Wet lands	1.1	1.3	4.2
Water	1.3	0.9	4.6
Residential high density	2.0	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.6	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	0.6	1.4
Commercial	0.4	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.3	-	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.8	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.9	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.9	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	11.4	13.6	6.7

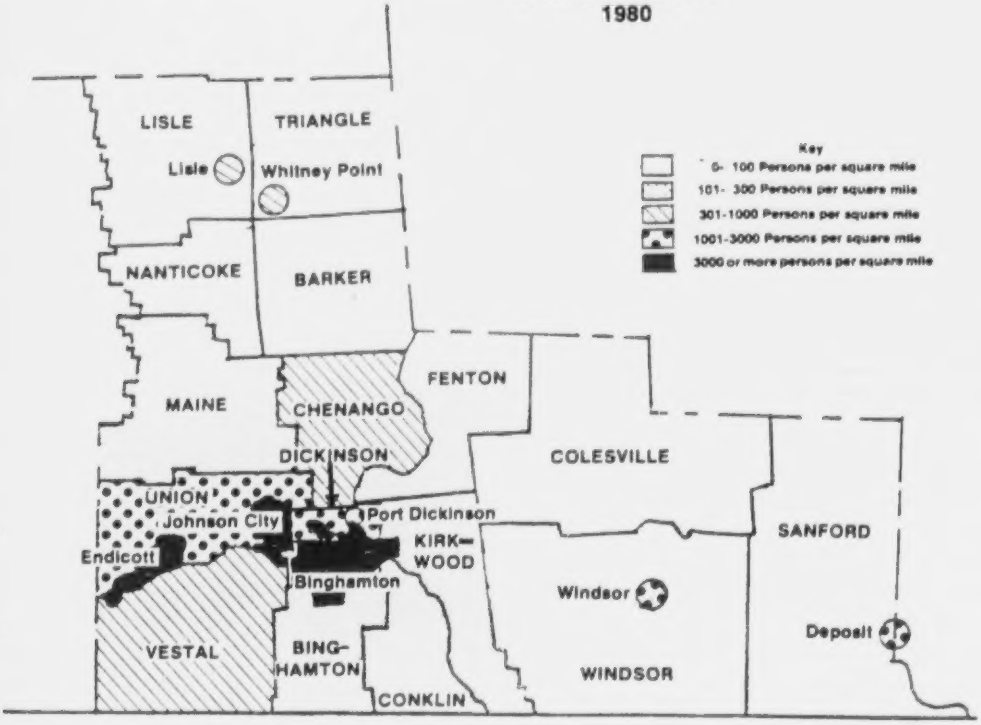
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Population Densities: 1980

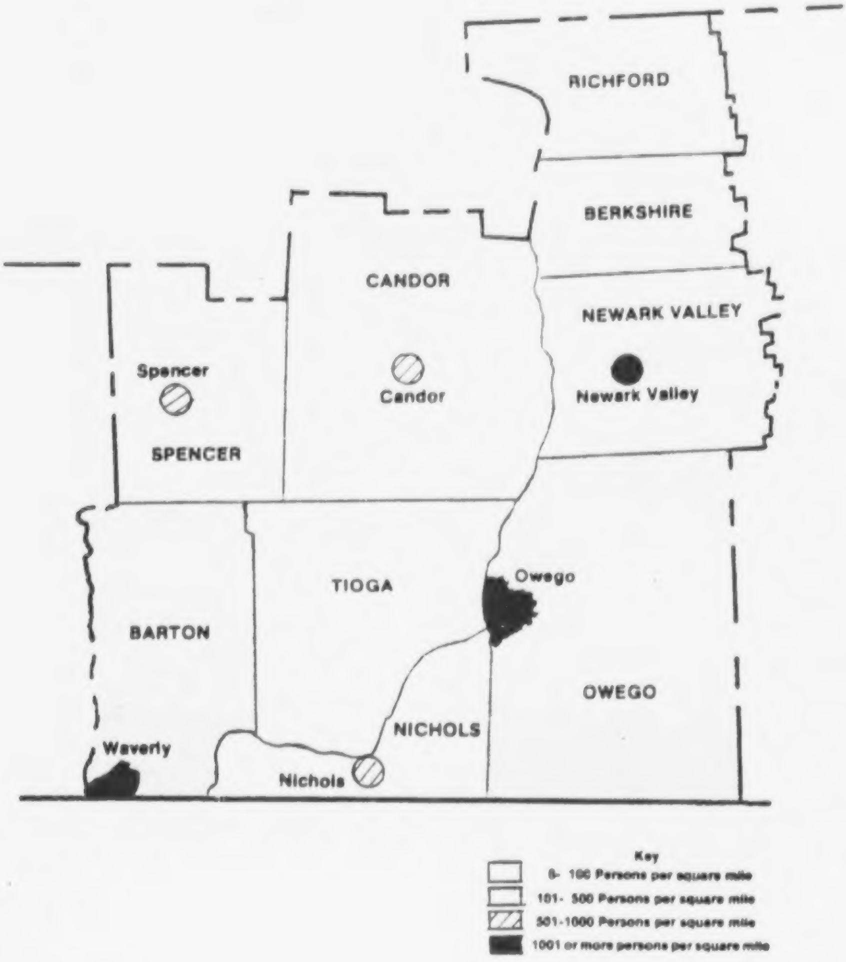
Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, the population of Broome County totaled 213,648. There were 299.7 persons per square mile in the county. This compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated subdivision of Broome County was the city of Binghamton (5,371.2/sq. mi.). Among townships within the county, Union (1,799.4/sq. mi.) and Dickinson (1,141.6/sq. mi.) were the most densely populated, while Sanford (27.9/sq. mi.) and Lisle (43.1/sq. mi.) the least. Of the seven villages within the county, population densities ranged from 4,663.5 per square mile in Endicott to 396.7 per square mile in Lisle.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION BROOME COUNTY 1980


Key
0- 100 Persons per square mile
101- 300 Persons per square mile
301-1000 Persons per square mile
1001-3000 Persons per square mile
3000 or more persons per square mile
LISLE
Lisle
TRIANGLE
Whitney Point
NANTICOKE
BARKER
MAINE
CHENANGO
FENTON
DICKINSON
COLESVILLE
UNION
Johnson City
Port Dickinson
Endicott
KIRK-WOOD
Binghamton
SANFORD
Windsor
Deposit
VESTAL
BING-HAMTON
CONKLIN
WINDSOR

Tioga County. The population of Tioga County totaled 49,812. There were 94.9 persons per square mile in the county. This compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated sub-division of Tioga County was the village of Waverly (6,768.6/sq. mi.). Among townships within the county, Owego (191.3/ sq. mi.) and Barton (144.7/ sq. mi.) were the most densely populated, while Richford (23.4/ sq/ mi.) and Berkshire (44.1/ sq. mi.) the least. Of the six villages within the county, population densities ranged from 6,768.6 per square mile in Waverly to 575.3 per square mile in Spencer.

Map 5. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION TIOGA COUNTY 1980


RICHFORD
BERKSHIRE
CANDOR
NEWARK VALLEY
Spencer
Candor
Newark Valley
SPENCER
TIOGA
Owego
BARTON
OWEGO
NICHOLS
Waverly
Nichols
Key
0- 100 Persons per square mile
101- 500 Persons per square mile
501-1000 Persons per square mile
1001 or more persons per square mile

Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

Broome County. From 1900 to 1980, the population of Broome County advanced by 209.0 percent while growth statewide totaled 141.6 percent over the period. Within the county, the only decline was posted for the period 1970-1980. The only reduction for New York State was also for the period 1970-1980. The most sizable population growth periods in Broome County occurred between 1910-1930 and 1950-1960. Graph 1, Table 2 and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State, Broome and Tioga counties from 1900 to 1980.

Tioga County. From 1900 to 1980, the population in Tioga County advanced by 78.2 percent. Within the county, the only decline was posted from 1900-1920. The most sizable population growth periods occurred between 1950 and 1970. Graph 1, Table 2 and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State, Broome and Tioga counties from 1900 to 1980.

Graph 1. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
1900-1980

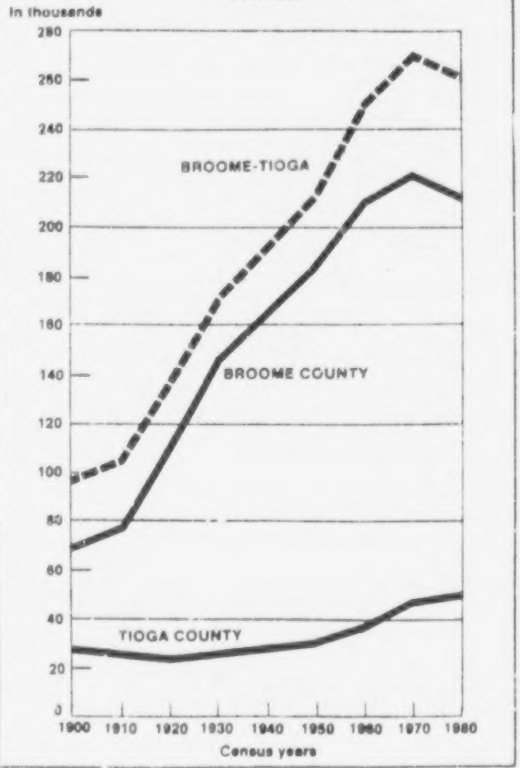


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE, BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Broome-Tioga counties	Broome County	Tioga County
1900	7,268,894	97,100	69,149	27,951
1910	9,113,614	104,433	78,809	25,624
1920	10,385,227	137,822	113,610	24,212
1930	12,588,066	172,502	147,022	25,480
1940	13,479,142	192,821	165,749	27,072
1950	14,830,192	214,864	184,698	30,166
1960	16,782,304	250,463	212,661	37,802
1970	18,241,391	268,328	221,815	46,513
1980	17,558,072	263,460	213,648	49,812

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties, Bulletin 6-3 and 6-49 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

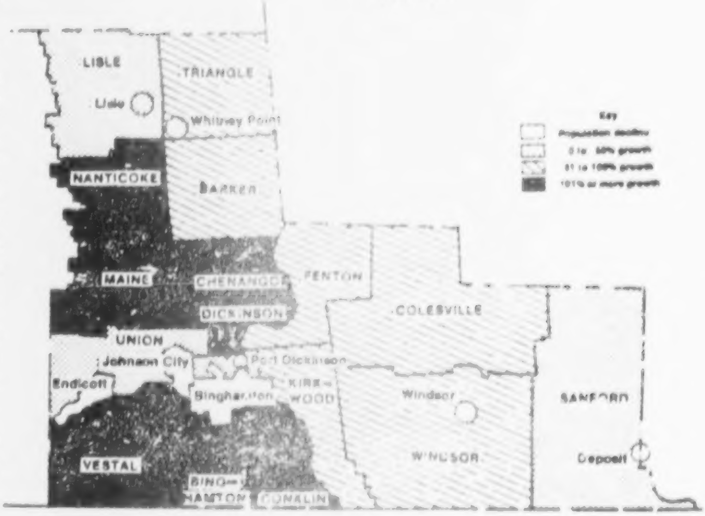
Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE NEW YORK STATE, BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES 1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Broome-Tioga counties	Broome County	Tioga County
1900-1980	141.6	171.3	209.0	78.2
1900-1910	25.4	7.6	14.0	-8.3
1910-1920	14.0	32.0	44.2	-5.5
1920-1930	21.2	25.2	29.4	5.2
1930-1940	7.1	11.8	12.7	6.2
1940-1950	10.0	11.4	11.4	11.4
1950-1960	13.2	16.6	15.1	25.3
1960-1970	8.7	7.1	4.3	23.0
1970-1980	-3.7	-1.8	-3.7	7.1

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties, Bulletin 6-3 and 6-49 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

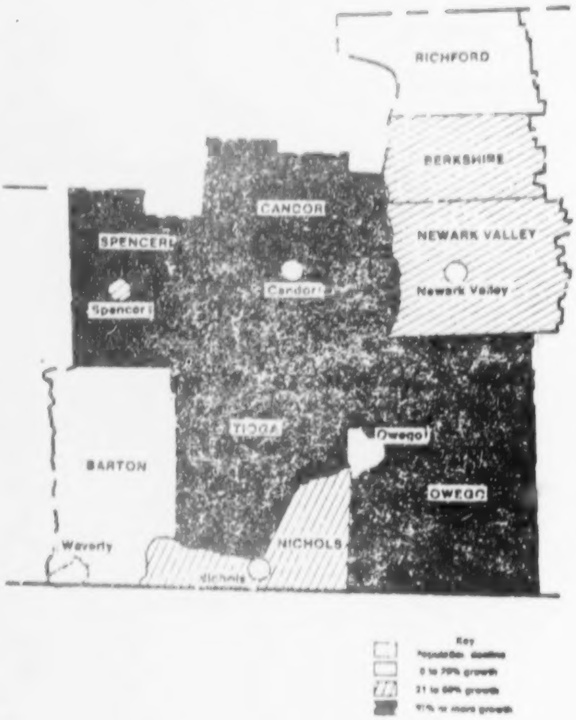
Population Changes: 1950 to 1980

Map 6. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
BROOME COUNTY
1950-1980


LISLE
Lisle
TRIANGLE
Whitney Point
NANTICOKE
BARKER
MAINE
CHENANGO
FENTON
DICKINSON
COLESVILLE
UNION
Johnson City
Port Dickinson
KIRKWOOD
Endicott
Binghamton
Windsor
SANFORD
WINDSOR
Deposit
VESTAL
BINGHAMTON
CONKLIN
Key
Population decline
0 to 50% growth
51 to 100% growth
101% or more growth

Broome County. From 1950 to 1970, Broome County's population increased 37,117 or 20.1 percent, then declined 8,167 or 3.7 percent from 1970 to 1980. Over the 30-year period, gains in rural and suburban areas overcame sizable declines in the city of Binghamton, and the villages of Endicott and Johnson City. The towns of Vestal (+18,336), Chenango (+6,486), and Union (+5,503) posted the largest population increases from 1950 to 1980. Over the same period, the fastest growing areas included the towns of Vestal (206.0 percent), Binghamton (+141.5 percent), Maine and Nanticoke (+127.3 percent each). Since 1950, the population of the city of Binghamton has declined by 24,814 or 30.8 percent--with reductions posted in each decennial census. Map 6 illustrates the pattern of growth in Broome County from 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each census taken since 1950.

Map 7. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
TIOGA COUNTY
1950-1980


RICHFORD
BERKSHIRE
CANDOR
SPENCER
NEWARK VALLEY
Spencer
Candor
Newark Valley
TIOGA
Owego
OWEGO
BARTON
NICHOLS
Waverly
Nichols
Key
Population decline
0 to 20% growth
21 to 60% growth
61% or more growth

Tioga County. From 1950 to 1980, Tioga County's population increased by 19,646 or 65.1 percent. Over the 30-year period, gains in rural and suburban areas overcame sizable declines in the villages of Owego and Waverly. The largest population increases from 1950 to 1980 were posted in the towns of Owego (+10,530), Tioga (+2,432) and Candor (+2,040). Over the same period, the fastest growing areas included the towns of Tioga (+121.6 percent), Owego (+105.9 percent), and Candor (+70.9 percent). Since 1950, the population of the village of Waverly has declined 1,299 or 21.5 percent while the village of Owego declined 986 or 18.4 percent. Map 7 illustrates the pattern of growth in Tioga County over the 1950 to 1980 period while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each census taken since 1950.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980

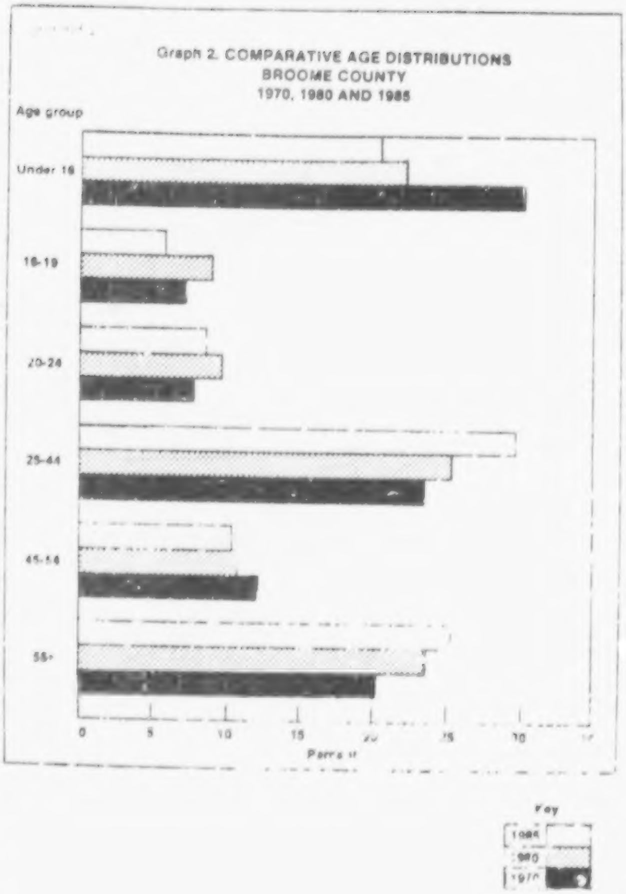
Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Broome County	184,698	212,661	221,815	213,648
Towns				
Barker	1,456	1,683	2,032	2,244
Binghamton	2,073	3,475	4,844	5,007
Chenango	5,747	9,858	12,267	12,233
Colesville	3,084	3,773	4,420	4,965
Conklin	2,872	4,347	5,399	6,204
Dickinson	5,450	6,591	5,687	5,594
Port Dickinson village	2,199	2,295	2,132	1,974
Fenton	4,168	5,290	6,719	7,400
Kirkwood	2,997	4,651	5,687	5,834
Lisle Town	1,534	1,587	1,917	2,039
Lisle village	306	335	336	357
Maine	2,315	3,931	5,842	5,262
Nanticoke	627	794	1,020	1,425
Sanford	2,416	2,489	2,528	2,635
Deposit village-part	1,134	1,187	1,119	1,017
Triangle	1,733	2,019	2,285	2,618
Whitney Point village	883	1,049	1,058	1,093
Union	55,676	64,423	64,490	61,179
Endicott village	20,050	18,775	16,556	14,457
Johnson City village	19,249	19,118	18,025	17,126
Vestal	8,902	16,806	26,909	27,238
Windsor	2,974	4,373	5,646	5,911
Windsor village	822	1,026	1,098	1,155
City				
Binghamton	80,674	75,941	64,123	55,860
Tioga County	30,166	37,802	46,513	49,812
Towns				
Barton	8,017	8,365	8,526	8,784
Waverly village	6,037	5,950	5,261	4,738
Berkshire	912	953	1,098	1,335
Candor	2,879	3,488	4,190	4,919
Candor village	802	956	939	917
Newark Valley	2,384	2,880	3,323	3,765
Newark Valley village	1,027	1,234	1,286	1,190
Nichols	1,685	1,998	2,271	2,567
Nichols village	578	663	638	613
Owego	9,941	14,710	20,336	20,471
Owego village	5,350	5,417	5,152	4,364
Richford	787	804	916	906
Spencer	1,561	1,790	2,232	2,633
Spencer village	694	767	854	863
Tioga	2,000	2,814	3,621	4,432

SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981 prepared by New York State Department of State; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Characteristics

Age and sex

Broome County. The median age of Broome County's population jumped from 29.3 in 1970 to 31.5 in 1980. This "aging" of the population was consistent with state and national trends. In 1970, 37.3 percent of Broome County's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 30.5 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 20.3 percent in 1970 to 23.8 percent in 1980.



Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
BROOME COUNTY
1970, 1980 AND 1985

Population projections of the New York State Commerce Department indicate this aging trend of the population will continue through the year 2000. In 1985, the median age of the population is expected to increase to 33 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 8,606 or 13.2 percent over the 5-year span. Less than 27 percent of the population should be under 20 years old. In the 55 and older age group, the population should grow by 2,657 or slightly over 5.0 percent. Approximately 1 in every 4 residents should fall into this age group. The most notable growth is expected to occur among persons 30-44 years of age. The population in this age group should grow by more than 4,400 (12 percent). The proportion of the population in the 30-44 year age group expanded from 16.8 percent in 1970 to 17.6 percent in 1980--and is expected to grow to 20.0 percent in 1985. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distributions for Broome County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionally. Over the 10-year span the proportion of males dropped from 48.2 percent in 1970 to 48.1 percent in 1980. The actual number of males and females declined--males by 4,243 (-4.0 percent) and females by 3,[illegible]4 (-2.4 percent).

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Broome County's population in 1980. See Appendix II for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

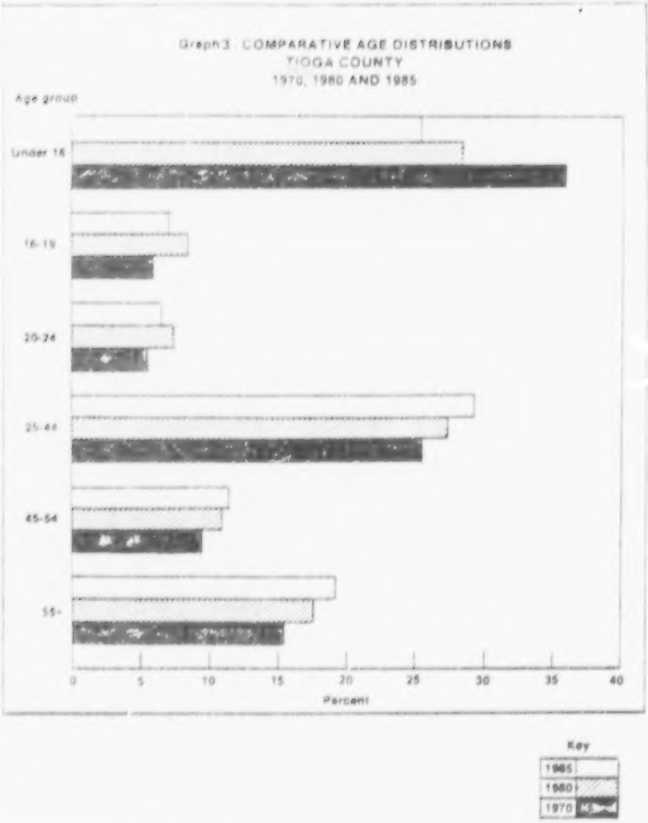
Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
BROOME COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	213,648	100.0	102,717	100.0	110,931	100.0
15 or younger	47,364	22.2	24,421	23.8	22,943	20.7
16-19 years	17,724	8.3	8,809	8.6	8,915	8.0
20-21 years	9,152	4.3	4,490	4.4	4,662	4.2
22-29 years	28,026	13.1	14,173	13.8	13,853	12.5
30-34 years	37,689	17.6	18,323	17.8	19,366	17.5
45-54 years	22,848	10.7	11,057	10.8	11,791	10.6
55-64 years	23,200	10.9	10,692	10.4	12,508	11.3
65 and older	27,645	12.9	10,752	10.5	16,893	15.2
Median age (year)						
County	31.5		29.7		33.3	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		48.1		51.9
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Tioga County. The median age of Tioga County's population jumped from 25.9 years in 1970 to 29.4 years in 1980. In 1970, 43.1 percent of the county's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 36.1 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 15.6 percent in 1970 to 17.9 percent in 1980.

Population projections of New York State Department of Commerce indicate this aging trend of the population will continue through the year 2000. In 1985, the median age of the population is expected to increase to 29.6 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 1,175 or 6.5 percent over the 5-year span. Slightly over 32 percent of the population will be under 20 years old. In the 55 and older age group, the population should grow by 635 or just over 7 percent.



Approximately 1 in every 5 residents will fall into this age group. The most sizable growth should occur in persons 20-44 years of age. The population in this group is expected to grow in excess of 2,700 (16 percent). The proportion of the population in the 20-44 year age group expanded from 31.4 percent in 1970 to 35.0 percent in 1980--and is expected to grow to 38.8 percent in 1985. Graph 3 illustrates the comparative age distribution for Tioga County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionally. Over the 10-year span the proportion of males edged up from 49.1 percent to 49.3 percent while the females receded from 50.9 to 50.7 percent. The actual number of males and females expanded--males increased 1,685 (7.4 percent) while females rose 1,614 (6.8 percent).

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Tioga County's population in 1980. See Appendix II for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
TIOGA COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,812	100.0	24,543	100.0	25,269	100.0
15 or younger	13,985	28.1	7,217	29.4	6,768	26.8
16-19 years	4,010	8.1	1,981	8.1	2,029	8.0
20-21 years	1,431	2.9	695	2.8	736	2.9
22-29 years	5,916	11.9	2,924	11.9	2,992	11.8
30-44 years	10,076	20.2	4,919	20.0	5,157	20.4
45-54 years	5,502	11.0	2,837	11.6	2,665	10.5
55-64 years	4,281	8.6	2,082	8.5	2,199	8.7
65 and older	4,611	9.3	1,888	7.7	2,723	10.8
Median age (year)						
County	29.4		28.5		30.3	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		49.3		50.7
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Race

Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, 97.3 percent of Broome County's population was white, while 2.7 percent were of other races. Of the total population, 1.5 percent was black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.7 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.5 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.7 percent of the population were of Hispanic origin. Hispanic origin is an etnnic rather than a racial classification; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Broome County and its subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
BROOME COUNTY AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Broome County	213,648	207,791	3,131	252	1,439	1,035	1,551
Towns							
Barker	2,244	2,223	4	6	2	9	11
Binghamton	5,007	4,909	43	3	45	7	31
Chenango	12,233	12,160	30	10	22	11	54
Colesville	4,965	4,908	22	13	12	10	30
Conklin	6,204	6,128	25	7	32	12	29
Dickinson	5,594	5,526	45	7	10	6	16
Fenton	7,400	7,355	24	12	2	7	17
Kirkwood	5,834	5,796	25	2	9	2	31
Lisle	2,039	2,026	1	7	2	3	5
Maine	5,262	5,233	20	1	5	3	14
Nanticoke	1,425	1,423	1	0	1	0	0
Sanford	2,635	2,627	0	1	2	5	17
Triangle	2,618	2,591	1	14	9	3	14
Union	61,179	59,725	602	49	482	321	457
Vestal	27,238	26,011	465	17	544	201	273
Windsor	5,911	5,877	9	10	11	4	25
City							
Binghamton	55,860	53,273	1,814	93	249	431	527

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population in Broome County was generally younger than the white population. Among nonwhites, 33.7 percent of the population was under 18 years of age while only 4.1 percent was 65 years or older. Comparable data for whites indicates that 25.8 percent of their population was under 18 while 13.2 percent was 65 years and over. Table 8 presents the age distribution of Broome County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
BROOME COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	213,648	12,845	42,700	130,458	27,645
White	207,791	12,203	41,370	126,813	27,405
Black	3,131	344	745	1,876	166
Other	2,726	298	585	1,769	74
Hispanic origin	1,551	153	361	930	107

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1B34, Table 45.

Tioga County. According to the 1980 Census, 98.8 percent of Tioga County's population was white while 1.2 percent were minority group races. Among minority races 0.6 percent of the total population was black, 0.1 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.4 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.5 percent of the population was of Hispanic origin. Table 9 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Tioga County and its subdivisions.

Table 9. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
TIOGA COUNTY AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Tioga County	49,812	49,192	277	60	204	79	264
Towns							
Barton	8,784	8,676	48	15	27	18	62
Berkshire	1,335	1,328	0	0	4	3	7
Candor	4,919	4,873	27	4	7	8	31
Newark Valley	3,765	3,755	3	2	3	2	2
Nichols	2,567	2,541	11	7	8	0	9
Owego	20,471	20,130	159	12	138	32	111
Richford	906	903	3	0	0	0	3
Spencer	2,633	2,583	20	13	6	11	31
Tioga	4,432	4,403	6	7	11	5	8

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population in Tioga County was generally younger than the white population. Among nonwhites, 39.7 percent of the population was under 18 years of age while only 5.5 percent were 65 years or older. Comparable data for whites indicate that 32.7 percent of their population was under 18 white 9.3 percent were 65 years and over. Table 10 presents the age distribution of Tioga County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 10. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
TIOGA COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	49,812	3,766	12,553	28,882	4,611
White	49,192	3,707	12,366	28,542	4,577
Black	277	21	76	154	26
Other	343	38	111	186	8
Hispanic origin	264	23	94	135	12

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1B34, Table 45.

THE LABOR MARKET

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged job-seekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old or over is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Broome County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 7.8 percentage points (from 42.1 percent in 1970 to 49.9 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 4.3 percentage points (from 76.9 percent in 1970 to 72.6 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 2.2 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The LFPR for men declined more locally than statewide and nationally. The female LFPR increased at a faster rate than the state but was slower than that reported for the nation.

In Tioga County the composition of the labor force also shifted from 1970 to 1980. The LFPR of women increased 10.9 percentage points while the male LFPR declined 3.7 percentage points. The overall LFPR rose 4.0 percentage points. Table 11 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Broome and Tioga counties, New York State, and the United States.

Table 11. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Broome County	
Overall	58.4	60.6	2.2
Male	76.9	72.6	-4.3
Female	42.1	49.9	7.8
		Tioga County	
Overall	59.2	63.2	4.0
Male	81.3	77.6	-3.7
Female	38.8	49.7	10.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.0	59.3	2.3
Male	75.1	72.1	-3.0
Female	41.3	48.2	6.9
		United States	
Overall	56.7	61.1	4.4
Male	73.7	73.3	-0.4
Female	41.3	49.9	8.6

SOURCE: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D-1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York State, PC(1)-C34, Tables 64 and 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 12. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, 1974-1983

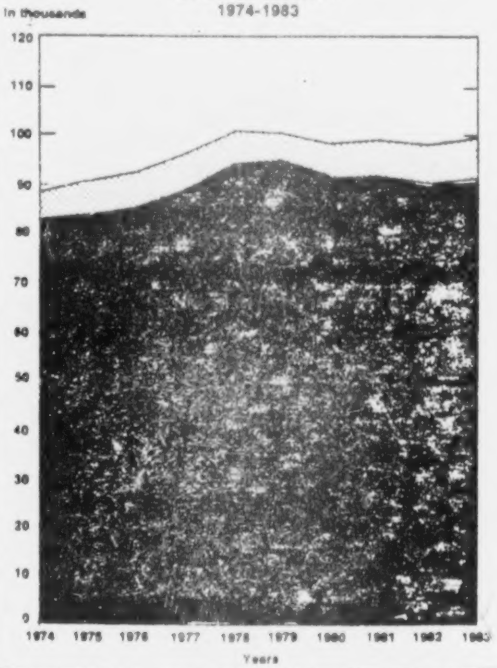
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
					Broome County					
Civilian labor force	88.0	91.0	93.1	96.8	100.7	100.2	98.0	98.5	97.7	98.9
Employment	83.8	84.1	85.6	89.4	94.4	95.0	92.2	92.5	90.7	91.4
Unemployment	4.2	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.3	5.3	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.5
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.6	6.2	5.2	5.9	6.1	7.1	7.6
					Tioga County					
Civilian labor force	19.1	19.9	20.6	21.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.3	23.4
Employment	18.3	18.5	19.1	20.1	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.2	21.3
Unemployment	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.1
Unemployment rate	4.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.4	6.6	6.7	9.3	9.0

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

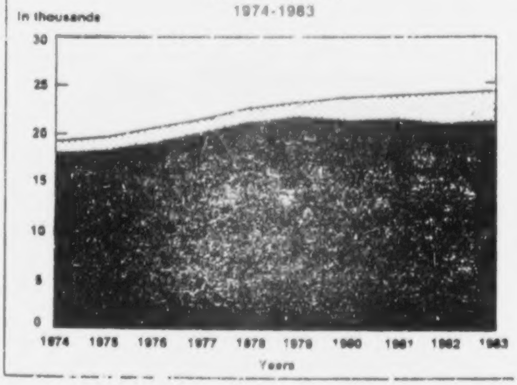
From 1979 to 1983, the civilian labor force in Broome County receded 1,300 and the number of employed county residents declined 3,600. The bulk of the decline occurred in 1979 and 1980 and reflected the area's involvement in the 1979 national recession. From 1982 to 1983, the county's labor force grew 1,200 while employment expanded 700.

Graph 4. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BROOME COUNTY 1974-1983



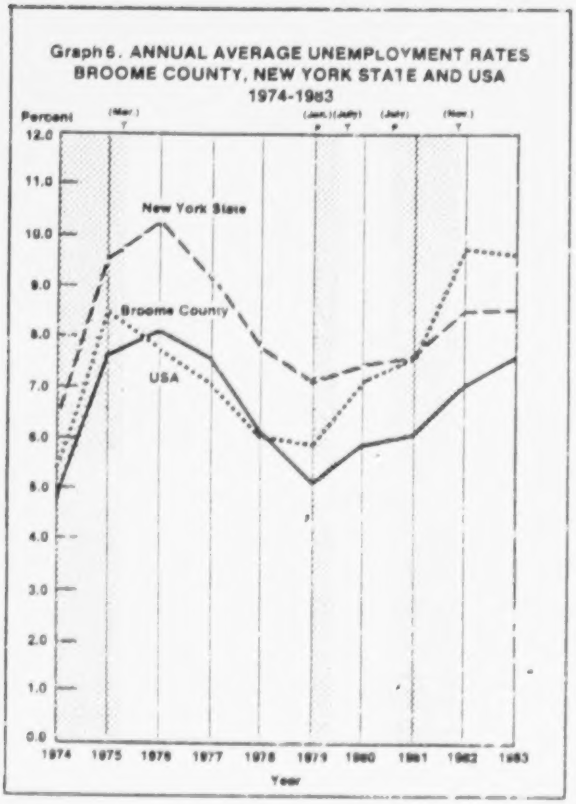
In Tioga County, the labor force expanded 4,300 from 1974 to 1983 with gains recorded each year. During the same period, employment grew 3,000.

Graph 5. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TIOGA COUNTY 1974-1983



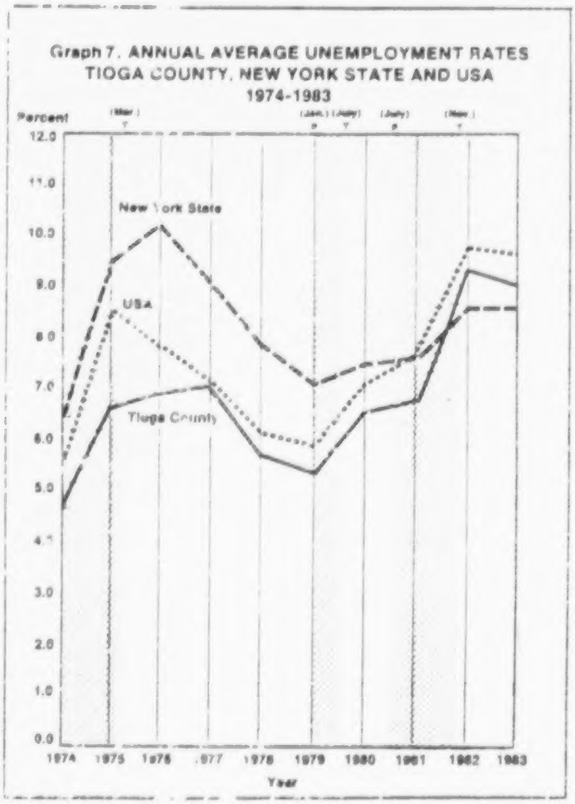
Key

Employment	▇
Unemployment	☐
Labor Force	▇ + ☐



Graph 6. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BROOME COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983

In the current historical series dating back to 1974, Broome County's unemployment rate has remained below the U.S. average for every year with the exception of 1976-1978. During the same period, the county's rate was consistently below New York State's.



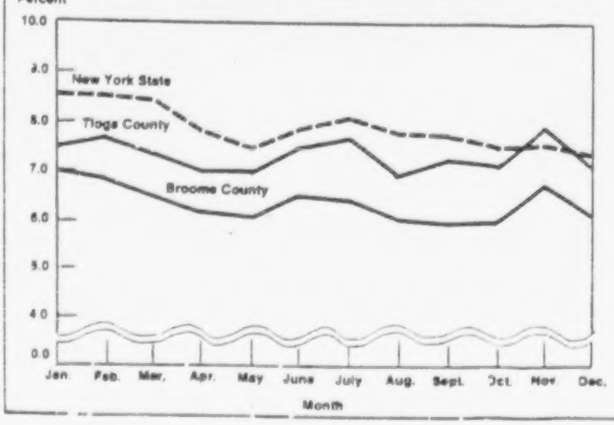
Graph 7. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983

Tioga County's jobless rate did not rise above the U.S. average from 1974-1983. The county's jobless rate has remained below New York State's with the exception of 1982 and 1983.

NOTE Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were similar for Broome and Tioga counties and New York State. In both the counties and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in Winter (January-March) while jobless rates in Broome and Tioga counties were lowest in mid-Spring (May) and Fall (October). The state's unemployment rate was lowest in mid-Spring (May). Graph 8 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Broome and Tioga counties and New York State from 1979 to 1983.

Graph 8. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1979-1983



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Binghamton SMSA 1/

A local economy, such as that of the Binghamton SMSA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in the Binghamton SMSA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment 2/ in the Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1981-1983) are compared in Table 13.

The Binghamton SMSA had a higher percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing industries than the state or nation. Approximately 36 out of every 100 jobs were concentrated in manufacturing in the Binghamton SMSA, compared with 19 in the state and 21 in the nation. Trade comprised 18 percent of all nonfarm jobs locally, compared with 20.3 percent for the state, and 22.7 percent for the United States. The share of government employees was relatively equal on all three levels. For the remaining nonfactory industries, the Binghamton SMSA registered lower proportions than the state and nation.

1/ Includes Broome and Tioga counties in New York State and Susquehanna County in Pennsylvania.

2/ Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are prepared for the Binghamton SMSA but not for its component counties.

Table 13. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY BINGHAMTON SMSA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Binghamton SMSA 1/	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	36.3	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	29.3	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	7.0	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	63.7	81.3	78.7
Construction	3.3	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	3.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.1	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	16.8	25.2	22.4
Government	18.3	17.6	17.8

1/ Includes Broome and Tioga counties in New York State and Susquehanna County in Pennsylvania.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Major Employers

The largest share of employment in Broome and Tioga counties is centered in manufacturing followed by government, trade and services. The major employers in the two counties are listed below.

Broome County

Firm	Industry
I.B.M. Corporation	midsize computers
Link Flight Simulation Systems	simulators for military and commercial aircraft
General Electric Company	electronic flight control systems
Endicott Johnson Corporation	shoes
Universal Instruments Corp.	automated electronic assembly equipment
Ozalid Corporation	microfilm and paper for engineering drawings
Anitec Image Corporation	graphic paper, films, and chemicals for photography
Vail-Ballou Press, Inc.	book printing
New York Telephone Company	public utility
NYS Electric and Gas Corp	public utility
Columbia Gas Company	public utility
Chase Lincoln First Bank N.A.	bank
Security Mutual Life Insurance Company	insurance
Binghamton Savings Bank	bank
Blue Shield of W New York	insurance
Broome County	government (noneducation)
City of Binghamton	government (noneducation)
Binghamton City Schools	government (education)
Vestal Central Schools	government (education)

Tioga County

Firm	Industry
I.B.M. Corporation	computers and military guidance systems
Magnetic Laboratories, Inc.	piece parts, power supplies, and thermal plastics
Hadco Corporation	printed circuit boards
Endicott Johnson Corporation	shoes
New York Telephone	public utility
Jamesway Corporation	general merchandise store
P & C Food Market	grocery store
The Grand Union Company	grocery store
Victory Markets, Inc.	grocery store
Tioga State Bank	bank
Treadway Inn	hotel
Tioga General Hospital	health services
Tioga Nursing Home, Inc.	health services
Newark Valley Central School	government (education)
Waverly Central School	government (education)
Tioga County	government (noneducation)

Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Binghamton SMSA-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 14 presents growth rates by industry for the Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and the nation over the decade. Growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1970-1972 and 1981-1983 and the percent change between these periods.

Table 14. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR
BINGHAMTON SMSA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1981-1983

(Percent change)

Industrial sector	Binghamton SMSA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment	13.3	2.9	25.5
Manufacturing	6.2	-18.2	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	17.8	9.5	34.3
Construction	-20.4	-19.3	7.7
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	-2.2	-12.8	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	17.0	2.6	32.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	25.8	13.5	42.1
Services and miscellaneous	52.7	32.1	61.9
Government	8.6	5.0	22.7

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1981-1983).

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 34.3 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 0.1 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; government; and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth for nonfarm employment in the Binghamton SMSA lagged far behind that of the nation but was higher that that for the state. In the SMSA, nonmanufacturing increased 17.8 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs rose by 6.2 percent. Within the SMSA's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and government. Employment losses occurred in construction and transportation, communications, and utilities.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing grew by a slower rate than nonmanufacturing jobs, the share of total employment attributable to manufacturing declined while the percentage in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of the Binghamton SMSA's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 15.

Table 15. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE BINGHAMTON SMSA 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1970-1972 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment	103,600	117,400	13,800
		Percent	
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing	38.7	36.3	-2.4
Nonmanufacturing	61.3	63.7	2.4
Construction	4.7	3.3	-1.4
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	4.4	3.8	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	18.1	0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.0	3.3	0.3
Services and miscellaneous	12.5	16.8	4.3
Government	19.1	18.3	-0.8

Industrial Conflicts

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment, industrial growth or decline, as well as industrial conflicts. From January 1983 through June 1984, a number of labor-management disputes occurred in Broome and Tioga counties. The following list includes information on the local work stoppages:

Establishment	Union	Workers affected	Beginning/ ending date
	Broome County		
Kason Industries	Auto workers, Local 365	60	9/7/83-10/2/83
New York Telephone Co. (nationwide strike)	Communications workers	275	8/7/83-8/27/83
Greyhound Corporation (nationwide strike)	Teamsters union	10	11/3/83-12/19/83
Mason Dixon Lines	Teamsters Local 693	5	4/9/84-5/8/84
	Tioga County		
New York Telephone Co.	Communications workers	50	8/7/83-8/27/83

INCOME

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Broome and Tioga counties.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are included. Table 16 presents personal income statistics for Broome and Tioga county residents, by source, for 1976 and 1981.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTY RESIDENTS, BY SOURCE 1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
			Broome County			
Total personal income	$1,346.7	$2,162.0	$815.3	60.5	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	940.2	1,447.9	507.7	54.0	69.8	67.0
Property income	184.1	357.3	173.2	94.1	13.7	16.5
Transfer payment	222.4	356.7	134.3	60.4	16.5	16.5
			Tioga County			
Total personal income	276.8	438.3	161.5	58.3	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	214.2	329.8	115.6	54.0	77.4	75.2
Property income	26.0	50.0	24.0	92.3	9.4	11.4
Transfer payment	36.6	58.5	21.9	59.8	13.2	13.3

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

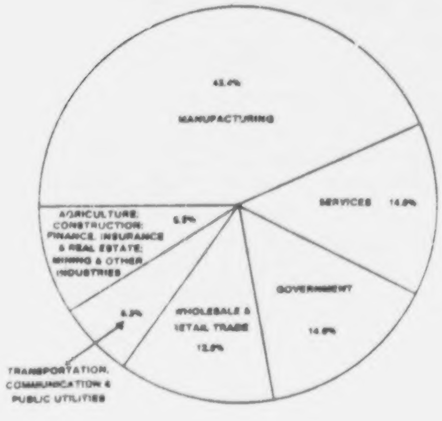
From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Broome County climbed 60.5 percent while that for Tioga County rose by 58.3 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 67.0 percent of the total personal income of Broome County residents, 75.2 percent of Tioga County's and 64.5 percent of the state. Transfer payments provided 16.5 percent of personal income in Broome County, 13.3 percent in Tioga County and 15.1 percent for the state.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

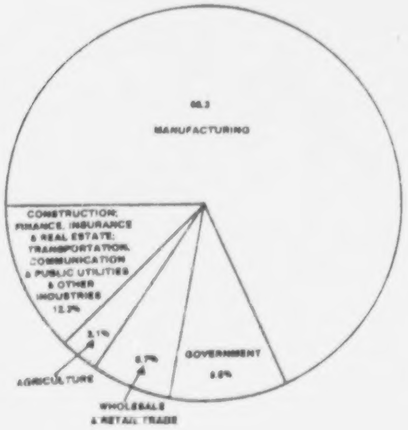
Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income, accounted for 43.4 percent of the total in Broome County and 68.3 percent in Tioga County. This compares with only 22.6 percent for the state. Other sectors with sizable contributions to income in Broome County include government (14.6 percent), services (14.0 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (12.8 percent). Graph 9 illustrates the proportion of total labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in Broome County in 1981.

Graph 9. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
BROOME COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



In Tioga County, sizable nonfactory contributions to income include government (9.6 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (6.7 percent). Graph 10 illustrates the proportion of total labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in Tioga County in 1981.

Graph 10. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
TIOGA COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



Income derived from manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in Broome and Tioga counties than in the state as a whole. Table 17 compares 1981 labor and proprietors' income earned in Broome and Tioga counties with the state, for each industry division.

Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Broome County		Tioga County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$1,678.8	100.0	$298.5	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	9.0	0.5	9.3	3.1	873.0	0.6
Manufacturing	729.9	43.4	204.0	68.3	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	1/	-	1/	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	76.5	4.6	5.3	1.8	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	214.9	12.8	19.9	6.7	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	59.0	3.5	4.2	1.4	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	106.4	6.3	1/	-	12,609.7	8.6
Services	235.2	14.0	1/	-	33,401.2	22.8
Other	1/	-	0.2	0.1	393.5	0.3
Government	245.3	14.6	28.7	9.6	22,526.5	15.4

1/ Not shown to avoid disclosure.

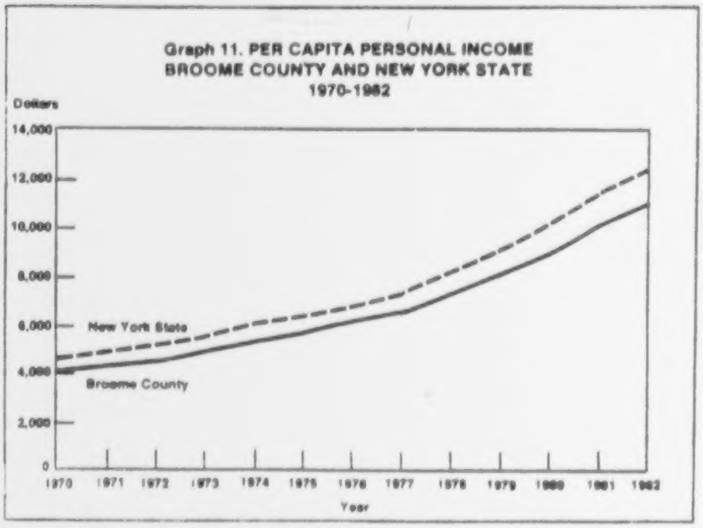
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $728.9 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Broome County and was paid to Broome County residents as well as residents of other areas.

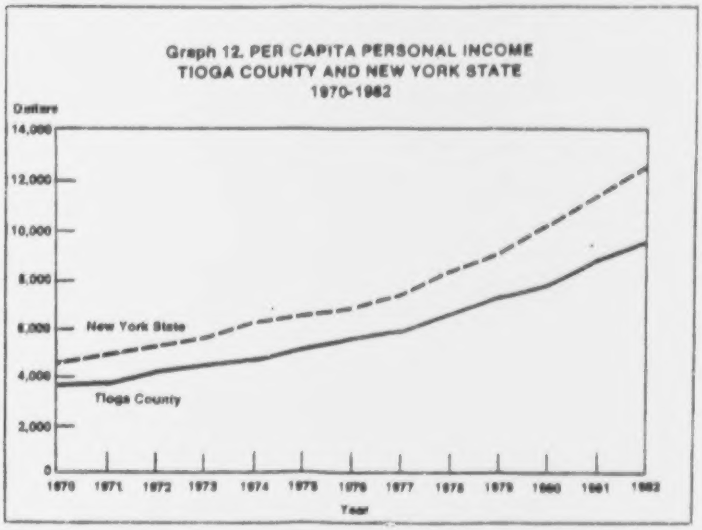
In 1981, Broome County's labor and proprietors' income was $2,162 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $1,678.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned by Broome County residents is earned outside the county. According to the 1980 Census, approximately 5,900 Broome County residents commuted to jobs outside the county, with 2,843 working in Tioga County, 670 in Chenango County, 506 in Delaware County, and 200 in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

In Tioga County in 1981, labor and proprietors' income was $438.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $298.5 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). The difference indicates that a significant amount of income earned by residents of Tioga County was paid to individuals who worked in neighboring counties. According to the 1980 Census, approximately 10,000 Tioga County residents worked outside the county with 5,700 in Broome County, 1,800 in Tompkins County, 500 in Chemung County, and 1,500 in Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Broome County was $11,112 and ranked 15th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 11 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Broome County and the state from 1970 to 1982. During the period, the county's per capita income grew by 174.8 percent--slightly over the 163.9 percent growth rate recorded for the state.


Graph 11. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1970-1982


Graph 12. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1970-1982

In Tioga County in 1982, per capita personal income was $9,611 and ranked 27th among the state's 62 counties. Graph 12 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in the county and the state from 1970 to 1982. During the interim, the county's per capita income grew 159.1 percent, slightly below that reported for the state (163.9 percent).

Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually varies considerably from one industry to another. Among industries in Broome and Tioga counties, whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in transportation, communications, and public utilities, manufacturing, and construction paid the highest weekly wage during 1978-1982. Trade and services were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Tables 18 and 19 present the average weekly wages paid by Broome and Tioga county employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during 1978-1982.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
BROOME COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$226	$244	$267	$290	$315
Manufacturing	282	305	339	371	403
Construction	287	304	338	359	389
Transportation, communications and public utilities	319	334	363	391	454
Wholesale and retail trade	152	165	175	187	199
Finance, insurance and real estate	197	210	229	247	266
Services	161	174	188	208	225
All other industries	180	182	212	201	235

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
TIOGA COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$291	$315	$332	$361	$404
Manufacturing	357	380	400	437	497
Construction	245	255	271	294	309
Transportation, communications and public utilities	262	307	343	388	460
Wholesale and retail trade	146	156	170	186	196
Finance, insurance and real estate	179	204	222	247	278
Services	120	148	150	165	178
All other industries	93	170	175	176	154

Census Income Data - Median Income

Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, the median income of families in Broome County in 1979 was $19,712. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180 and was also lower than the $20,329 median income of families living in urban areas in the state. Broome County's population is largely urban with 73 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $16,589 for black families in Broome County and $16,204 for Hispanic families. The income level for black and Hispanic families was higher in Broome County than for the state as a whole (see Table 20).

Table 20. MEDIAN INCOME
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Broome County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$19,712	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	16,589	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	16,204	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races				
Male	16,488	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	9,597	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	14,509	13,517	14,183	13,509
Female	11,472	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	15,528	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	11,143	9,458	8,972	9,463

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance, or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is that income which is greater than half of the incomes reported and less than the other half.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 20 also includes median income data for individuals 15 years of age and over who had year-round full-time jobs in 1979. Approximately 41 percent of all individuals who earned income during the year fell into this category in Broome County. For individuals of all races, median income in the county was below the statewide average for both males and females. Fifty-two percent of all males with income in Broome County had year-round full-time jobs while only 28 percent of all females were registered in this category.

Among blacks who reported year-round full-time jobs, Broome County males had a significantly higher income than the average for the state while local females had a slightly higher income. Approximately 40 percent of all blacks with income in the county had year-round full-time jobs (42.5 percent of the males and 36.5 percent of the females).

Tioga County. The median income of families in 1979 was $19,682. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180, but was higher than the $19,490 median income of families living in rural areas in the state. Tioga County's population is largely rural with only 28 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $27,778 for black families in Tioga County and $18,917 for Hispanic families. The income level for black and Hispanic families was significantly higher in Tioga County than for the state as a whole (see Table 21).

Table 21. MEDIAN INCOME
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Broome County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$19,682	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	27,778	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	18,917	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races				
Male	17,175	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	9,807	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	n.a.	13,517	14,183	13,509
Female	n.a.	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	n.a.	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	n.a.	9,458	8,972	9,463

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance, or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is that income which is greater than half of the incomes reported and less than the other half.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 21 also includes median income data for individuals 15 years of age and over who had year-round full-time jobs in 1979. Approximately 46 percent of all individuals who earned income during the year fell into this category in Tioga County. For individuals of all races, median income in the county was below the statewide average for both males and females. Fifty-nine percent of all males with income in Tioga County had year-round full-time jobs while only 30 percent of all females were registered in this category. Breakdowns for blacks and Hispanics are not available.

Income Below Poverty

Broome County. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 3,306 families in Broome County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 18,071. Poverty families accounted for 6.0 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 8.8 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years were excluded from population counts. Despite the fact that Broome County residents had median income less than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Broome County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to urban areas in the state, a lower percentage of both families and individuals in Broome County were below poverty than in the state. (See Table 22.)

The incidence of poverty was much higher among blacks and Hispanics in Broome County than the average for all races. Almost 19 percent of all black families and 24 percent of all black persons had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Slightly over 15 percent of all Hispanic families and 18 percent of all Hispanic persons fell into this category. The incidence of poverty was lower for blacks and Hispanics in the county than for New York State.

Table 22. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME
BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty			
Broome County	3,306	123	49
		Percent of all families	
Broome County	6.0	18.6	15.3
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
New York State rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
New York State urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons below poverty			
Broome County	18,071	715	281
		Percent of all persons	
Broome County	8.8	24.3	18.1
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
New York State rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
New York State urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population*.

Tioga County. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 914 families in the county with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 4,296. Poverty families accounted for 6.9 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 8.7 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years were excluded from population counts. Despite the fact that Tioga County residents had median income less than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Tioga County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to rural areas in the state, a lower percentage of both families and individuals were below poverty in Tioga County than in the state (see Table 23).

The incidence of poverty was much higher among blacks and Hispanics in Tioga County than for all races. Almost 19 percent of all black families and 10 percent of all black persons had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Nearly 32 percent of all Hispanic families and 42 percent of all Hispanic persons fell into this category. The incidence of poverty was lower for blacks in Tioga County than for New York State. The share of Hispanic families below poverty was relatively equal for the county and state, while a higher proportion of poor Hispanic persons was recorded in Tioga County than in New York State.

Table 23. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME
BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty			
Tioga County	914	17	18
		Percent of all families	
Tioga County	6.9	18.9	31.6
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
New York State rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
New York State urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons below poverty			
Tioga County	4,296	42	100
		Percent of all persons	
Tioga County	8.7	10.3	42.0
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
New York State rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
New York State urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty

There were 22,370 persons in Broome and Tioga counties with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Persons under 16 years of age comprised 29.3 percent of all persons below poverty, but only 23.3 percent of the total population. The age group 16-21 comprised 18.2 percent of persons below poverty, and only 12.3 percent of the total population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54 comprised 32.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 41.8 percent share of the population. The age group 55 and over comprised 20.1 percent of persons below poverty, compared to 22.6 percent of the population. (See Table 24.)

The bulk of black and Hispanic persons below poverty were under 16 years of age. Nearly 39.2 percent of all blacks below poverty were under 16 years--a sector that comprised 31.1 percent of the total black population. Similarly, 42.8 percent of all Hispanics below poverty were under 16, although less than 36 percent of the Hispanic population fell into this age group.

Table 24. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE, BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All races	
Total	22,370	263,460
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0
Under 16 years	29.3	23.3
16-21 years	18.2	12.3
22-54 years	32.5	41.8
55 and over	20.1	22.6
	Black	
Total	757	3,658
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0
Under 16 years	39.2	31.1
16-21 years	22.3	18.5
22-54 years	31.0	39.7
55 and over	7.4	10.7
	Hispanic	
Total	381	1,928
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0
Under 16 years	42.8	35.5
16-21 years	14.4	14.9
22-54 years	35.2	41.1
55 and over	7.6	8.5

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty

Broome County. In 1980, 59.0 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979 (see Table 25). The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Broome County than in the state as a whole or than the urban areas of the state.

In 45.3 percent of the families below poverty in Broome County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in the county was lower than the statewide average (57 percent) or urban average (60 percent). Nearly 50 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for the state (25 percent).

Table 25. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Broome County			New York State				
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	3,306	123	49					
Householder worked in 1979	1,951	84	15					
Percent of families below poverty	59.0	68.3	30.6	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	1,498	97	25					
Percent of families below poverty	45.3	78.9	51.0	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18 years	1,352	97	14					
Worked in 1979	744	58	-					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	49.7	59.8	-	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Tioga County. In 1980, 61.2 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Tioga County than in the state as a whole or than the urban areas of the state.

In 31.5 percent of the families below poverty in Tioga County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in the county was lower than the statewide average (57 percent) but slightly higher than the rural average (29 percent). Nearly 52 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for the state (25 percent).

Table 26. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Tioga County			New York State				
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	914	17	18					
Householder worked in 1979	559	11	11					
Percent of families below poverty	61.2	64.7	61.1	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	288	9	8					
Percent of families below poverty	31.5	52.9	44.4	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18 years	247	9	8					
Worked in 1979	149	9	8					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	51.7	100.0	100.0	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Public Assistance Income

Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, 4,571 households 1/ in Broome County received public assistance income in 1979. 2/ These households accounted for 6.0 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,470. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to other urban areas in the state, Broome County had a lower proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments.

In 1979, of the Broome County households receiving public assistance income, 3,004 were families. 3/ These families accounted for 5.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than the proportion in the state or in urban areas within the state.

There were 930 families receiving public assistance income in Broome County whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level. These families accounted for only 28 percent of the 3,306 families below poverty in the county. The other 72 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less in the county than in the state and urban areas of the state.

Tioga County. According to the 1980 Census, 917 households 1/ in Tioga County received public assistance income in 1979. 2/ These households accounted for 5.6 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,489. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments than the state as a whole. Compared with other rural areas in the state, Tioga County had a slightly higher proportion of households receiving public assistance income and larger average payments.

In 1979, of the Tioga County households receiving public assistance income, 626 were families. 3/ These families accounted for 4.7 percent of all families in the county. The proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than the proportion in the state or in rural areas within the state.

There were 171 families receiving public assistance income in Tioga County whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level. These families accounted for only 19 percent of the 914 families below poverty in the county. The other 81 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less in the county than in the state and rural areas of the state.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

2/ Public assistance income, includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

Table 27. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Broome County			New York State				
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Households with public assistance income	4,571	88	62					
Percent of all households	6.0	8.4	12.3	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean public assistance income	$2,470	$2,706	$3,202	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	3,004	59	55					
Percent of all families	5.4	8.9	17.2	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	3,306	123	49					
With public assistance income	930	24	29					
Percent of families below poverty	28.1	19.5	59.2	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without public assistance income	2,376	99	20					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 28. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Tioga County			New York State				
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Households with public assistance income	917	7	3					
Percent of all households	5.6	5.1	5.0	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean public assistance income	$2,489	$2,494	$5,785	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	626	0	3					
Percent of all families	4.7	0.0	5.3	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	914	17	18					
With public assistance income	171	0	1					
Percent of families below poverty	18.7	0.0	5.6	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without public assistance income	743	17	17					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of population.

Poverty Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 29. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, 1984

Income level	Number of family members							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard income level								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member. To compute LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, add $2,380 to the amount for a family of six for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

Broome County. The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Broome County receded from 8,304 in 1982 to 8,221 in 1983--a decrease of 1.0 percent. Declines over the year were posted in both the Aid to Dependent Children Program and the Home Relief Program. Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children declined by an average of 20 or 0.3 percent over the year while Home Relief decreased by 63 or 2.9 percent. Monthly benefit payments in the county averaged $137.90 per recipient in 1983, up from $128.97 in 1982.

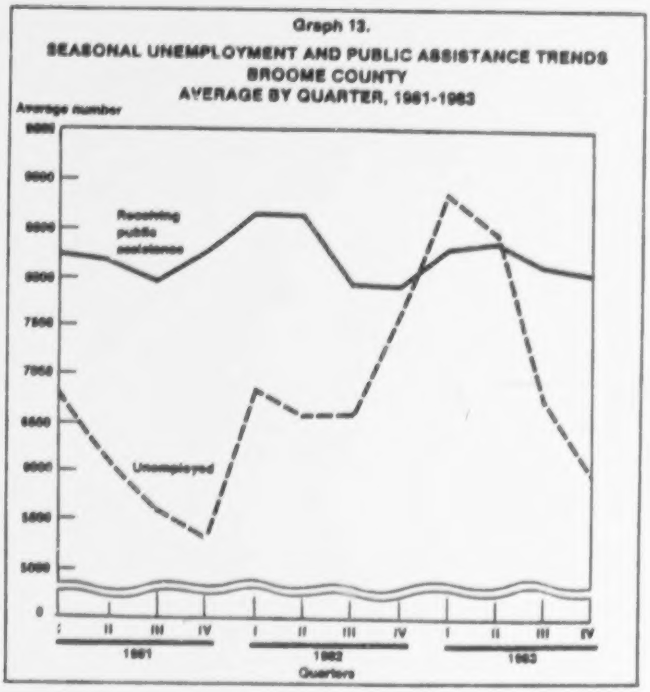
Of the public assistance recipients during 1983, 74.1 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 25.3 percent received Home Relief payments, and 0.6 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

Table 30. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
BROOME COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	8,363	6,297	1,961	101	4
February	8,219	6,166	2,014	32	7
March	8,342	6,188	2,111	39	4
April	8,334	6,140	2,166	21	7
May	8,358	6,149	2,169	30	10
June	8,418	6,248	2,133	29	8
July	8,227	6,117	2,085	16	9
August	8,229	6,117	2,081	22	9
September	8,149	6,042	2,040	62	5
October	8,079	5,989	2,057	26	7
November	7,885	5,741	2,081	51	12
December	8,050	5,916	2,093	36	5
12-month average	8,221	6,092	2,083	39	7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 13 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Broome County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.


Graph 13.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
BROOME COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship between unemployment and public assistance loads appears to exist. During 1982, sizable factory layoffs caused many persons to lose their jobs--some permanently. As total unemployment increased in 1982, so did the public assistance load (see Graph 13). During 1983, unemployment took a sharp downward turn, although public assistance loads remained high. The absence of a relationship between unemployment and public assistance during 1983 may reflect discouraged workers. The permanent dislocation of factory workers, through layoffs, may have forced workers to give up their job search entirely and drop out of the labor force. This would reduce the count of unemployed but not reduce the number of public assistance recipients.

Tioga County. The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Tioga County advanced from 2,109 in 1982 to 2,457 in 1983--an increase of 16.5 percent. Sizable gains over the year were posted in both the Aid to Dependent Children Program and the Home Relief Program. Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children advanced by an average of 117 or 8.2 percent over the year while Home Relief increased by 282 or 46.8 percent. Monthly payments in the county averaged $84.81 per recipient in 1983, down slightly from $85.92 in 1982.

Of the public assistance recipients during 1983, 63.1 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children, 36.0 percent received Home Relief payments, and 0.2 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

Table 31. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM TIOGA COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	2,409	1,469	852	0	1
February	2,522	1,556	917	0	0
March	2,524	1,594	925	4	1
April	2,505	1,574	922	4	1
May	2,401	1,491	889	19	2
June	2,387	1,510	869	0	1
July	2,434	1,565	866	0	0
August	2,657	1,711	896	0	1
September	2,386	1,532	845	2	1
October	2,395	1,537	854	0	0
November	2,411	1,537	855	16	3
December	2,457	1,534	918	4	1
12-month average	2,457	1,551	884	4	1

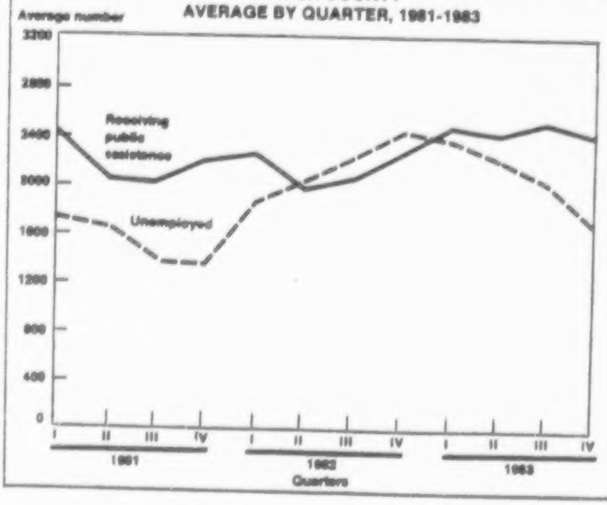
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 14 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Tioga County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

A relationship between unemployment and public assistance appears to exist. During 1982 and 1983, sizable factory layoffs caused many persons to lose their jobs--some permanently. As total unemployment increased during the interim so did the public assistance load (see Graph 14).

Graph 14.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
TIOGA COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



EDUCATION

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Broome County. Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Broome County totaled 40,056. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 49.2 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 50.8 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 90.2 percent of total school enrollments in Broome County compared to 82.6 percent for the state. Table 32 presents the distribution of students in Broome County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 32. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
BROOME COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	40,056	19,707	20,349
Public	36,129	17,315	18,814
Nonpublic	3,927	2,392	1,535

SOURCE: Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Broome County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Broome County schools declined 3,257 or 7.5 percent while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Private school enrollments locally decreased by 252 or 6.0 percent over the period compared to a statewide decline of 6.3 percent. Table 33 provides the enrollment data of schools in New York State and Broome County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

Table 33. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND BROOME COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change:			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81 to 1981-82		1981-82 to 1982-83	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,209	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,976	-1.0
Broome County	43,313	41,473	40,056	-1,840	-4.2	-1,417	-3.4
Public	39,134	37,501	36,129	-1,633	-4.2	-1,372	-3.7
Nonpublic	4,179	3,972	3,927	-207	-5.0	-45	-1.1

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Tioga County. Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Tioga County totaled 10,476. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.1 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.9 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 95.8 percent of total school enrollments in Tioga County compared with 82.6 percent for the state. Table 34 presents the distribution of students in Tioga County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 34. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
TIOGA COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	10,476	5,357	5,119
Public	10,031	4,967	5,064
Nonpublic	445	390	55

SOURCE: Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Tioga County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Tioga County schools declined 645 or 5.8 percent while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Counter to the state trend, private school enrollment locally increased by 29 or 7.0 percent over the period. Table 35 provides the enrollment data of schools in New York State and Tioga County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

Table 35. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND TIOGA COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

(Includes ungraded students)

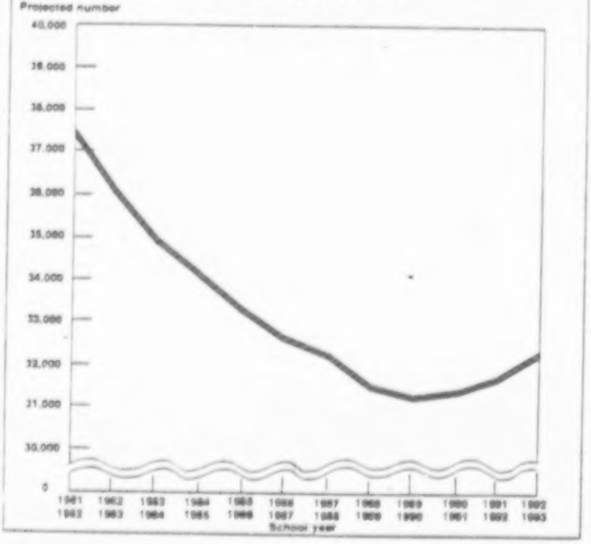
Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change:			
				1980-81 to 1981-82		1981-82 to 1982-83	
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,029	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,979	-1.0
Tioga County	11,121	10,660	10,476	-461	-4.1	-184	-1.7
Public	10,705	10,216	10,031	-489	-4.6	-185	-1.8
Nonpublic	416	444	445	28	6.7	1	0.2

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

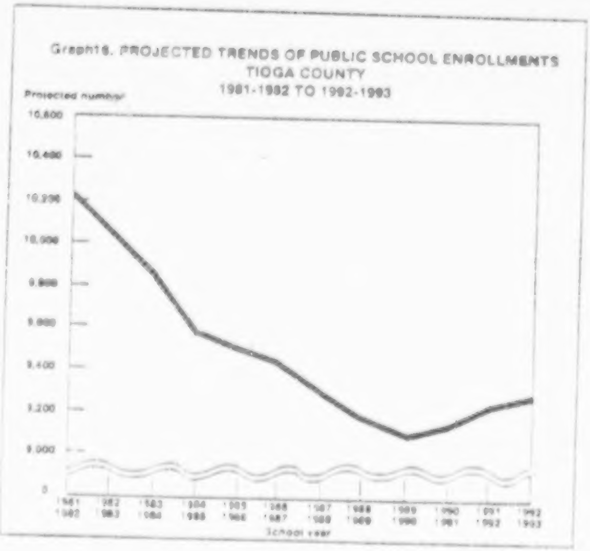
Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93

Broome County. Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through 1990--then turn up slightly. From 1981-82 through 1989-90, enrollments are expected to drop 16.8 percent from 37,501 to 31,218 students. Graph 15 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in the county.

Graph 15. PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
BROOME COUNTY
1981-1982 TO 1992-1993



Tioga County. Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through 1990, then turn up slightly. From 1981-82 through 1989-90, enrollments are expected to drop 10.6 percent from 10,216 to 9,132 students. Graph 16 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollment in the county.


Graph16. PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
TIOGA COUNTY
1981-1982 TO 1992-1993

Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

Broome County. There were 3,155 students who graduated from Broome County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 72.2 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Broome County graduates entering the military was lower than the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 36 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Broome County.

Table 36. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND BROOME COUNTY

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-year	2-year	Other	4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.5	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.6	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	15.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Broome County	3,155	18.7	41.2	2.4	8.1	1.2	0.6	19.7	3.9	4.2
Public	2,962	18.5	40.8	2.5	7.5	1.2	0.6	20.6	4.1	4.3
Nonpublic	193	22.3	47.2	0.5	18.1	1.0	0.5	6.7	1.6	2.1

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983, prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Tioga County. There were 752 students who graduated from Tioga County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 56.2 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Tioga County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 37 percents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Tioga County.

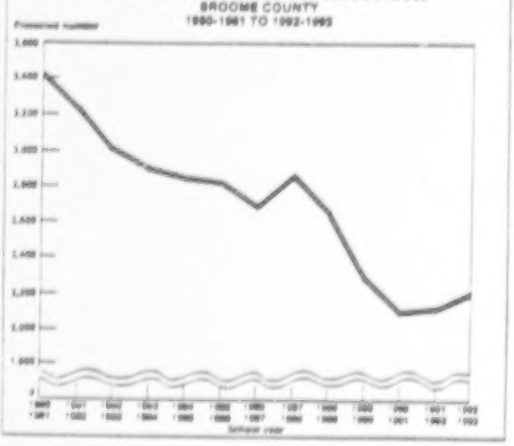
Table 37. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND TIOGA COUNTY

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-Year	2-year	Other	4-Year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.5	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.6	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	15.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Tioga County	752	17.2	26.7	3.3	6.0	0.7	2.3	28.2	7.6	8.1
Public	746	17.2	26.8	3.4	5.8	0.7	2.3	28.3	7.5	8.2
Nonpublic	6	16.7	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983, prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

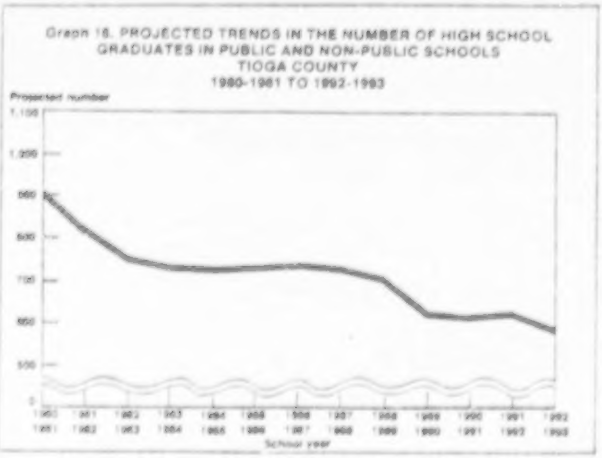
Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

Broome County. The size of the county's graduating class is projected to decline through 1990-91, then turn up slightly. From 1980-81 to 1990-91, the number of students receiving high school diplomas should fall from 3,413 to 2,095--a decline of 38.6 percent. The projected decline in both enrollments and in the size of the graduating class has implications in the local labor market. There should be a decreased need for educators and related personnel in the county. In addition, fewer young workers entering the labor market would affect hiring practices of fast-food chains and other employers that rely heavily on youths. Competition for entry level jobs should ease. With fewer new workers entering the labor market, employers would be forced to retrain older workers with the changing skills needed to remain competitive in today's fast changing industry. Graph 17 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Broome County through 1992-93.


Graph 17. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS BROOME COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993

<ins>Tioga County</ins>. The size of the county's graduating class is projected to decline through 1992-93. From 1980-81 to 1992-93, the number of students receiving high school diplomas will fall from 911 to 584--a decline of 35.9 percent.

Graph 18 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Tioga County through 1992-93.


Graph 18. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS TIOGA COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993

<ins>Race/Ethnic Origin of Students</ins>

<ins>Broome County</ins>. During the 1982-83 school year, 96.3 percent of the student population in the county was white. The remaining 3.7 percent was distributed as follows: 2.1 percent black; 0.3 percent Hispanic; and 1.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Binghamton School District. Table 38 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 38. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, BROOME COUNTY, 1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.1	0.3	1.3	96.3
Binghamton	7.1	0.6	1.5	90.8
Chenango Forks	0.6	0.5	0.2	98.7
Chenango Valley	0.6	0.4	0.5	98.5
Deposit	0.3	0.2	0.1	99.4
Harpursville	*	0.0	0.0	99.9
Johnson City	1.0	0.2	1.9	96.9
Maine Endwell	0.7	0.3	0.9	98.1
Susquehanna Valley	1.0	0.2	0.5	98.4
Union-Endicott	1.4	0.3	1.4	96.9
Vestal	1.3	0.3	2.9	95.5
Whitney Point	0.9	0.0	0.5	98.6
Windsor	0.2	0.1	0.2	99.4

* Less than 0.1 percent.

<ins>SOURCE</ins>: <ins>Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, 1982-1983</ins>; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Tioga County. During the 1982-83 school year, 98.8 percent of the student population in the county was white. The remaining 1.2 percent was distributed as follows: 0.5 percent black; 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Candor School District. Table 39 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 39. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, TIOGA COUNTY, 1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/ Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.5	0.2	0.5	98.8
Candor	0.6	1.4	0.9	97.1
Newark Valley	0.6	0.1	0.1	99.2
Owego-Apalachin	0.5	0.0	0.7	98.8
Spencer Van Etten	0.8	*	0.7	98.4
Tioga	0.3	*	0.1	99.6
Waverly	0.3	0.2	0.4	99.1

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Broome County. The following list includes some of the vocational education programs available to Broome County residents:

Educational Institution	Program
Public Secondary Occupational Education Broome-Delaware-Tioga BOCES Broome-E. Tioga Occupational Center Upper Glenwood Road Binghamton, New York 13902	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agriculture Mechanics Ornamental Horticulture Distributive Education General-Merchandising Sales Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Clothing and Textiles Food Services

Educational Institution	Program
Broome-Delaware-Tioga BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and Accounting
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Air Conditioning
	Automotive Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Plumbing and Pipefitting
	Drafting
	Electrical occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop - Machine Tool
	Welding and Cutting
	Cosmetology
Public Postsecondary Occupational Education	
Broome Community College Upper Front Street Binghamton, New York 13902	Distributive Education
	General Merchandising - Sales
	Health Occupation Education
	Dental Hygiene
	Medical Lab
	Nursing, Associate Degree
	Radiologic Technology - X-Ray
	Medical Assistant
	Home Economics Education
	Care and Guidance of Children
	Food Services
	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and Accounting
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Stenographic Secretarial
	Supervision-Business Administration
	Technical Education
	Chemical Technology
	Civil Technology
	Electrical Technology
	Industrial Technology
	Mechanical Technology
	Health Related Technology
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
	Other Public Service occupations

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	Program
Licensed Private Schools:	
Endicott International Beauty School 3646 George F. Highway Endwell, New York 13760	Trade, Industrial, and Service Education Cosmetology
Triple Cities School of Beauty Culture 5 Court Street Binghamton, New York 13901	Trade, Industrial, and Service Education Cosmetology
Wilson Memorial Hospital School for Respiratory Technicians 6 Park Place Johnson City, New York 13790	Health Occupations Education Inhalation Therapy
ECTDA School of Design Appearance P.O. Box 163 1416 North Street Endicott, New York 13760	Trade, Industrial, and Service Education Appearance Consultation Wardrobe Planning
Registered Private Business School	
Ridley-Lowell School of Business 116 Front Street Binghamton, New York 13905	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Stenographic-Secretarial

Tioga County. The following list includes some of the occupational education programs available to Tioga County residents:

Educational Institution	Program
Public Secondary Occupational Education	
Broome-Delaware-Tioga BOCES Broome-E. Tioga Occupational Center Upper Glenwood Road Binghamton, New York 13905	See Broome County Listing
Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES Pauline G. Bush Occupational Center 431 Philo Road Elmira, New York 14903	Agriculture Education Prevocational Curriculums Agriculture Production Agriculture Mechanics Ornamental Horticulture Conservation Distributive Education Prevocational Curriculums Apparel and Accessories Automotive and Petroleum Food Distribution General Merchandising-Sales Hardware Material Supply Equipment Transportation and Service

Educational Institution	Program
Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES (continued)	Health Occupations Education
	Dental Assisting
	Nursing, Licensed Practical
	Nurse Assisting (Nurse aide)
	Home Economics Education
	Care and Guidance of Children
	Clothing and Textiles
	Business and Office Education
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Other Office Occupations
	Technical Education
	Mechanical Technology
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Air Conditioning
	Appliance Repair
	Automotive, Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Commercial Arts Occupations
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Plumbing and Pipefitting
	Other Construction-Maintenance
	Custodial Services
	Drafting
	Electrical Occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop-Machine Tool
	Sheet Metal
	Welding and Cutting Tool
	Tool and Die Making
	Metalworking
	Cosmetology
	Plastics Occupations
	Quantity Food Occupations
Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga BOCES Tompkins-Seneca Occupational Center 555 Warren Road Ithaca, New York 14850	Agriculture Education
	Agriculture Production
	Agriculture Business
	Agriculture Mechanics
	Agriculture Products
	Ornamental Horticulture
	Distributive Education
	Appliance and Accessories
	Automotive Petroleum
	Food Distribution
	General Merchandising-Sales
	Transportation and Service

Educational Institution	Program
Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga BOCES (continued)	Health Occupations Education
	Nurse Assisting (Nurse aide)
	Medical Assistant
	Other Health Occupations
	Home Economics Education
	Care and Guidance of Children
	Food Services
	Institutional Support Services
	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and Accounting
	Data Processing
	Information Communications
	Technical Education
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Automotive Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Other Construction-Maintenance
	Custodial Services
	Drafting
	Electrical Occupations
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop-Machine Tool
	Welding and Cutting
	Cosmetology
	Personal Services
	Quantity Food Occupations
	Bartending-Bar Management

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

Description. Information on job applicants registered and job openings received by the state Labor Department's Job Service Division in Broome and Tioga counties 1/ is the subject of this subsection. Relative supply/demand data for a wide range of occupations was derived from ESARS--the Employment Security Automated Reporting System-- Fiscal Year 1983 (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983).

Statistics on nine broad occupational groups and 150 specific occupations are examined here. Only those occupations which showed significant activity during the period--at least 20 applicants registered or 10 job openings received --were chosen for analysis. Labor supply is represented by the number of applicants registered during the period. Labor demand is depicted by job openings received during the period.

The occupational codes and titles in this report refer to the 1-, 2-, 3-, or 6-digit codes and titles assigned to occupational categories, divisions, groups, and specific occupations in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Fourth Edition, 1977). They apply equally to job applicants and job openings.

Occupations which tend to distort relative supply/demand because of a large number of short-term (1- or 2-day) openings were eliminated from consideration. Among those excluded were positions listed with a teachers' or nurses' registry and several clerical and miscellaneous occupations.

The occupational information presented here, while considerable in scope and detail, represents only the New York State Job Services' experience in serving its portion of the labor market. This is the only ongoing source of information for the Binghamton area. However, it is voluntary in most cases and coverage tends to be limited. The statistics do not paint a complete picture of labor supply or demand in Broome and Tioga counties. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service; they seek work through other channels (private employment agencies, want ads, direct application, etc.). Some applicant groups, such as unemployment insurance claimants, tend to be heavily represented in Job Service statistics. Furthermore, applicants who receive only a partial registration (those who have completed a minimum number of entries on the application, but have not had an interview or been given an occupational code) are counted only in the totals--not in the individual occupational groups.

On the other hand, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupation may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations. This situation is not apparent from the data and the report may understate supply in some occupations.

1/ Data for Broome and Tioga counties are combined because the Binghamton Job Service office, which is located in Chemung County, serves both counties.

Similarly, although the law mandates that certain employers--such as those operating under provisions of government contracts--list their openings with the Job Service, not all employers in the area do so. Openings in certain occupations are rarely listed with the Job Service because of union hiring requirements, extensive training and educational prerequisites, or other hiring specifications. Some job openings are advertised in the classified ads in newspapers, or with private employment agencies. A number of job openings are advertised by word of mouth, accessible only through personal contacts.

While not a full representation of the area job market, Job Service data are the most comprehensive available. The data can be used to identify imbalances between jobseekers and job openings listed with the New York State Job Service.

Applicants and Openings. Table I-A shows that 23,595 applicants registered with the Job Service in Broome and Tioga counties during Fiscal Year 1983. During the same period, job openings totaled 5,530. Both numbers were larger than those reported in FY 1982--19,099 applicants registered and 5,338 openings received--reflecting the fact that economic recovery was underway in 1983. Job openings rose by almost 4 percent from FY 1982 to FY 1983 as economic gains were recorded in construction, trade, and services. The number of job applicants rose by 23.5 percent, reflecting the fact that many individuals who gave up looking for work during the past recession, have now reentered the labor market in search of gainful employment. Historically, the number of such "discouraged workers" tends to move in tandem with overall unemployment. The stronger the economy, the lower the level of unemployment, and the lower the number of discouraged workers. This situation characterized the labor market in Broome and Tioga counties during FY 1983. As the economy began to improve, more and more individuals entered the labor market to search for employment. As a result, the level of applicants registered with the Job Service expanded.

Table I-A gives detailed information on applicants and openings for the nine broad occupational groups, while Table I-B presents labor supply and demand data for specific occupations. Using the A/O ratio, occupational planners may draw useful conclusions regarding labor supply/demand relationship for specific occupations.

Table I-A. APPLICANTS AND OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational group	During the period (10/1/82 - 9/30/83)					Active applicants end of period (9/30/83)
	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Openings filled		
				Total	Percent of openings received	
All occupations	23,595	5,530	4.3	4,163	75.3	9,151
Professional, technical, and managerial	2,378	318	7.5	144	45.3	1,274
Clerical and sales	6,116	1,753	3.5	1,257	71.7	2,123
Services	4,110	1,403	2.9	1,135	80.9	1,279
Farming, forestry, and fishery	267	64	4.2	58	90.6	82
Processing	302	46	6.6	24	52.2	146
Machine trades	1,585	289	5.5	161	55.7	579
Benchwork	2,514	531	4.7	438	82.5	860
Structural work	2,059	306	6.7	222	72.5	783
Miscellaneous	2,459	820	3.0	724	88.3	842

NOTE: The total number of applicants for "all occupations" is greater than the sum of applicants in the occupational groups. Applicants who receive only a partial registration are counted in the total--but not in an individual occupational group.

Table I-B. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

DOT/occupation		Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial					
Architecture, Engineering and Surveying					
003.061	Electrical engineer	21	4	5.2	9
003.161	Electrical and electronics technician	115	14	8.2	53
005.061	Civil engineer	20	1	20.0	8
007.281	Mechanical drafter	57	4	14.2	25
012.167	Industrial engineer	93	7	13.3	53
017.261	Drafters, detailers	65	4	16.2	30
017.281	Drafter, apprentice or assistant	26	0	-	11
Mathematics and Physical Sciences					
020.162	Business programmer	54	6	9.0	25
020.167	Actuary, financial analyst, statistician	50	1	50.0	20
020.187	Programmer, information system	23	2	11.5	15
022.261	Chemical laboratory technician	27	0	-	14
Life Sciences					
045.107	Counselor, psychologist, and related	51	2	25.5	19
Medicine and Health					
079.367	Medical records technician	30	3	10.0	11
079.371	Dental assistant	26	10	2.6	12
090.227	Faculty member, college or university	28	7	4.0	12
Writing					
131.267	Newscaster, writer, reporter	24	3	8.0	13
Art					
141.061	Illustrator, graphic designer, and related	46	10	4.6	16
Entertainment and Recreation					
159.124	Counselor, camp	25	25	1.0	0

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation		Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial (continued)					
Administrative Specialization					
160.167	Accountant, auditor, and related	123	5	24.6	63
160.267	Credit analyst, estimator	23	5	4.6	10
162.157	Buyer, purchasing agent, and related	72	2	36.0	42
163.167	Manager, sales	31	6	5.2	17
165.067	Public relations representative	41	2	20.5	17
166.267	Employment interviewer, job analyst and related	36	8	4.5	10
169.167	Administrative assistant, office manager, and related	169	8	21.1	73
Managers and Officials					
183.117	Production superintendant	36	0	-	16
183.167	Supervisor, general	24	5	4.8	8
185.167	Retail store manager, service manager, and related	160	15	10.7	71
186.117	Manager, finance and real estate	24	1	24.0	14
187.117	Manager, community organization, institution managers	28	2	14.0	15
187.167	Food service manager and other service industry	105	13	8.1	50
189.167	Management trainee	297	31	9.6	113
Miscellaneous					
195.107	Caseworker and related	75	4	18.8	32
195.167	Supervisor, social welfare	34	3	11.3	14
195.227	Program aide, recreational leader	57	30	1.9	13
Clerical and Sales					
Stenography, Typing, Filing and Related					
201.362	Secretary	399	77	5.2	159
202.362	Stenographer	59	50	1.2	6
203.362	Clerk-typist	259	79	3.3	93
203.582	Terminal operator, typist	272	122	2.2	78
206.362	File clerk I	39	9	4.3	10
209.362	Personnel clerk, control clerk	20	7	2.9	8
209.562	General clerk	921	189	4.9	275

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation		Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Clerical and Sales (continued)					
Computing and Account Recording					
210.382	Bookkeeper, audit clerk, and related	234	46	5.1	95
211.362	Cashier I, teller	131	42	3.1	45
211.462	Cashier II, cashier-checker	653	139	4.7	196
213.362	Computer operator	76	18	4.2	33
216.382	Cost clerk and related	31	6	5.2	13
216.482	Accounting clerk and related	215	21	10.2	75
219.362	Administrative clerk and related	391	112	3.5	125
219.367	Stock-control/underwriting clerk	35	3	11.7	12
Production and Stock Clerks					
221.161	Material coordinator, production coordinator	35	2	17.5	18
222.137	Supervisor, shipping and receiving	25	3	8.3	11
222.367	Parts clerk, tool-crib attendant	61	5	12.2	19
222.387	Shipping and receiving clerk	641	169	3.8	208
Information and Message Distribution					
235.662	Telephone operator	35	15	2.3	13
237.367	Receptionist and related	254	81	3.1	81
Sales					
260.357	Sales representative, food products	22	4	4.4	10
261.357	Men's and women's apparel, shoes and related	85	54	1.6	24
270.357	Salesperson, general	34	21	1.6	8
274.357	Sales representative, building equipment	34	9	3.8	11
277.357	Sales representative, sporting goods	30	18	1.7	9
279.357	General merchandise	565	144	3.9	159
290.477	Sales clerk	107	38	2.8	38
292.353	Sales route driver	65	23	2.8	14
299.357	Telephone solicitor	25	27	0.9	4
299.367	Stock clerk, self-service store	56	0	-	20
Service					
Domestic Services					
301.687	Dayworker, yard worker, caretaker	42	4	10.5	5

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Service (continued)				
Food and Beverage Preparation and Services				
310.137 Head waiter/waitress	12	11	1.1	3
311.477 Counter attendant, informal waiter/waitress	1,029	672	1.5	190
311.677 Cafeteria, dining room attendant	94	17	5.5	32
312.474 Bartender	129	18	7.2	58
313.361 Restaurant cook, short order cook I	346	94	3.7	126
313.671 Cook, short order II	22	5	4.4	6
315.361 Institutional cook	37	5	7.4	15
316.684 Meat cutter	30	8	3.8	4
317.684 Pantry goods maker	20	19	1.1	4
318.687 Kitchen helper	314	103	3.0	87
319.484 Food assembler	28	23	1.2	1
Lodging and Related				
321.137 Housekeeper	30	1	30.0	14
323.687 House cleaner, hospital cleaner	122	29	4.2	34
Barbering and Cosmetology				
332.271 Cosmetologist, hair stylist	45	3	15.0	14
Miscellaneous and Personal Services				
355.674 Nurse aide	339	16	21.2	123
355.677 Food service worker, hospital attendant	22	3	7.3	6
Protection Services				
372.667 Security guard, merchant patroller	213	73	2.9	75
Building and Related Services				
381.687 Commercial or institutional cleaner	767	206	3.7	250
382.664 Janitor	35	4	8.8	17
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Related				
Plant Farming				
405.687 Horticultural worker	12	10	1.2	2
406.683 Greenskeeper	23	23	1.0	0
406.684 Industrial-commercial groundskeeper	42	1	42.0	15
408.687 Landscape laborer	21	17	1.2	6

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Related (continued)				
Animal Farming				
410.674 Animal caretaker	25	3	8.3	8
410.684 Dairy farmworker	44	1	44.0	12
Processing				
Ore Refining and Foundry				
519.687 General foundry worker	88	8	11.0	53
Machine Trade				
Metal Machining				
600.280 Machinist, maintenance machinist	147	19	7.7	61
600.380 Machine set-up operator, job setter	42	7	6.0	22
601.280 Tool-and-die maker, toolmaker and molder	36	12	3.0	20
606.682 Drill-press operator	21	0	-	10
609.684 General inspector, general laborer	23	3	7.7	8
609.685 Production-machine tender	214	25	8.6	70
Metalworking				
615.482 Punch-press operator, shear operator	30	0	-	11
616.360 Machine operator I, machine setter	24	1	24.0	6
Mechanics and Machinery Repairers				
620.261 Automobile mechanic	201	56	3.6	77
620.281 Mechanic, front-end, industrial trucker	31	11	2.8	4
620.684 Automobile wrecker, auto mechanic helper	51	3	17.0	19
625.281 Diesel or small engine mechanic	33	7	4.7	9
633.281 Office machine servicer	10	14	0.7	5
638.281 Maintenance mechanic, millwright	90	19	4.7	37
Printing				
651.482 Offset-press operator	35	7	5.0	16
653.685 Bindery worker	33	5	6.6	12

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Machine Trade				
Wood Machining				
669.380 Machinist, wood	18	13	1.4	3
Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber and Leather Working				
690.682 Stitcher	54	0	-	9
Benchwork Occupations				
Fabrication, Assembly, and Repair of Metal Products				
705.684 Grinder	26	2	13.0	13
706.684 Assembler, small parts	126	40	3.2	39
706.687 Assembler, production	139	31	4.5	52
722.381 Inspector, electronic instruments	42	2	21.0	12
724.684 Coil winder	49	41	1.2	6
726.281 Electronics tester	26	1	26.0	13
726.381 Electronics inspector	62	15	4.1	21
726.684 Electronics assembler	1,288	222	5.8	422
726.687 Electronics worker	169	60	2.8	57
728.684 Cable maker	50	24	2.1	14
Fabrication, Assembly, and Repair of Textile and Related Products				
787.682 Sewing machine operator	70	19	3.7	21
788.684 Assembler, boot and shoe	31	0	-	3
Structural Work				
Metal Fabrication, Welder, Cutters, and Related				
804.281 Sheetmetal worker	28	7	4.0	14
807.381 Autobody repairer	50	12	4.2	19
810.384 Arc welder	67	5	13.4	23
813.684 Solderer, assembler	26	4	6.5	2
819.384 Combination welder	49	1	49.0	21
Electrical Assembling, Installing and Repairing				
824.261 Electrician	61	21	2.9	26
829.684 Electrician's helper	30	6	5.0	10
Painting, Plastering, and Related				
840.381 Painter	78	29	2.7	19

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Structural Work (continued)				
Construction and Miscellaneous Structural Work				
860.381 Carpenter, all types	241	36	6.7	85
862.381 Plumber, pipe fitter	25	4	6.2	11
866.381 Roofer	36	3	12.0	19
869.664 Construction worker I	374	28	13.4	142
869.687 Construction worker II	258	39	6.6	76
Structural Work, n.e.c.				
899.281 Maintenance repairer	27	2	13.5	9
899.381 Building maintenance repairer	173	11	15.7	77
Miscellaneous				
Motor Freight				
904.383 Tractor-trailer truck driver	253	19	13.3	108
905.663 Heavy truck driver, van driver	196	19	10.3	78
905.687 Van driver helper	35	54	0.6	7
906.683 Light truck driver	218	42	5.2	84
Transportation				
913.463 Bus driver, taxi driver	69	24	2.9	20
915.467 Automobile-service station attendant	90	24	3.8	27
915.684 Tire repairer	20	8	2.5	5
919.687 Cleaner II	21	3	7.0	6
Packaging and Handling				
920.587 Hand packager	189	124	1.5	42
921.683 Industrial-truck operator	108	10	10.8	44
922.687 Stores laborer	240	49	4.9	79
929.687 Material handler	809	357	2.3	231
Graphic Arts				
976.681 Developer, photo finish	19	19	1.0	1

APPENDIX II

Table II-A. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING BROOME COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	156,544
Rural population	47,104
Families	54,856
Households	76,809

Marital status a/	Total	Male	Female
Single	48,607	25,585	23,022
Married	94,797	47,385	47,412
Separated	3,238	1,376	1,862
Widowed	14,473	2,353	12,120
Divorced	8,969	3,505	5,464

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	61,386
Rural	20,596
Year-round housing units b/	81,052
Occupied	76,809
Vacant	4,243
Seasonal/migratory units	930

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit c/	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
1 person	18,411	7,406	11,005
2 persons	24,088	16,150	7,938
3 persons	13,200	9,501	3,699
4 persons	11,475	9,192	2,283
5 persons	5,812	4,819	993
6+ persons	3,823	3,155	668

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Units
Less than $10,000	372
10,000 - 14,999	757
15,000 - 19,999	1,419
20,000 - 24,999	2,643
25,000 - 29,999	3,405
30,000 - 34,999	4,788

Table II-A. (continued)

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (continued)

Value	Units
$ 35,000 - $ 39,999	4,681
40,000 - 49,999	8,343
50,000 - 79,999	9,369
80,000 - 99,999	1,226
100,000 - 149,999	659
150,000 - 199,999	100
200,000+	45
Median value	$41,000

Race/ethnicity of householders:

	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
White	74,989	49,621	25,368
Black	1,041	283	758
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	86	29	57
Asian/Pacific Islander	421	204	217
Other	272	86	186
Spanish origin householders	473	209	264
White	353	176	177
Black	18	4	14
Other	102	29	73

---

a/ Persons 15 years of age and older.

b/ Median rooms in year-round units 5.6.

c/ Median persons/unit - 2.33

Table II-B. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING TIOGA COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	13,870
Rural population	35,942
Families	13,248
Households	16,520

Marital status a/	Total	Male	Female
Single	8,518	4,642	3,876
Married	23,578	11,782	11,796
Separated	703	307	396
Widowed	2,431	410	2,021
Divorced	1,714	766	948

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	5,262
Rural	12,725
Year-round housing units b/	17,839
Occupied	16,520
Vacant	1,319
Seasonal/migratory units	148

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit c/	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
1 person	2,818	1,662	1,156
2 persons	4,736	3,792	944
3 persons	3,044	2,517	527
4 persons	3,142	2,760	382
5 persons	1,671	1,501	170
6+ persons	1,109	932	177

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Units
Less than $10,000	218
10,000 - 14,999	363
15,000 - 19,999	525
20,000 - 24,999	734
25,000 - 29,999	744
30,000 - 34,999	849

Table II-B. (continued)

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (continued)

Value	Units
$ 35,000 - $ 39,999	833
40,000 - 49,999	1,601
50,000 - 79,999	2,010
80,000 - 99,999	325
100,000 - 149,999	149
150,000 - 199,999	9
200,000+	6
Median value	$39,500

Race/ethnicity of householders:

	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
White	16,339	13,040	3,299
Black	100	70	30
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	24	14	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	30	14
Other	13	10	3
Spanish origin householders	63	48	15
White	53	40	13
Other	10	8	2

---

a/ Persons 15 years of age and older.

b/ Median rooms in year-round units 5.6.

c/ Median persons/unit - 2.73

APPENDIX III

Table III-A. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
BROOME COUNTY, 1970-1980

Age	1970 total	1980			Change 1970-1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	221,815	213,648	102,717	110,931	-8,167	-3.7
Under 5 years	18,689	12,845	6,784	6,061	-5,844	-31.3
Under 1 year	3,743	2,815	1,529	1,286	-928	-24.8
1 year	3,783	2,554	1,355	1,199	-1,229	-32.5
2 years	3,661	2,495	1,303	1,192	-1,166	-31.8
3 years	3,684	2,507	1,332	1,175	-1,177	-31.9
4 years	3,818	2,474	1,265	1,209	-1,344	-35.2
5 to 9 years	21,787	13,813	7,068	6,745	-7,974	-36.6
5 years	4,053	2,605	1,342	1,263	-1,448	-35.7
6 years	4,413	2,397	1,179	1,218	-2,016	-45.7
7 years	4,354	2,537	1,322	1,215	-1,817	-41.7
8 years	4,455	2,818	1,461	1,357	-1,637	-36.7
9 years	4,512	3,456	1,764	1,692	-1,056	-23.4
10 to 14 years	22,123	16,906	8,661	8,245	-5,217	-23.6
10 years	4,575	3,321	1,720	1,601	-1,254	-27.4
11 years	4,529	3,415	1,731	1,684	-1,114	-24.6
12 years	4,383	3,299	1,699	1,600	-1,084	-24.7
13 years	4,308	3,348	1,749	1,599	-960	-22.3
14 years	4,328	3,523	1,762	1,761	-805	-18.6
15 years	4,105	3,800	1,908	1,892	-305	-7.4
16 to 19 years	15,978	17,724	8,809	8,915	1,746	10.9
16 to 21 years	22,404	26,876	13,299	13,577	4,472	20.0
16 years	3,980	4,033	2,072	1,961	53	1.3
17 years	4,173	4,148	2,145	2,003	-25	-0.6
18 years	4,275	4,650	2,271	2,379	375	8.8
19 years	3,550	4,893	2,321	2,572	1,343	37.8
20 to 24 years	16,106	20,809	10,432	10,377	4,703	29.2
20 years	3,372	4,660	2,332	2,328	1,288	38.2
21 years	3,054	4,492	2,158	2,334	1,438	47.1
25-29 years	14,006	16,369	8,231	8,138	2,363	16.9
30-34 years	12,129	15,016	7,367	7,649	2,887	23.8
35-44 years	25,147	22,673	10,956	11,717	-2,474	-9.8
45-54 years	26,745	22,848	11,057	11,791	-3,897	-14.6
55-59 years	11,459	12,291	5,737	6,554	832	7.3
60-64 years	10,023	10,909	4,955	5,954	886	8.8
65-74 years	14,280	16,162	6,965	9,197	1,882	13.2
75-84 years	7,411	8,725	3,035	5,690	1,314	17.7
85+	1,827	2,758	752	2,006	931	51.0
16 and over	155,111	166,284	78,296	87,988	11,173	7.2
55 and over	45,000	50,845	21,444	29,401	5,845	13.0
62 and over	29,184	34,215	13,711	20,504	5,031	17.2
65 and over	23,518	27,645	10,752	16,893	4,127	17.5
Median age	29.3	31.5	29.6	33.2	2.2	7.5

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table III-B. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
TIOGA COUNTY, 1970-1980

Age	1970 total	1980 Total	1980 Male	1980 Female	Change 1970-1980 Number	Change 1970-1980 Percent
Total, all ages	46,513	49,812	24,543	25,269	3,299	7.1
Under 5 years	4,724	3,766	1,940	1,826	-958	-20.3
Under 1 year	899	756	402	354	-143	-15.9
1 year	912	757	385	372	-155	-17.0
2 years	920	750	390	360	-170	-18.5
3 years	981	776	381	395	-205	-20.9
4 years	1,012	727	382	345	-285	-28.2
5 to 9 years	5,782	4,075	2,105	1,970	-1,707	-29.5
5 years	1,098	747	382	365	-351	-32.0
6 years	1,157	754	387	367	-403	-34.8
7 years	1,174	769	407	362	-405	-34.5
8 years	1,163	854	438	416	-309	-26.6
9 years	1,190	951	491	460	-239	-20.1
10 to 14 years	5,622	5,027	2,591	2,436	-595	-10.6
10 years	1,147	1,043	549	494	-104	-9.1
11 years	1,113	982	501	481	-131	-11.8
12 years	1,152	979	516	463	-173	-15.0
13 years	1,114	1,003	525	478	-111	-10.0
14 years	1,096	1,020	500	520	-76	-6.9
15 years	995	1,117	581	536	122	12.3
16 to 19 years	2,944	4,010	1,981	2,029	1,066	36.2
16 to 21 years	3,838	5,441	2,676	2,765	1,603	41.8
16 years	900	1,183	572	611	283	31.4
17 years	870	1,151	570	581	281	32.3
18 years	659	903	450	453	244	37.0
19 years	515	773	389	384	258	50.1
20 to 24 years	2,645	3,696	1,820	1,876	1,051	39.7
20 years	433	717	368	349	284	65.6
21 years	461	714	327	387	253	54.9
25-29 years	3,091	3,651	1,799	1,852	560	18.1
30-34 years	3,019	3,755	1,798	1,957	736	24.4
35-44 years	5,844	6,321	3,121	3,200	477	8.2
45-54 years	4,589	5,502	2,837	2,665	913	19.9
55-59 years	1,855	2,423	1,172	1,251	568	30.6
60-64 years	1,609	1,858	910	948	249	15.5
65-74 years	2,294	2,791	1,218	1,573	497	21.7
75-84 years	1,181	1,378	538	840	197	16.7
85+	319	442	132	310	123	38.6
16 and over	29,390	35,827	17,326	18,501	6,437	21.9
55 and over	7,258	8,892	3,970	4,922	1,634	22.5
62 and over	4,688	5,666	2,392	3,274	978	20.9
65 and over	3,794	4,611	1,888	2,723	817	21.5
Median age	25.9	29.4	28.5	30.3	3.5	13.5

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

Table IV-A. SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, BROOME COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin:

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	2,379	2,243	91	14	31	35
5,000 to 7,499	3,143	3,073	46	6	9	37
7,500 to 9,999	3,993	3,939	41	2	11	16
10,000 to 14,999	8,990	8,813	116	17	38	46
15,000 to 19,999	9,626	9,492	94	10	18	60
20,000 to 24,999	8,675	8,519	76	13	67	34
25,000 to 34,999	10,760	10,571	117	0	55	54
35,000 to 49,999	5,544	5,444	47	5	41	16
50,000 or more	2,055	1,930	35	0	90	22
Mean	$22,065	$22,019	$20,210	$14,201	$33,976	$20,505

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race:

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	143,329	14,550
55-59 years	11,520	623
60-64 years	10,009	719
65 and over	23,135	2,179
Race		
Total	187,993	18,017
White	183,997	16,950
Black	2,225	715
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	372	34
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,193	282
Hispanic	1,272	281

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level:

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
10,722	Below 75 percent
16,078	75 to 124 percent
9,442	125 to 149 percent
23,062	150 to 199 percent
146,760	Above 199 percent

Table IV-A. (continued)

Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type:

Income category	Households	Mean income
Earnings	135,678	$20,666
Wage and salary	132,078	20,053
Nonfarm self employment	12,863	11,554
Farm self employment	1,685	3,944
Interest, dividends, or net profit	82,468	2,068
Social Security	42,829	4,422
Public Assistance	11,056	2,593
Other	42,858	3,465

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979:

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	13,278	$10,336
1 worker	38,565	19,931
2 or more workers	65,018	28,349

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX IV

Table IV-B. SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, TIOGA COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin:

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	642	623	11	3	5	8
5,000 to 7,499	883	877	6	0	0	1
7,500 to 9,999	930	919	2	3	0	9
10,000 to 14,999	2,145	2,145	0	0	0	0
15,000 to 19,999	2,140	2,109	14	7	0	17
20,000 to 24,999	1,810	1,799	6	0	5	7
25,000 to 34,999	2,616	2,573	14	1	28	15
35,000 to 49,999	1,574	1,522	37	7	8	0
50,000 or more	498	498	0	0	0	0
Mean	$22,015	$21,964	$26,914	$20,948	$29,797	$17,740

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race:

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	37,243	3,319
55-59 years	2,177	170
60-64 years	1,771	213
65 and over	3,863	594
Race		
Total	45,054	4,296
White	44,425	4,156
Black	365	42
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	18	41
Asian/Pacific Islander	224	26
Hispanic	138	100

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
2,823	Below 75 percent
4,101	75 to 124 percent
2,541	125 to 149 percent
5,304	150 to 199 percent
34,581	Above 199 percent

Table IV-B. (continued)

Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type:

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	16,494	$19,888
Earnings	13,834	20,472
Wage and salary	13,127	20,089
Nonfarm self employment	1,614	9,313
Farm self employment	676	6,627
Interest, dividends, or net profit	8,123	1,534
Social Security	4,088	4,183
Public Assistance	917	2,490
Other	4,176	3,108

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979:

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	1,321	$ 8,908
1 worker	4,303	17,818
2 or more workers	7,614	26,661

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget 1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing, and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products
- Petroleum refining and related activities
- Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
- Leather and leather products
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
  (Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

- General building construction
- Heavy construction
- Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
  - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  - General merchandise
  - Food
  - Automobiles and service stations
  - Apparel and accessories
  - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  - Eating and drinking places
  - Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

or

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1985 No. 5
BROOME & TIOGA COUNTIES

55775-5 3[illegible]

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics

Schoharie County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Schoharie County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 11, Fiscal Year 1985

April 1986

This report was prepared by Willard Lloyd and Frank McCabe with the assistance of Furn Lorento and Judy Thompson, under the direction of Roderick Fortran.

Direct Inquiries to:

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building #12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240-0039

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________

____

____

____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________

____

____

____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: ______________________

____

____

____

4. Additional comments: ______________________

____

____

____

Name: ______________________

Title: ______________________

Organization: ______________________

____

____

fold

Place
Stamp
Here

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

CONTENTS

Preface.. ix
Geographic Highlights.. 1
Population Trends and Characteristics...................................... 3
The Labor Market... 15
Income... 23
Social Program Statistics.. 32
Education.. 35
Appendix I. Occupational Supply and Demand................................. 41
Appendix II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Schoharie County............. 45
Appendix III. Population By Age, 1970; By Sex and Age, 1980; Change In Population By Age, 1970-1980, Schoharie County................. 47
Glossary of Terms.. 48

TEXT TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Geographic Highlights

TABLE

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, Schoharie County and New York State, 1968.......... 6

MAPS

1. County Location, Schoharie County.. 1
2. Transportation Network, Schoharie County, 1983............................ 2

Population Trends and Characteristics

TABLES

2. Decennial Population, New York State and Schoharie County, 1900-1980...... 7
3. Percent Change in Population, New York State and Schoharie County, 1900-1980 by Decade.......... 7
4. Population by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 8
5. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1950-1980.......... 9
6. Population by Age and Sex, Schoharie County, 1970 vs. 1980................ 12
7. Population by Race and Ethnicity, Schoharie County Subdivisions, 1980..... 13
8. Age Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, Schoharie County, 1980................ 14

MAPS

3. Population Density by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1980.......... 3
4. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1950-1980.......... 5

CONTENTS (continued)

GRAPHS

1. Population Growth Trends, Schoharie County, 1900-1980.................... 4
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Schoharie County, 1979, 1980 and 1985..... 11

The Labor Market

TABLES

9. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Schoharie County, New York State, and The United States, 1979 and 1980.............................. 17
10. Civilian Labor Force Status, Schoharie County, 1974-1983................. 17
11. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Schoharie County, New York State, and the United States, Averaged for 1981-1983.......... 20
12. Percent Change in Employment by Industry, Schoharie County, New York State, and the United States, 1971-1973 Average vs. 1981-1983 Average... 21
13. Percent Distribution of Employment by Industry, Schoharie County, 1971-1973 Average vs. 1981-1983 Average.............................. 22

GRAPHS

3. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Schoharie County, 1974-1983.. 16
4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates. Schoharie County, New York State, and USA, 1974-1983.. 18
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Schoharie County and New York State, Average by Month, 1981-1983.................................. 19

Income

TABLES

14. Personal Income of Schoharie County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981... 23
15. Industry Distribution of Labor and Proprietors' Income in Schoharie County and New York State, 1981.. 25
16. Average Weekly Wages Paid to Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance by Major Industry Group, Schoharie County, 1978-1983................... 27
17. Family Income, Schoharie County and New York State, 1979................ 28
18. Families and Individuals With Income Below Poverty by Race/Ethnic Group, Schoharie County and New York State, 1979.............................. 29
19. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty by Race, Schoharie County, 1979... 30
20. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Schoharie County, 1984................................ 31

GRAPHS

6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Schoharie County, 1981........ 24
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Schoharie County and New York State, 1971-1982.. 26

CONTENTS (continued)

Social Program Statistics

TABLES

21. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Schoharie County, 1983........... 32

GRAPHS

8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Schoharie County, Average by County, 1981-1983.. 33

Education

TABLES

22. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Schoharie County, 1982-1983 School Year.. 35
23. Enrollment in Public and Nonpublic Schools, New York State and Schoharie County, School Years 1981-82 and 1982-83.............................. 36
24. Education or Employment Intentions of 1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Schoharie County, Fall 1983......... 37
25. Racial Distribution of Public School Students, Schoharie County, School Year 1982-1983.. 39

GRAPHS

9. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Schoharie County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993.. 36
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Schoharie County.................................. 38

Preface

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.*

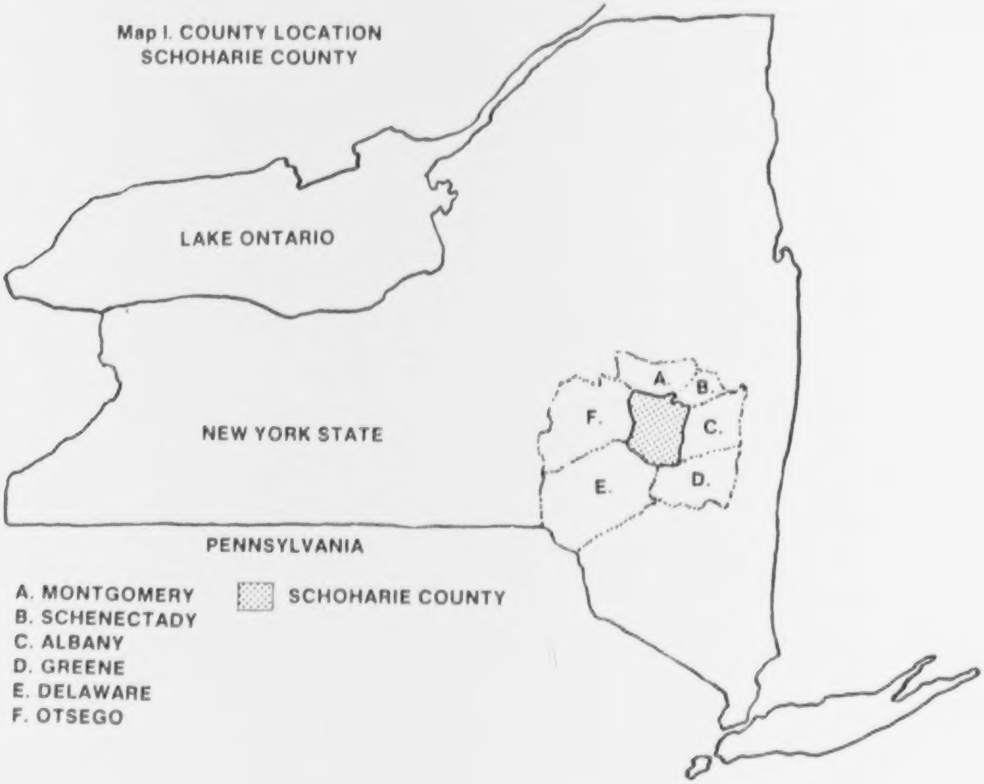
The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Schoharie County is located approximately 25 miles west of the city of Albany and 20 miles southwest of the city of Schenectady in the southeastern portion of the Mohawk Valley Economic Development Region of New York State. The county also makes up the southern portion of the Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie Service Delivery Area (SDA) under the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA). To the north of Schoharie County lie Montgomery and Schenectady counties; to the west, Otsego County; to the south, Delaware and Greene counties; and to the east, Albany County. Map 1 shows the location of Schoharie County and its neighboring counties.

Map I. COUNTY LOCATION
SCHOHARIE COUNTY


LAKE ONTARIO
NEW YORK STATE
PENNSYLVANIA
A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
A. MONTGOMERY
B. SCHENECTADY
C. ALBANY
D. GREENE
E. DELAWARE
F. OTSEGO
▨ SCHOHARIE COUNTY

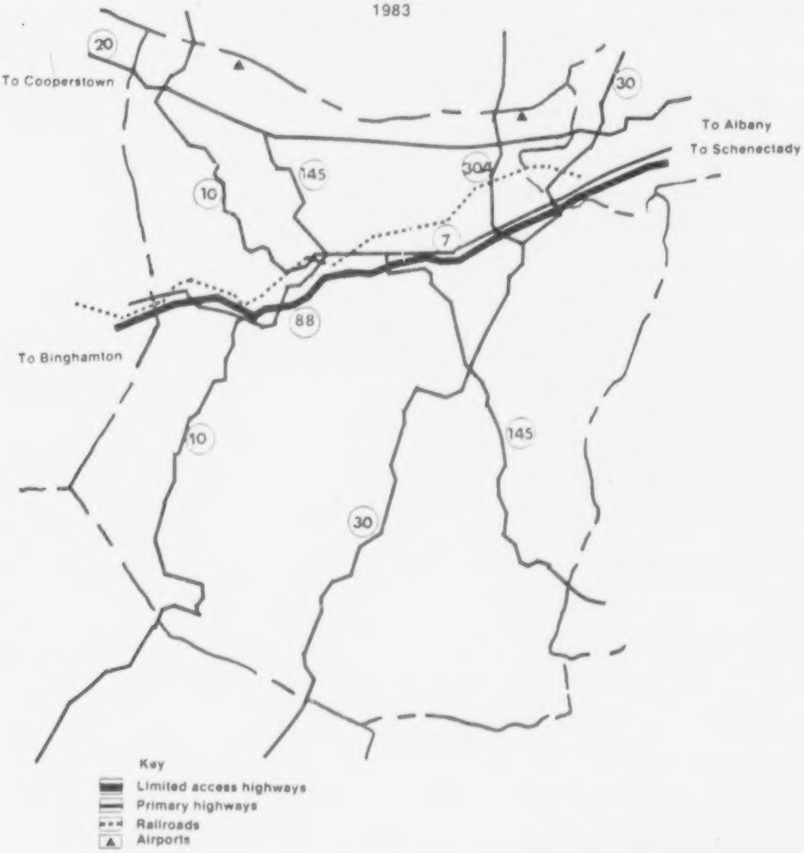
A. Transportation Facilities

1. Highways. Schoharie County is crisscrossed by various state and national highways. The northern sector of the county is served by three east-west highways: Interstate 88, U.S. 20, and state Route 7. Eastward, these highways connect the area to Albany and Schenectady as well as to another interstate route, I-90. I-90, part of the New York State Thruway System, connects with points west through Buffalo, and becomes I-87 south to New York City. Heading west, U.S. 20, a scenic route, runs just south of the cities of Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester to Buffalo; I-88 and state Route 7 lead to Oneonta and Binghamton and south into Pennsylvania via Interstate 81. Completing the major highway system of the county are north-south state Routes 10, 145, and 30. Each of these links up with I-88, U.S. 20, and state Route 7 in the northern part of the county. Routes 10 and 30 continue north to the Adirondack Park. Going south, Route 30 leads to the Catskill Park and Route 145 leads to I-87, the southern branch of the Thruway.

2. Rail. Although the county does not have passenger service, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad (D&H) carries freight. The D&H virtually parallels I-88 and state Route 7; thus, Schoharie's access to the rest of the state and beyond is enhanced. Going east the line runs to Schenectady and points north to Canada and west to Buffalo. A spur out of Schenectady links Albany and points south through New York City. Heading west the line reaches Binghamton, linking Pennsylvania to the county by rail.

3. Air Transportation. County residents have easy access to two air terminals one in Albany (The Albany County Airport) and the other in Oneonta (Otsego County).

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1983

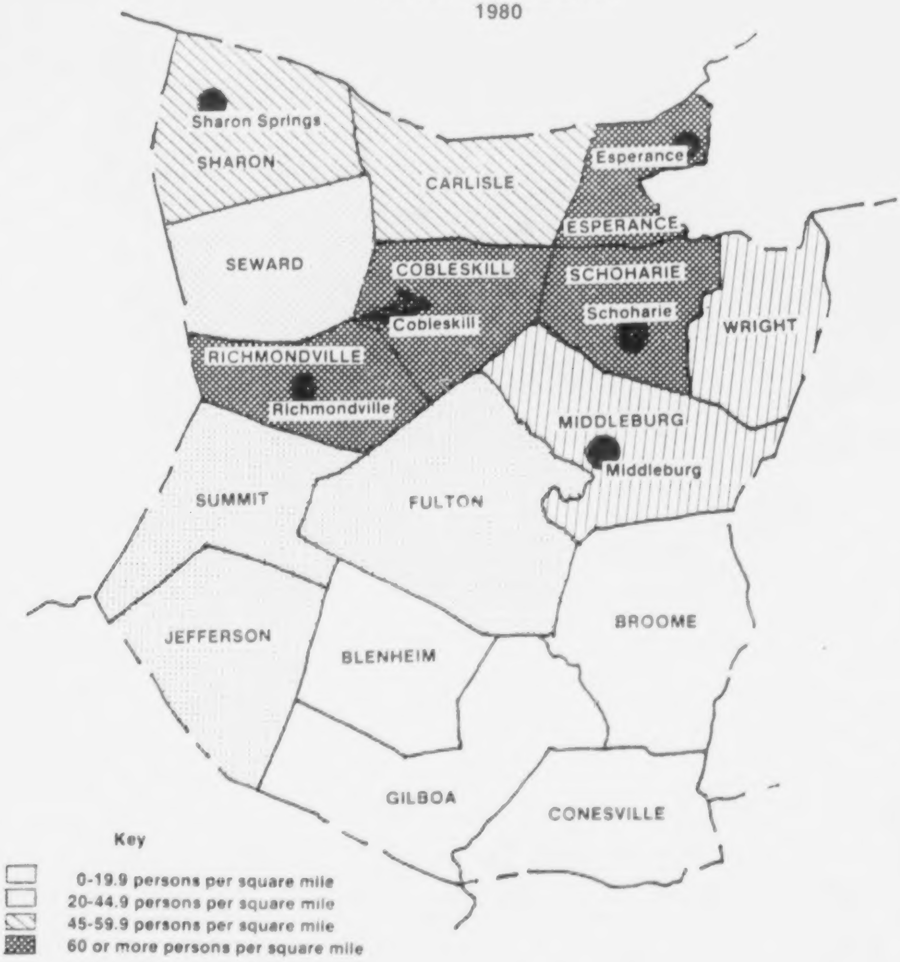


POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

A. Population Densities

According to the 1980 Census there were 29,710 persons who resided in Schoharie County, an average 47.6 persons per square mile. Compared with a statewide density of 3,706 residents per square mile, the county was sparsely populated, and ranked 56th among the 62 counties in the state. Among smaller municipalities -- villages and towns -- population densities ranged from 8.9 persons per square mile in the Town of Blenheim to 1,387.4 residents per square mile in the Village of Cobleskill, the most populated area of the county. Map 3 illustrates population densities of villages and towns in Schoharie County in 1980.

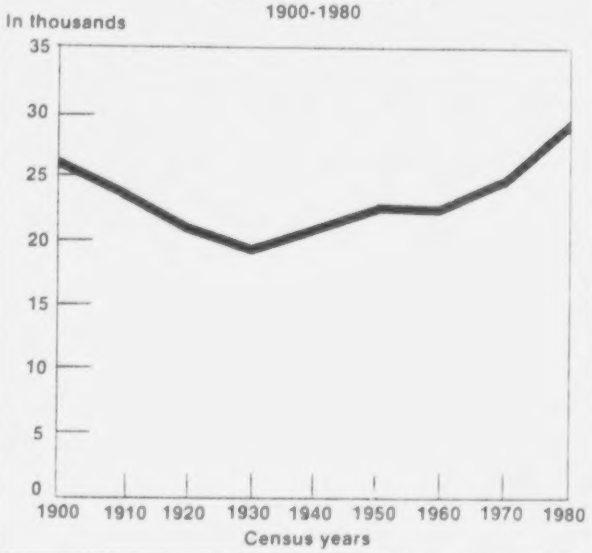
Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1980


Sharon Springs
SHARON
CARLISLE
Esperance
ESPERANCE
SEWARD
COBLESKILL
SCHOHARIE
Schoharie
Cobleskill
WRIGHT
RICHMONDVILLE
Richmondville
MIDDLEBURG
Middleburg
SUMMIT
FULTON
JEFFERSON
BLENHEIM
BROOME
GILBOA
CONESVILLE
Key
0-19.9 persons per square mile
20-44.9 persons per square mile
45-59.9 persons per square mile
60 or more persons per square mile

B. Long-Range Population Trends

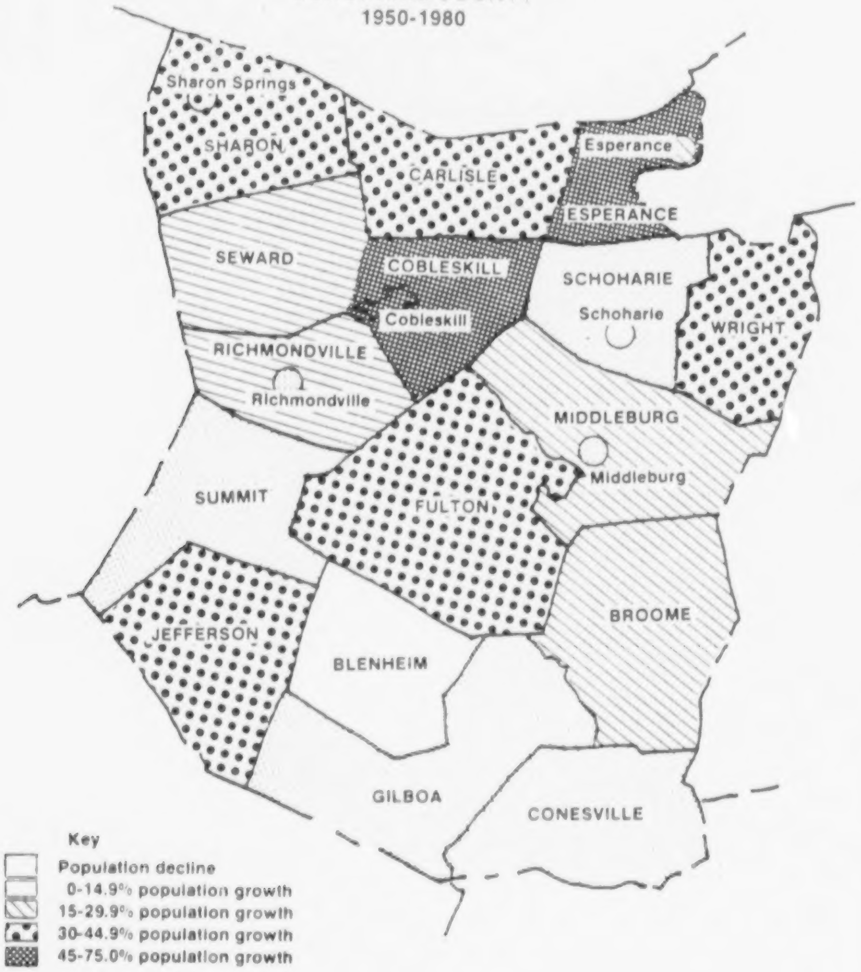
From 1900 to 1980, the number of people in Schoharie County increased by 10.6 percent while the statewide population grew by 141.6 percent. Through the decades, county and state population growth patterns have seldom matched (see Table 3). From 1900 to 1960, the county's population either decreased as the state population increased or increased at a slower rate than the state. Examples of this trend were 1940 and 1950. During the 1960's however, the trend was reversed. From 1960-1970 a 9.4 percent increase for Schoharie County compared favorably with the state's growth of 8.7 percent. Despite this jump the county's population remained below the 1900 level. From 1970 to 1980 the county experienced substantial growth (+20.0 percent) while the state registered a decrease (-3.7 percent). Schoharie County's 1980 population surpassed the 1900 population for the first time this century. The building of Interstate route I-88 during the 1970's was primarily responsible for a 20.0 percent population increase from 1970 to 1980. Graph 1 illustrates Schoharie County's population trend from 1900 to 1980. Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and percent changes by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Schoharie County.

Graph 1. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
SCHOHARIE COUUNTY
1900-1980



From 1950 to 1980, population changes of towns and villages in Schoharie County varied widely. Among towns these ranged from -22.8 percent in Blenheim to +73.0 percent in Esperance. Among villages the disparity ranged from a -4.1 percent in Esperance to a +64.3 percent in Cobleskill. Despite these large internal variations, the county population rose by 30.9 percent; the state by only 18.4 percent. Most of the growth took place in the smaller communities located in the northern half of the county. Two major highways contributed to the growth of these towns and villages -- state Route 20 and Interstate route I-88. Both give easy access to the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan area. Map 4 illustrates the rates of growth within Schoharie County from 1950 to 1980. Tables 4 and 5 present the census population and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1950-1980


Sharon Springs
SHARON
CARLISLE
Esperance
ESPERANCE
SEWARD
COBLESKILL
Cobleskill
SCHOHARIE
Schoharie
WRIGHT
RICHMONDVILLE
Richmondville
MIDDLEBURG
Middleburg
SUMMIT
FULTON
JEFFERSON
BROOME
BLENHEIM
GILBOA
CONESVILLE
Key
Population decline
0-14.9% population growth
15-29.9% population growth
30-44.9% population growth
45-75.0% population growth

C. Land Use

Schoharie is primarily an agrarian county. Active agricultural and woodlands account for slightly more than 90 percent of land use in the area compared with a little over 75 percent statewide. Some 26.3 percent of the area's land is used for active agriculture, and 28.5 percent is woodlands-brushlands. Statewide the proportions are 21.9 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively. Woodlands-forest occupies 37.1 percent of the land area in both the county and the state. Land use in the other categories for the county are substantially below the corresponding categories in New York State. Table 1 presents these percentages, by category, for both the county and the state.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Schoharie County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	623.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	26.3	21.9
Woodlands-forest	37.1	37.1
Woodlands-brushlands	28.5	17.6
Wetlands	1.2	4.2
Water	0.7	4.6
Residential, high density	0.1	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.7	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.1	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.6	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Statistical Yearbook, 1979-80 Edition, New York State Division of the Budget.

Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census Year	New York State	Schoharie County
1900	7,268,894	26,854
1910	9,113,614	23,855
1920	10,385,227	21,303
1930	12,588,066	19,667
1940	13,479,142	20,812
1950	14,830,192	22,703
1960	16,782,304	22,616
1970	18,241,391	24,750
1980	17,558,072	29,710

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties: Schoharie, Bulletin 6-43 and the New York State Department of Commerce. N.Y.S., revised counts, 1970 (PC 70-1-C34) and 1980 (PC 80-1-B34).

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1900-1980 BY DECADE

Decade	New York State	Schoharie County
1900-1910	25.4	-11.2
1910-1920	14.0	-10.7
1920-1930	21.2	-7.7
1930-1940	7.1	5.8
1940-1950	10.0	9.1
1950-1960	13.2	-0.4
1960-1970	8.7	9.4
1970-1980	-3.7	20.0
1900-1980	141.6	10.6

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties: Schoharie, Bulletin 6-43 and the New York State Department of Commerce. N.Y.S., revised counts, 1970 (PC 70-1-C34) and 1980 (PC 80-1-B34).

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
-	-	-	-	-
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Cobleskill Village	3,208	3,471	4,368	5,272
Places under 2,500				
Esperance Village	322	314	408	374
Middleburgh Village	1,298	1,317	1,410	1,358
Richmondville Village	709	743	826	792
Schoharie Village	1,059	1,168	1,125	1,016
Sharon Springs Village	361	351	421	514
Towns				
Blenheim Town	378	345	260	292
Broome Town	635	517	551	761
Carlisle Town	1,010	900	1,040	1,417
Cobleskill Town	4,709	4,964	6,017	7,048
(Cobleskill Village)	(3,208)	(3,471)	(4,368)	(5,272)
Comesville Town	629	593	489	681
Esperance Town	1,128	1,232	1,567	1,951
(Esperance Village)*	(322)	(314)	(408)	(374)
Fulton Town	1,050	1,008	1,060	1,394
Gilboa Town	943	782	854	1,078
Jefferson Town	819	800	840	1,108
Middleburgh Village	2,460	2,437	2,486	2,980
(Middleburgh Village)*	(1,298)	(1,317)	(1,410)	(1,358)
Richmondville Town	1,728	1,746	1,903	2,186
(Richmondville Village)	(709)	(743)	(826)	(792)
Schoharie Town	2,777	3,063	3,088	3,107
(Schoharie Village)	(1,059)	(1,168)	(1,125)	(1,016)
Seward Town	1,224	1,210	1,271	1,587
Sharon Town	1,463	1,405	1,566	1,915
(Sharon Springs Village)	(361)	(351)	(421)	(514)
Summit Town	850	704	690	903
Wright Town	903	910	1,068	1,302
Total: Schoharie County	22,703	22,616	24,750	29,710

* Part of the town was annexed by the village

SOURCES: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-A34. United States Census of Population 1960, PC (1) 34A.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
-	-	-	-	-
Places 2,500-9,999				
Cobleskill Village	+ 8.2	+ 25.8	+ 20.7	+ 64.3
Places under 2,500				
Esperance Village	- 2.5	+ 29.9	- 8.3	+ 16.1
Middleburgh Village	+ 1.5	+ 7.1	- 3.7	+ 4.6
Richmondville Village	+ 4.8	+ 11.2	- 4.1	+ 11.7
Schoharie Village	+ 10.3	- 3.7	- 9.7	- 4.1
Sharon Springs Village	- 2.8	+ 19.9	+ 22.1	+ 42.4
Towns				
Blenheim Town	- 8.7	- 24.6	+ 12.3	- 22.8
Broome Town	- 18.6	+ 6.6	+ 38.1	+ 19.8
Carlisle Town	- 10.9	+ 15.6	+ 36.3	+ 40.3
Cobleskill Town	+ 5.4	+ 21.2	+ 17.1	+ 49.7
(Cobleskill Village)	(- 8.2)	(+ 25.8)	(+ 20.7)	(+ 64.3)
Comesville Town	- 5.7	- 17.5	+ 39.3	+ 8.3
Esperance Town	+ 9.2	+ 27.2	+ 24.5	+ 73.0
(Esperance Village)*	(- 2.5)	(+ 29.9)	(- 8.3)	(+ 16.1)
Fulton Town	- 4.0	+ 5.2	+ 31.5	+ 32.8
Gilboa Town	- 17.1	+ 9.2	+ 26.2	+ 14.3
Jefferson Town	- 2.3	+ 5.0	+ 31.9	+ 35.3
Middleburgh Town	- 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 19.9	+ 21.1
(Middleburgh Village)*	(+ 1.5)	(+ 7.1)	(- 3.7)	(+ 4.6)
Richmondville Town	+ 1.0	+ 9.0	+ 14.9	+ 26.5
(Richmondville Village)	(+ 4.8)	(+ 11.2)	(- 4.1)	(+ 11.7)
Schoharie Town	+ 10.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 11.9
(Schoharie Village)	(+ 10.3)	(- 3.7)	(- 9.7)	(- 4.1)
Seward Town	- 1.1	+ 5.0	+ 24.9	+ 29.7
Sharon Town	- 4.0	+ 11.5	+ 22.3	+ 30.9
(Sharon Springs Village)	(- 2.8)	(+ 19.9)	(+ 22.1)	(+ 42.4)
Summit Town	- 17.2	- 2.0	+ 30.9	+ 6.2
Wright Town	+ 0.8	+ 17.4	+ 21.9	+ 44.2
Total: Schoharie County	- 0.4	+ 9.4	+ 20.0	+ 30.9

* Part of the town was annexed by the village.

The rural concentration of the population of Schoharie County remained almost unchanged from 1950 and 1980. In 1950, the proportion of the populace living outside the census-defined urban towns and villages was 69.4 percent: in 1980, it was 68.6 percent. The small decline was due to growth in the villages of Cobleskill (+64.3 percent) and Sharon Springs (+42.4 percent).

C. Population Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex

Age: The aging of the baby boom population pushed the median age of county residents from 28.3 years in 1970 to 29.6 years in 1980. Corresponding median ages for the state were 30.3 and 31.8 years. In 1980, Schoharie residents under 15 years of age accounted for 21.2 percent of the population, a 6.0 percentage point drop from 1970. Although birth rates have leveled off during the last 5 years, declining birth rates accounted for the shrinkage of the 0-15 age group. The only other age group showing a smaller share of the population in 1980 than 1970 was the 45-55 year old cohort. All other age groups had a larger share of the 1980 population during the period. The largest percentage increase occurred in the 24-44 cohort, especially among those 25-34. Persons 25-44 comprised 19.9 percent of the population in 1970, but 23.9 percent in 1980. This group accounts for the bulk of the purchasing power and is a very productive part of the labor force due to their training and experience. The population 55 years and older also grew markedly, reflecting the longer life spans brought about by improved medical care.

According to 1985 population projections, the under 15 and the 45-55 age groups will continue to decline. The 15-19 and 55 and older age cohorts will reverse their 1970 to 1980 growth. The 20-24 and 25-44 categories will continue to gain faster than the rest of the county's populace. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Schoharie County for 1970, 1980, and projections for 1985.

Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1970, 1980 AND 1985

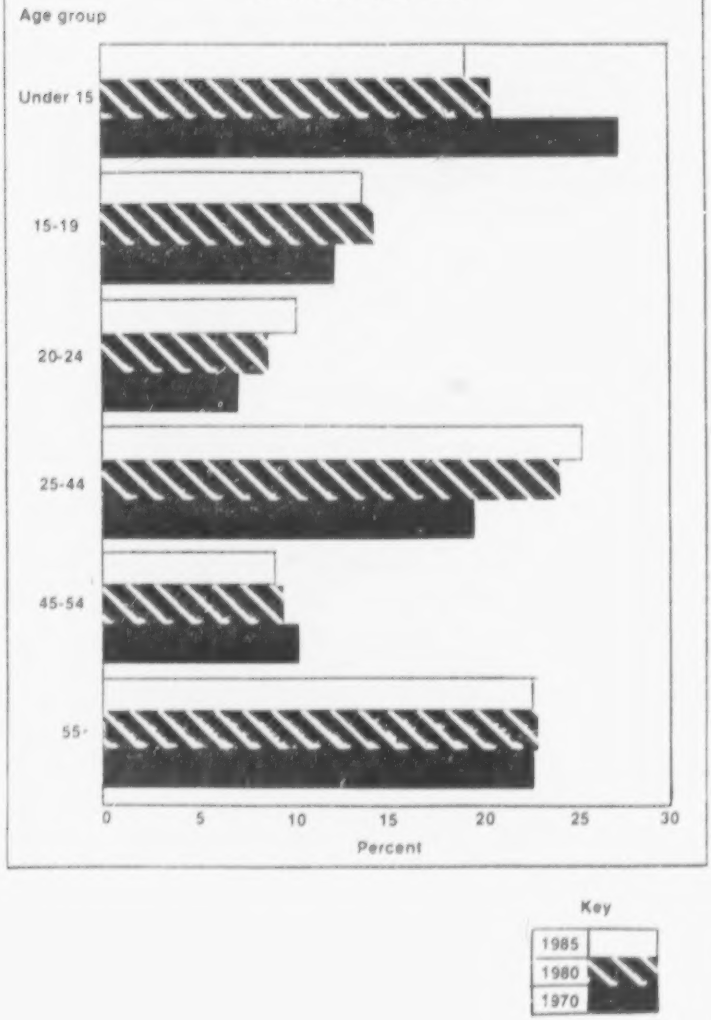


Table 6 presents the 1970 and 1980 Census population distribution by age and sex in Schoharie County. See Appendix III for greater details of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1970 vs. 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			1970			
Total	24,750	100.0	12,134	100.0	12.616	100.0
Under 15	6,750	27.2	3,503	28.9	3,218	25.5
15-19	3,063	12.4	1.442	11.9	1,621	12.8
20-24	1,734	7.0	833	6.9	901	7.1
25-44	4,934	19.9	2.437	20.1	2,497	19.8
45-54	2,657	10.7	1,315	10.8	1,342	10.6
55 and older	5,641	22.8	2.604	21.5	3,037	24.1
			1980			
Total	29,710	100.0	14,549	100.0	15,161	100.0
Under 15	6.299	21.2	3,279	22.5	3,020	19.9
15-19	4,195	14.1	2,017	13.9	2,178	14.4
20-24	2,519	8.5	1,274	8.8	1,245	8.2
25-44	7,090	23.9	3,483	23.9	3,607	23.8
45-54	2,783	9.4	1,405	9.7	1,378	9.1
55 and older	6.824	23.0	3,091	21.2	3,733	24.6

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, N. Y., PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and 46: General Population Characteristics, N. Y., PC(1) - B34, Table 35.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aluet	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Schoharie County	29,710	29,247	252	53	59	99	323
Blenheim Town	292	292	-	-	-	-	5
Broome Town	761	750	8	1	1	1	4
Carlisle Town	1,417	1,405	6	3	3	-	26
Cobleskill Town	7,048	6,909	65	11	25	38	96
(Cobleskill Village)	(5,272)	(5,149)	(59)	(10)	(23)	(31)	(59)
Comesville Town	681	676	-	5	-	-	12
Esperance Town	1,951	1,935	4	3	4	5	26
(Esperance Village)	(374)	(372)	(1)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Fulton Town	1,394	1,279	83	9	2	21	41
Gilboa Town	1,078	1,054	13	6	2	3	6
Jefferson Town	1,108	1,082	25	-	1	-	3
Middleburgh Town	2,980	2,966	4	7	1	2	18
(Middleburgh Village)	(1,358)	(1,355)	(2)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(9)
Richmondville Town	2,186	2,173	5	-	3	5	9
(Richmondville Village)	(792)	(789)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(1)
Schoharie Town	3,107	3,075	13	3	3	13	30
(Schoharie Village)	(1,016)	(1,000)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(11)	(16)
Seward Town	1,587	1,559	14	1	3	10	22
Sharon Town	1,915	1,904	2	2	7	-	12
(Sharon Springs Village)	(514)	(512)	(1)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(1)
Summit Town	903	893	6	1	2	1	4
Wright Town	1,302	1,295	4	1	2	-	9

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housings, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Race/Ethnic group: The 1980 Census count shows Schoharie County's population was 98.4 percent white; 0.8 percent black; 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander; and 0.2 percent "other" races. Hispanics comprised 1.1 percent of the area's population. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Schoharie residents by county subdivision.

The 1980 Census showed the county's nonwhite residents to be generally younger than whites. Those 17 years old or younger made up 30.2 percent of the nonwhite population but only 26.9 percent of the white population. Among non-whites, 6.0 percent were 65 years of age or older compared with 13.1 percent for whites. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Schoharie County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnic group	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	29,710	1,730	6,281	17,827	3,872
White	29,247	1,707	6,164	17,532	3,844
Black	252	7	58	168	19
Other	211	16	59	127	9
Hispanic	323	19	93	185	26

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Sex: In 1970, the county's population was 51.0 percent female, 49.0 percent male. In 1980, it was 51.0 percent female and 49.0 percent male. In 1970, the state's population was 52.2 percent female, 47.8 percent male. In 1980, it was 52.5 percent female, and 47.5 percent male. See Table 6 and Appendix III for further details on the county's 1980 population by sex.

THE LABOR MARKET

A. Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

B. The Labor Force

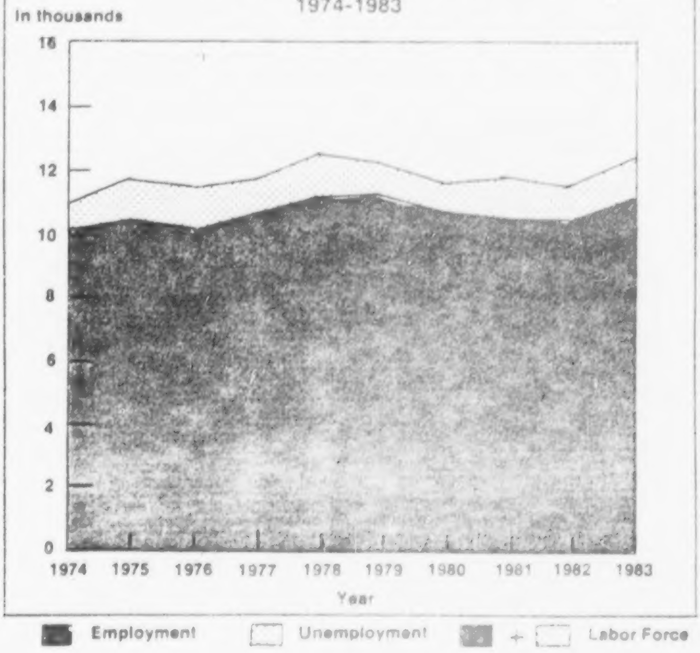
A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Schoharie County's labor force shifted as a result of significant changes in the LFPR's of men and women (see Table 9). The LFPR of women increased 4.0 percentage points while the male LFPR declined 5.5 percentage points. The overall LFPR declined by 0.4 percentage points compared with increases for the state and nation. The male LFPR declined much more in Schoharie County than in the state or nation. The female LFPR increased less than in the state or nation.

The civilian labor force in the county rose 12.9 percent from 1974 to 1983 (see Table 10). This was an average annual growth of 1.1 percent compared with an average yearly growth rate of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.3 percent for the nation. In 1975, 1978, and 1983 labor force growth rate for the county exceeded that of the state and nation, but from 1979 to 1982 the county's labor force decreased annually. The state labor force decreased in 1980 and 1982; the national labor force grew throughout the period.

Local employment changes from 1974-1983 followed the general trend of the labor force. The largest gain in employment occurred in 1983, but unemployment also increased. This resulted in only a marginal decline in the unemployment rate of 0.1 percentage point. Table 10 shows the civilian labor force status of Schoharie County residents between 1974 and 1983.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of unemployed Schoharie County residents remained high after the economy began its recovery from the 1974-1975 recession. In 1974, an average of 800 people were unemployed. Since then, unemployment has averaged at least 1,100, peaking at 1,400 in 1976. Graph 3 illustrates trends in Schoharie County's labor force and its components from 1974 to 1983.



Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1974-1983

The rate of unemployment for Schoharie County during the 1974-1983 period generally followed the swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. Exceptions occurred, however, in 1979 and 1982 when the local rate went in the opposite direction of both the state and the national rates. Throughout the period, the county's unemployment rate remained well above the statewide rate. Except for 1982 and 1983, the area rate exceeded the national rate. Graph 4 shows annual average unemployment rates for Schoharie County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1983.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Schoharie County	
Overall	52.9	52.4	-0.4
Male	71.5	66.0	-5.5
Female	35.8	39.8	+4.0
		New York State	
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

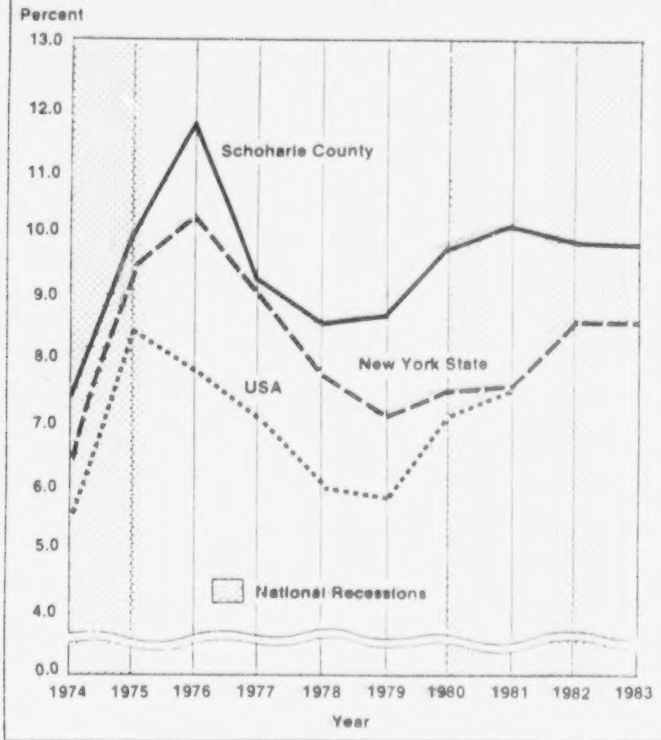
SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-C34, 67, 176.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1974 - 1983

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.8	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.4
Employment	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.5	11.2
Unemployment	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Unemployment rate	7.4	10.0	11.7	9.3	8.6	8.7	9.7	10.1	9.8	9.7

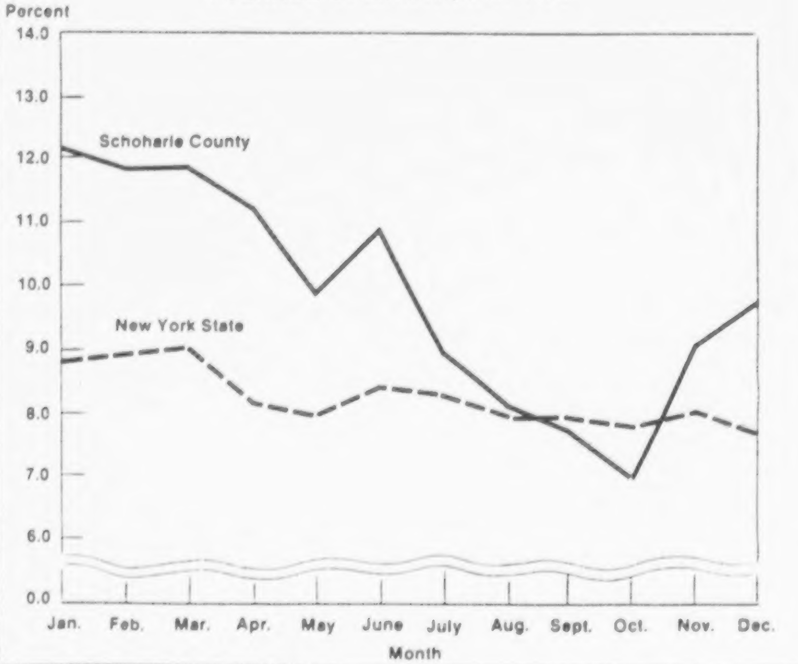
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.



Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA
1974-1983

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average rates, respond to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal movements in the unemployment rate generally occur during the same months for both the county and the state, however, seasonal swings in the rate were more pronounced for Schoharie County than for the state. The rate is highest from mid-winter through early spring, and lowest from late summer through fall. Graph 5 depicts seasonal trends in unemployment rates for Schoharie County and New York State based on a monthly average for the 1981-1983 period.

Graph 5. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1981-1983



C. Employment by Industry in Schoharie County

A local labor market such as Schoharie County developes specific characteristics, i.e.,certain industries become relatively more important locally than they are for the state or nation. The economic base of an area is the collection of industries which are producing goods or services for export out of the county.

The people of Schoharie County are primarily employed in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Schoharie County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1981-1983) are compared in Table 11.

TABLE 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1981 - 1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Schoharie County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	10.6	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	3.5	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	7.2	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	89.4	81.3	78.7
Construction	3.6	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communication, and utilities	2.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	20.2	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.3	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.7	25.2	22.4
Government	37.8	17.8	17.6

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

The industrial makeup of Schoharie County differed from that of the state and nation for the period 1981-1983. In the county, there were approximately eight nonmanufacturing jobs for every manufacturing job, but in the state and nation there were roughly four nonmanufacturing jobs to each manufacturing job. This difference was due to a significantly higher proportion of government employment locally than in the state or nation. Employment in government made up 37.8 percent of the jobs in the county compared with 17.8 percent statewide and 17.6 percent nationwide. Most of the major employers of the county are governmental agencies. Major employers and their products are listed below.

Firms	Product
Cobleskill Central School District	public education
Community Hospital of Schoharie County Inc.	medical care
Eden Park Health Services Inc.	nursing home
Interknit Cobleskill Inc.	knit fabric mill
Middleburgh Central School District	public education
Power Authority of New York State	government
Schoharie Central School District	public education
Schoharie County	government
Schoharie County Chapter of State Association for Retarded Children	job training and vocational rehabilitation services
State Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill	college education

Changes in Employment By Industry in Schoharie County

The industrial composition of an area changes because of differences in growth and decline in various industries. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Schoharie County, New York State, and the nation by comparing the 1971-1973 average with the 1981-1983 average.

Table 12. PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
1971-1973 AVERAGE VS. 1981-1983 AVERAGE

Industrial sector	Schoharie County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	1.7	3.0	22.1
Manufacturing, total	-9.8	-15.9	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	3.2	8.7	30.1
Construction	-72.4	-20.5	3.0
Transportation, communication, and utilities	-16.0	-10.9	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	14.3	2.3	28.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	49.6	13.9	37.2
Services and miscellaneous	9.1	29.7	56.3
Government	23.6	3.6	19.1

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a 3-year average was used both for the past period (1971-1973) and the current period (1981-1983).

Nonfarm employment in Schoharie County grew 1.7 percent compared with 3.0 percent in New York State and 21.1 percent in the United States. All three areas lost jobs in manufacturing with the largest percentage loss occurring in the state. Nonmanufacturing jobs grew in the three areas with the smallest percentage growth occurring in the county. Nationwide, jobs were created in every sector of nonmanufacturing. Both the county and the state lost jobs in construction and transportation-communications-utilities. The county's 72.4 percent drop in construction occurred because the Bleheim-Gilboa Power Project was completed during the 1971-1973 period. The county's greatest growth, surpassing the state and national percentage gains, occurred in the finance-insurance-real estate and government sectors.

Comparing 1971-1973 with 1981-1983, manufacturing as a percentage of nonfarm employment in the county decreased while the nonmanufacturing share increased (see Table 13). This trend mirrored statewide and national movements. In nonmanufacturing, construction and transportation-communication-utilities comprised a smaller percentage of nonfarm employment in the 1981-1983 period while the other industries, especially government, made up a greater share.

Table 13. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1971-1973 AVERAGE VS. 1981-1983 AVERAGE

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	5,800	5,900	100
	Percent distribution		
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	12.0	10.6	-1.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	88.0	89.4	1.4
Construction	13.1	3.6	-9.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	3.4	2.8	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.0	20.2	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	3.3	1.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	20.2	21.7	1.5
Government	31.1	37.8	6.7

INCOME

A. Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for measuring the economy of an area. This section presents a variety of personal income data for Schoharie County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income statistics, by source, for Schoharie County residents for 1976 and 1981.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF SCHOHARIE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1981

Source	1976	1981	Change: 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$124.2	$197.4	73.2	58.9	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	79.4	115.6	36.2	45.6	63.8	58.6
Property income	19.1	37.4	18.3	95.8	15.4	18.9
Transfer payments	25.7	44.4	18.7	72.8	20.7	22.5

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

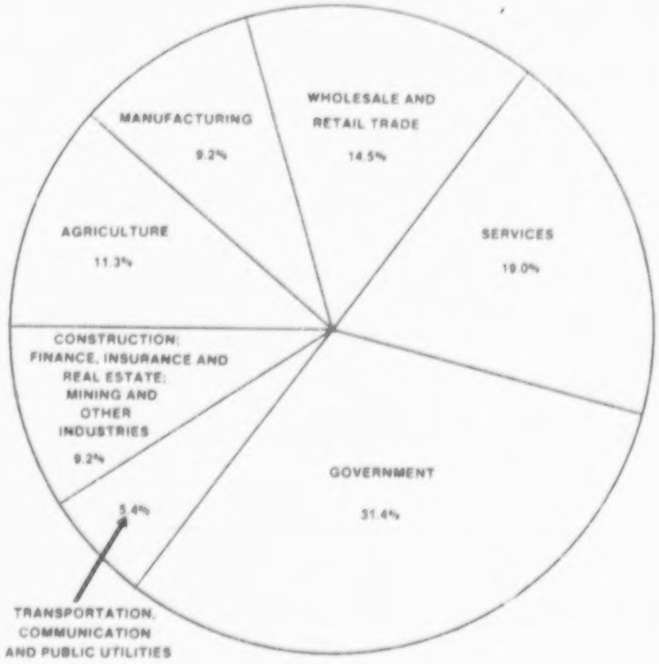
From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Schoharie County climbed 58.9 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income (95.8 percent) was more than double the growth rate of labor and proprietors' income (45.6 percent) and also exceeded the growth of transfer payments (72.8 percent). By 1981, the proportion of income in the county attributed to net labor and proprietors' income declined 5.2 percentage points while both the property income and transfer payment income increased.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 58.6 percent of the total personal income of Schoharie County residents compared with 64.5 percent statewide. Transfer payments provided 22.5 percent of the personal income in the county, and property income added 18.9 percent. In the state, transfer payments amounted to 15.1 percent of personal income and property income, 20.5 percent.

B. Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Schoharie County, accounted for 31.4 percent of the total in 1981. Services was second with 19.0 percent, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 14.5 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Schoharie County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry in 1981.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



Of the three largest sources of labor and proprietors' income, only government (31.4 percent) provided a greater share locally than in New York State (15.4 percent). Agriculture (11.3 percent) and construction (5.4 percent) also accounted for larger shares locally than in New York State. The statewide share from agriculture (0.6 percent) and construction (3.5 percent) were less than the local shares. All other industries in the county had smaller percentage shares than statewide. Table 15 shows the 1981 levels and percentage distributions of labor,proprietors' income earned in Schoharie County and the state for each industry.

Table 15. INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1981

($ millions)

Industry	Schoharie County		New York State	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	89.6	100.0	146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.1	11.3	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	8.2	9.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	(A)	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	4.8	5.4	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	13.0	14.5	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.1	3.5	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	4.8	5.4	12,609.7	2.6
Services	17.0	19.0	33,401.2	22.8
Other	(A)	-	393.5	0.3
Government	28.1	21.4	22,526.5	15.4

(A) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $8.2 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Schoharie County and was paid to Schoharie County residents as well as residents of other areas.

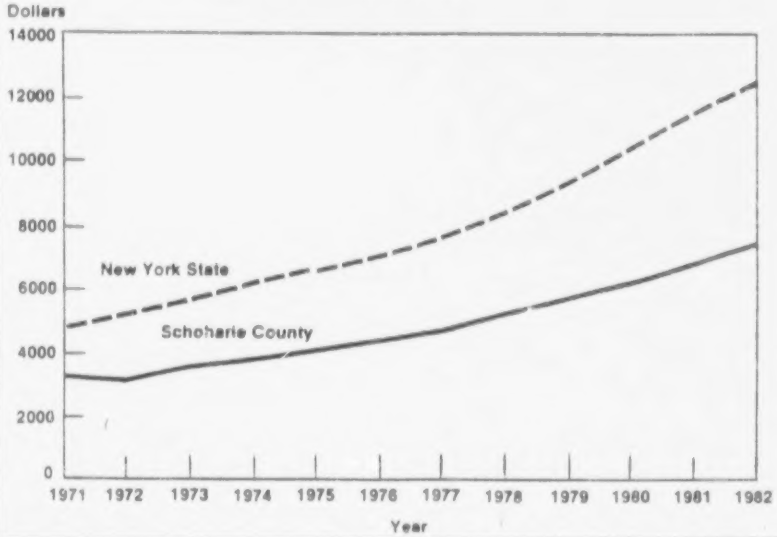
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 14 shows that Schoharie County's residents earned $115.6 million of labor and proprietors' income but Table 15 shows that only $89.6 million was earned in the county. This difference indicates that significant income was earned in neighboring counties. This is not surprising considering that in 1980 there were 3,536 residents of Schoharie County who commuted to work in neighboring counties while only 1,076 people from other counties worked in Schoharie County.

C. Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Schoharie County was $7,303, the lowest among the state's 62 counties. For the state, the 1982 per capita income was $12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth in per capita personal income in Schoharie County and the state for 1971-1982. During the 12-year period, Schoharie County's per capita income grew by 109.8 percent, the state's by 150.1 percent.

Graph 7. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1971-1982



D. Weekly Wages

Wage and salary income varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Schoharie County industries whose employees are covered by unemployment insurance, firms engaged in transportation, communication, and public utilities, construction, and mining consistently paid the highest weekly wages from 1978-1983. Agriculture and retail trade workers received the least during the period. Table 16 presents the average weekly wages paid by Schoharie County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1978 to 1983.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1978 - 1983

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	$113	$124	$133	$158	$151	$141
Mining	305	339	362	369	354	353
Construction	418	405	347	312	408	414
Manufacturing-durable goods	181	234	231	227	220	222
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	152	167	176	191	215	243
Transportation, communication, and utilities	279	324	308	402	397	446
Wholesale trade	170	183	194	201	215	214
Retail trade	125	136	143	152	157	171
Finance, insurance, and real estate	191	201	222	236	234	233
Services	184	149	164	217	231	243
Government	189	191	198	214	231	251

E. Census Income Data

The 1980 Census provides 1979 income for Schoharie County residents. The median family income for the county was $15,982, ranking 56th out of the 62 counties in the state. This was substantially below the statewide median of $20,180 and the $19,490 median income for the rural areas of the state. Schoharie County's population is largely rural with 82.3 percent of the population residing in census-defined rural areas.

Among minorities, the mean family income in 1979 was $16,108 for black families in the county and $14,663 for Hispanic families. Local minority families, both black ~~and~~ Hispanic, averaged more than minority families statewide, but considerably less than rural families statewide. Table 17 shows the 1980 Census income data for Schoharie County and New York State.

Table 17. FAMILY INCOME
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race/ethnic group	Schoharie County	New York State		
		All areas	Rural	Urban
All races				
Median	$15,982	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Mean	17,779	23,683	21,979	24,003
Black				
Median	INA	13,026	17,693	12,986
Mean	16,108	15,898	19,807	15,862
Hispanic				
Median	INA	11,263	18,181	11,193
Mean	14,663	14,032	21,575	13,937

NOTE: "INA" means information not available. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC 80-1-C34, page 983.

I. Income Below Poverty-1980 Census

The 1980 Census indicates that there were 750 families in Schoharie County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including those in families as well as those not in families) was 3,626. Poverty families accounted for 10.2 percent of all families in the county while individuals below poverty accounted for 13.3 percent of all residents for whom poverty status was determined. Statewide, poverty families accounted for 10.8 percent of all families, and individuals below poverty accounted for 13.4 percent of all persons.

Although Schoharie County residents had a median income substantially below the statewide median, the county had only a marginally lower proportion of persons below poverty. However, when the local proportion of persons and families below poverty was compared to the rural areas of the state, the county's proportion of poverty was higher than the state's. Corresponding statewide proportions were 7.2 percent for all rural families and 9.6 percent for all rural persons. Table 18 shows the proportion of families and individuals with income below the poverty level in 1979 by race/ethnic group for Schoharie County and New York State.

Table 18. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY
BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY			
Schoharie County	750	3	10
	Percent of all families		
Schoharie County	10.2	10.0	19.6
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
PERSONS BELOW POVERTY			
Schoharie County	3,626	19	51
	Percent of all families		
Schoharie County	13.3	8.3	17.0
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1

NOTE: Data from small samples could be misleading due to possible statistical error. State data for blacks includes black Hispanics.

SOURCE: Report 3: Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation, 1980 Census of Population, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. General Social and Economic Characteristics, N.Y., PC 80-1-C34, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2. Age of Persons Below Poverty-1980 Census

Of the 3,626 persons in Schoharie County with poverty level incomes in 1979, those under 16 experienced the greatest incidence of poverty. Those 22-54 were least likely to have had poverty level incomes. Table 19 compares the age distribution of the poverty population and the total population, by race, in Schoharie County during 1979.

Table 19. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1979

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
ALL RACES	3,626	29,710
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	28.3	23.1
16 - 21	16.9	16.5
22 - 54	31.5	37.4
55 & over	23.3	23.0
BLACK (not Hispanic)	19	126
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	31.6	19.6
16 - 21	-	49.1
22 - 54	36.8	25.7
55 & over	31.6	5.7
HISPANIC (all races)	51	245
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	31.4	21.3
16 - 21	19.6	30.7
22 - 54	33.3	30.0
55 & over	15.7	18.0

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding. Data from small samples could be misleading due to possible statistical error.

SOURCE: Report 3: Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation, 1980 Census of Population, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

3. Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty-1980 Census

In 1979, Schoharie County was home for 750 families with income below the poverty level. Of these, householders in 457 of them worked one or more weeks. Of the 457 householders who worked, 234 worked full-time and 223 worked part-time. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was 60.9 percent locally versus 36.8 percent statewide.

Of the 750 poverty families, 208 were headed by a female householder with no husband present. Most of these (176) had related children under 18. The local proportion of poverty families with a female householder in Schoharie County (27.7 percent) was much lower than statewide (56.6 percent). The county proportion was slightly lower than for rural areas statewide (29.0 percent).

4. Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually revises "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) established Lower Living Standards Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs. Table 20 presents the 1984 OMB poverty guidelines and USDOL 70 and 100 percent LLSIL -- according to family size -- for Schoharie County.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY, 1984

(in dollars)

Income level	Family size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	4,980	6,720	8,460	10,200	11,940	13,680	15,420	17,160
Lower Living Standard Income Levels								
70 percent LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090	17,280	19,470
100 percent LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550	24,670	27,790

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than eight members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than eight persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add $2,190 for each additional person.
100 percent LLSIL - add $3,120 for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

A. Introduction

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, the handicapped, and others.

B. Public Assistance Recipients in 1983

During 1983 an average of 1,352 residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly payments for county residents averaged $120.40 compared with $140.81 per recipient for New York State.

During 1983, an average 72.9 percent of the payments were issued under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC), 25.4 percent were Home Relief payments, and 1.8 percent were paid under the Emergency Assistance to Families program. Table 21 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Schoharie County during 1983.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1983

Month	Total	AFDC*	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	1,350	964	358	28	-
February	1,413	1,004	388	20	1
March	1,431	1,029	383	19	-
April	1,411	1,039	368	4	-
May	1,376	1,014	343	18	1
June	1,373	1,024	322	27	-
July	1,347	1,005	326	16	-
August	1,377	1,002	323	52	-
September	1,282	968	308	6	-
October	1,280	940	321	19	-
November	1,252	924	323	4	1
December	1,334	908	350	74	2
Annual average	1,352	985	343	24	-

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.
* AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

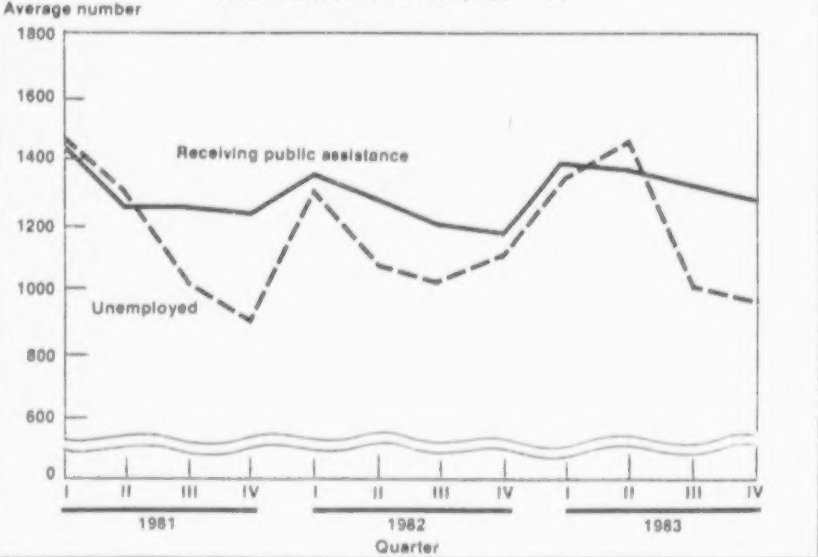
C. Public Assistance and Unemployment

Graph 8 illustrates seasonal trends in the number of public assistance recipients and total unemployment in Schoharie County from 1981-1983, by quarter.

Some who receive public assistance are jobless workers but the majority of recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Because of this, absolute levels between the two series can not be compared.

However, a trend is apparent when seasonal public assistance recipient counts are compared with seasonal totals of unemployment. As unemployment increases seasonally, some families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal factors that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the need for public assistance.

Graph 8.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
AVERAGE BY COUNTY, 1981-1983



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in public assistance. Graph 8 also depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance recipients and total unemployment. Normally both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients bottom out in the fourth quarter and peak in the first quarter.

D. Public Assistance Income-1980 Census

In 1979, there were 705 or 7.3 percent of all households in Schoharie County receiving Public Assistance, averaging $2,308. Statewide, 10.0 percent of all households received public assistance, with payments averaging $3,015. Compared with all rural areas in the state, however, the county (82.3 percent rural) had a greater proportion of households receiving public assistance income and a lower average payment. In rural areas statewide, 5.5 percent of the households received public assistance income and the average payment was $2,430.

Of the 705 Schoharie County households receiving public assistance income in 1979, 477 were families. These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of local families receiving public assistance was lower than statewide (10.1 percent) but higher than in rural areas statewide (5.0 percent).

The number of local families receiving public assistance whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level amounted to 130. These families accounted for only 17.3 percent of the 750 families below poverty in the county. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was far less than in New York State where 43.9 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income. The county percentage was also less than in rural areas of the state where 20.4 percent of the families below poverty received public assistance income.

For 65 Schoharie County families in 1979, public assistance income kept their total income above the poverty level.

EDUCATION

A. Enrollment

Total enrollment in public and nonpublic schools in Schoharie County during the 1982-1983 school year was 3,009. Elementary (K-6) students accounted for 50.1 percent of the total, secondary grades (7-12) for 49.9 percent. The local distribution of elementary and secondary enrollment matched the statewide proportions.

However, the distribution of students between public and nonpublic school systems was significantly different than statewide. Area public schools accounted for 96.0 percent of all students compared with only 82.6 percent in New York State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Schoharie County by category of school enrollment and grade level.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1982 - 1983 SCHOOL YEAR

School designation	Elementary level (grades K-6)	Secondary level (grades 7-12)	Total
Total	3,009	3,001	6,010
Public	2,939	2,832	5,771
Nonpublic	70	169	239

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Total enrollment declined in both the county and state from the 1981-1982 school year to the 1982-1983 school year. Local enrollments were down 0.9 percent with the decrease centered in the public school sector (-2.5 percent). The number of private school students rose by 64.8 percent, up from 70 to 169 over the year. The statewide drop in total enrollment, -2.1 percent, was more severe than in the county. Public school enrollment slipped 2.5 percent (about the same as the county) while private school enrollment was down 1.0 percent. Table 23 shows public and nonpublic enrollments in Schoharie County and New York State schools during the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years and the percent changes.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY SCHOOL YEARS 1981-82 AND 1982-83

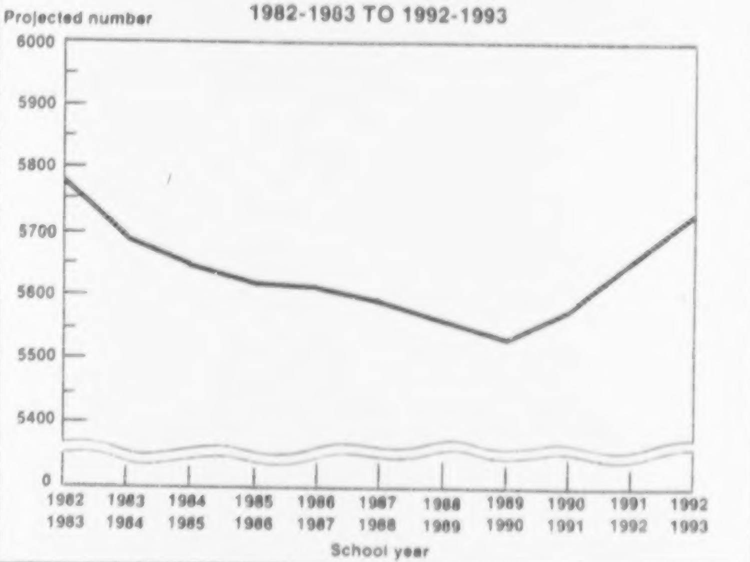
Area	Enrollment: grades K-12		Percent change
	.1981-82	1982-83	
New York State	3,374,079	3,278,873	-2.1
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Schoharie County	6,064	6,010	-0.9
Public	5,919	5,771	-2.5
Nonpublic	145	239	64.8

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Projected public school enrollment in the county depicts a continued decline through 1990 with a reversal of this trend in the fall of 1990. During the 10-year projection period (1982-1983 to 1992-1993), school enrollment is expected to fall 1.0 percent, from 5,771 to 5,716. A decrease of 232 is expected to take place steadily during the first 7 years. Most of the decrease should be regained during the last 3 years of the period. Graph 9 illustrates projected public school enrollment in Schoharie County during the period.

Graph 9.

PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1982-1983 TO 1992-1993



B. Post-graduate Intentions

The post-graduate intentions of the 419 local high school graduates in 1983 showed a marked difference from those of students statewide. Among area students, 52 percent planned to continue their education, 34.6 percent desired employment, 7.6 percent chose the military, and the remaining 5.7 percent chose other options. Among students statewide, 71.8 percent planned post-secondary education, 18.7 percent wanted jobs, 4.3 percent hoped to join the military, and the remaining 5.2 percent had other plans. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic school graduates in Schoharie and New York State during the fall of 1983.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC
AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY
FALL 1983

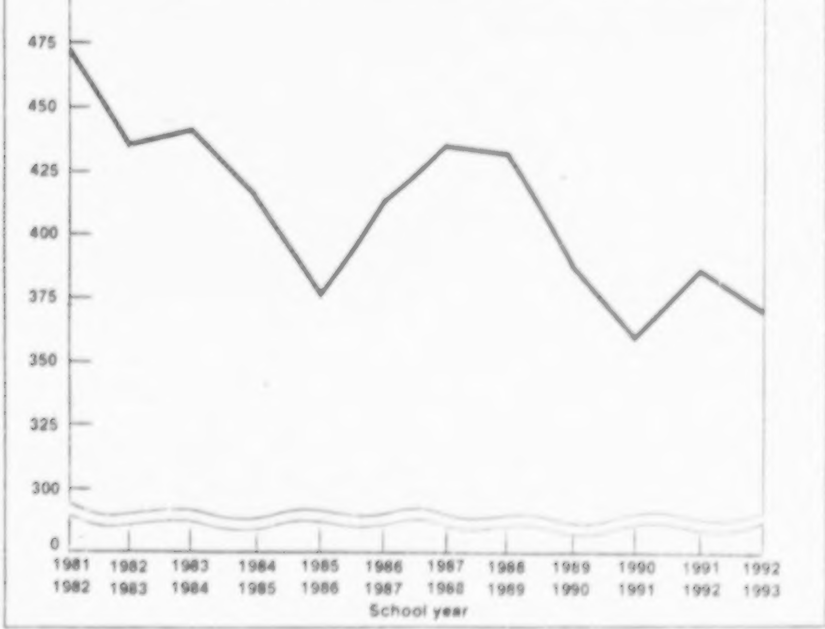
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Schoharie County	419	16.7	33.6	1.7	34.6	7.6	5.7
Public	418	16.7	33.7	1.7	34.4	7.7	5.7
Nonpublic	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

The size of graduating classes in Schoharie County is generally projected to decline. Despite this downward projection, in 1984, 1987, 1988, and 1992 more students are expected to graduate than in the prior year. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trend of graduating seniors in Schoharie County from 1981 to 1993.

Graph 10.

PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS SCHOHARIE COUNTY



C. Student Ethnicity

The ethnic composition of Schoharie County public school students during the 1982-1983 school year was 97.8 percent white, 0.9 percent black, 1.0 percent Hispanic, and 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The greatest concentration of minority students (3.6 percent) was reported in the Jefferson School District. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-1983 school year.

Table 25. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEAR 1982 - 1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.9	1.0	0.3	97.8
Cobleskill	1.0	1.3	0.5	97.3
Gilboa-Conesville	2.5	0.2	-	97.2
Jefferson	2.4	-	1.2	96.4
Middleburgh	0.6	0.3	0.2	99.0
Richmondville	0.5	-	-	99.5
Schoharie	0.6	1.9	0.2	97.3
Sharon Springs	0.5	0.8	0.3	98.5

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

D. Vocational Education

Vocational educational programs available to residents of Schoharie County at the Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady BOCES Schoharie Area Occupational Center and at the State University College at Cobleskill are listed below.

Educational Institution	Program
Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady BOCES Schoharie Area Occupational Center Route 30A Schoharie, New York 12157	Agricultural education Agricultural mechanics Health occupations education Licensed practical nursing Home health assisting Business and office education General office-typing-clerical Other office occupations Trade, industrial, service education Automotive mechanics Carpentry Custodial services Electrical occupations Cosmetology Quality food occupation

Educational Institution	Program
State University College at Cobleskill Cobleskill, New York 12043	Agricultural education
	Agricultural production
	Agricultural business
	Ornamental horticulture
	Conservation
	Other agriculture
	Distributive education
	Food distribution
	General merchandising-sales
	Hotels and lodging
	Health occupations education
	Medical lab assisting
	Home economics education
	Care and guidance of children
	Food services
	Business and office education
	Bookkeeping and accounting
	Data processing
	Stenographic-secretarial
	Supervision-business administration
	Technical education
	Mechanical technology
	Other technical occupations

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The New York State Job Service maintains records on the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships for many occupations. Table 26 presents applicants and openings data for Job Service offices located in Schoharie County, for occupations where there were at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1,1983 to June 30, 1984. It also includes the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of job openings filled.

A high ratio of applicant to openings (A/O ratio) for a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and indicates intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of qualified labor to satisfy employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships for specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

1. Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   Supply does not overwhelm demand; applicants find jobs easily.

   Example - Secretaries.

2. High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have the required skills. Employers hire from other sources.

   Example - None listed.

3. High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   There are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

   Example - Domestic Animal Farmer.

4. Applicants available but no job openings received

   The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers chose other channels through which to recruit.

   Example - Attendant.

Table 26. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	748	67	11.2	91.0
Professional, technical, and managerial	60	1	6.0	100.0
Clerical and sales	148	12	12.3	83.3
Service	121	7	17.3	85.7
Agricultural, fishery, and forestry	28	1	28.0	NA
Processing	5	0	NA	NA
Machine trades	59	5	11.8	100.0
Benchwork	103	33	3.1	97.0
Structural work	97	2	48.5	100.0
Miscellaneous	177	6	29.5	88.3
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Administrative specialist	5	0	NA	NA
Social and welfare worker	12	0	NA	NA
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	7	2	3.5	100.0
Typist and typewriting-machine operator	8	0	NA	NA
Steno, typing, filing and related	11	0	NA	NA
Bookkeeper and bookkeeping-machine operator	6	0	NA	NA
Cashier and teller	25	5	5.0	80.0

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Accounting and statistical clerk	10	0	NA	NA
Computing and account recording	13	0	NA	NA
Shipping, receiving, stock and related clerk	25	5	5.0	80.0
Information and reception clerk	15	0	NA	NA
Sales clerk	6	0	NA	NA
Service				
Household worker	11	0	NA	NA
Waiter/waitress	16	3	5.3	67.0
Bartender	5	0	NA	NA
Chef and cook, hotels and restaurants	9	0	NA	NA
Kitchen worker	13	1	13.0	100.0
Attendant, hospitals, morgues and related	20	0	NA	NA
Personal service worker	6	0	NA	NA
Security guard and correction officer	12	0	NA	NA
Porter and cleaner	13	1	13.0	100.0
Agricultural, fishery, and forestry				
Domestic animal farmer	20	1	20.0	100.0
Machine trades				
Metal machinery worker	14	0	NA	NA
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanic and repairer	20	0	NA	NA

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork				
Metal unit assembler and adjuster	44	9	4.9	100.0
Wood products assembler	25	0	NA	NA
Structural work				
Arc welder and cutter	11	0	NA	NA
Welder, cutter	8	1	8.0	100.0
Carpenter	10	0	NA	NA
Construction worker	31	1	31.0	100.0
Structural worker	19	0	NA	NA
Miscellaneous				
Truck driver, heavy	21	0	NA	NA
Truck driver, light	10	0	NA	NA
Packaging worker	8	0	NA	NA
Material mover and storer	21	0	NA	NA
Package and material handler	84	5	16.8	80.0

NA = For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING SCHOHARIE COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	5,272
Rural	24,438
Families	7,342
Households	9,677

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	7,078	3,766	3,318
Married	13,074	6,540	6,534
Separated	430	198	232
Widowed	1,905	337	1,568
Divorced	924	435	489

3) Housing units (all types)	12,651
Urban	1,444
Rural	11,207
Year-round housing units*	10,889
Occupied	9,677
Vacant	1,212
Seasonal/migratory units	1,762

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	1,951	1,167	784
2 persons	3,130	2,421	709
3 persons	1,609	1,254	355
4 persons	1,581	1,340	241
5 persons	830	687	143
6+ persons	576	488	88

---

*Median rooms in year-round units = 5.6

**Median persons/unit = 2.42

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	145
10,000 - 14,999	230
15,000 - 19,999	328
20,000 - 24,999	555
25,000 - 29,999	603
30,000 - 34,999	580
35,000 - 39,999	508
40,000 - 49,999	657
50,000 - 79,999	586
80,000 - 99,999	42
100,000 - 149,999	21
150,000 - 199,999	2
200,000 +	1
Median value	$ 32,300

6) Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	9,596	7,306	2,290
Black	41	26	13
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	14	9	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	4	4
Other	18	10	8
Hispanic	82	53	29
White	66	45	21
Unknown/unreported	16	8	8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change: 1970-1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Net	Percent
Under 5 years	1,938	1,730	866	964	-208	-12.0
Under 1 year	382	371	194	177	-11	-3.0
1 year	377	326	175	151	-51	-15.6
2 years	388	321	154	167	-67	-20.9
3	370	342	174	168	-28	-8.2
4	421	370	169	201	-51	-13.8
5 to 9 years	2,324	2,105	1,117	988	-219	-10.4
5	451	370	185	185	-81	-21.9
6	451	394	196	198	-57	-14.5
7	483	436	234	202	-47	-10.8
8	440	421	235	186	-19	-4.5
9	499	484	267	217	-15	-3.1
10 to 14 years	2,459	2,464	1,296	1,168	5	0.2
10	484	486	256	230	2	0.4
11	554	464	242	222	-90	-19.4
12	482	449	249	200	-33	-7.3
13	479	508	258	250	29	5.7
14	460	557	291	266	97	17.4
15	478	539	291	248	61	11.3
16 to 19 years	2,585	3,656	1,726	1,930	1,071	29.3
16 to 21	3,366	4,972	2,392	2,580	1,606	32.3
16	505	585	299	286	80	13.7
17	444	588	294	294	144	24.5
18	799	1,073	472	601	274	25.5
19	837	1,410	661	749	573	40.6
20 to 24 years	1,734	2,519	1,274	1,245	785	31.2
20	456	798	393	405	342	42.9
21	325	518	273	245	193	37.3
25-29	1,287	1,986	972	1,014	699	35.2
30-34	1,132	1,990	983	1,007	858	43.1
35-44	2,515	3,114	1,528	1,586	599	19.2
45-54	2,657	2,783	1,405	1,378	126	4.5
55-59	1,167	1,585	773	812	418	26.4
60-64	1,230	1,367	684	683	137	10.0
65-74	1,973	2,234	1,018	1,216	261	11.7
75-84	991	1,234	494	740	243	19.7
85+	280	404	122	282	124	30.7
15 and under	7,199	6,838	3,570	3,268	-361	-5.3
16 and over	17,551	22,872	10,979	11,893	5,321	23.3
55 and over	5,641	6,824	3,091	3,733	1,183	17.3
All ages	24,750	29,710	14,549	15,161	4,960	16.7
Median age	28.3	29.6	28.6	30.6	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
  - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  - General merchandise
  - Food
  - Automobiles and service stations
  - Apparel and accessories
  - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  - Eating and drinking places
  - Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1985 No. 11
SCHOHARIE COUNTY